

# Ancient Greek Morphology

## Table of Contents

|                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ancient Greek Morphology .....                                         | 1  |
| Ancient Greek – Pronunciation .....                                    | 2  |
| How did Greek really sound? .....                                      | 2  |
| Pronunciation of Greek Letters .....                                   | 3  |
| The Accents.....                                                       | 6  |
| Accent Rules:.....                                                     | 6  |
| Typing Ancient Greek on a Keyboard .....                               | 9  |
| The Noun.....                                                          | 11 |
| The 1. Declension.....                                                 | 12 |
| The 2. Declension.....                                                 | 14 |
| The 3. Declension.....                                                 | 16 |
| Combinations of Final Consonants before -σι.....                       | 22 |
| The Vocative in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Declension .....                   | 22 |
| The Adjective .....                                                    | 23 |
| Adjectives of the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension ..... | 24 |
| Adjectives of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Declension.....                      | 25 |
| The Adverb.....                                                        | 26 |
| Comparison of Adjectives.....                                          | 27 |
| The Pronoun .....                                                      | 31 |
| The Personal Pronoun.....                                              | 31 |
| The Reflexive Personal Pronoun .....                                   | 32 |
| The Possessive Pronoun.....                                            | 32 |
| The Demonstrative Pronouns .....                                       | 33 |
| The Relative Pronoun.....                                              | 34 |
| The Indefinite Pronoun .....                                           | 34 |
| The Verb.....                                                          | 35 |
| Thematic Verbs (λύω) .....                                             | 36 |
| Contracted Verbs in -άω (τιμάω).....                                   | 38 |
| Contracted Verbs in -έω (ποιέω) .....                                  | 40 |
| Contracted Verbs in -όω (δηλόω).....                                   | 42 |
| -μι Verbs (ἵημι) .....                                                 | 44 |
| -μι Verbs (δίδωμι) .....                                               | 46 |
| -μι Verbs (τίθημι) .....                                               | 48 |
| -μι Verbs (ἵστημι) .....                                               | 50 |
| The Verb εἰμί ('to be') .....                                          | 52 |
| The Verb οἶδα .....                                                    | 53 |
| Verbs with Second Aorist.....                                          | 54 |
| Verbs with Second Perfect/Pluperfect .....                             | 55 |
| Overview of Infinitives .....                                          | 56 |
| Overview of Participles .....                                          | 57 |
| Overview of Imperatives.....                                           | 58 |
| Contraction Rules.....                                                 | 59 |

# Ancient Greek – Pronunciation

## How did Greek really sound?

The ‘correct’ pronunciation of Ancient Greek is a heavily debated topic. There is no one true solution, since Greek is spoken for over 3000 years (from antiquity, through the medieval period, to today) and even the literature we might now categorize as ‘Ancient Greek’ alone was written over a period of more than 1000 years by speakers living spread out over the entire Mediterranean region and beyond, with a lot of regional dialects. Even the Greek spoken on the Greek mainland sounded quite different in different territories. On top of that, due to the obvious lack of audio-material, we can only try to reconstruct older versions by approximation.

It is certainly very interesting to explore the different pronunciations that were used for the Greek language, but for practical reasons we will settle on one version that we use together in class (acknowledging, of course, that this will not be the one and only ‘correct’ way to pronounce Ancient Greek, and certainly not exactly the way any single one of the authors you will be reading would have pronounced their own texts).

Most of the original literature that students of Ancient Greek will encounter stems from the so-called ‘Classical Period’ and was written around the 5<sup>th</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> century in Athens – for example by Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle. We will therefore try to use a pronunciation that is based on the Athenian dialect (‘Attic’ Greek) in the classical period.

Versions of Attic form about 75% of surviving Ancient Greek literary texts. Though the Homeric epics are not Attic but an artsy version of Ionian (so are Herodotus’ *Histories*), all Athenian tragedies use a version of Doric for their choral passages, and even some of the Attic writers were not from Athens (Aristotle was born and grew up in Macedonia).

We will also make some compromises with the typical modern anglophone pronunciation practiced at most universities to ensure compatibility later on.

## Pronunciation of Greek Letters

| Letter       | Pronunciation                                                                       | Remarks                                                                         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A, α alpha   | long a (as in <b>father</b> )<br>short a (as in <b>mother</b> )                     |                                                                                 |
| B, β beta    | b (as in <b>bet</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Γ, γ gamma   | g (as in <b>get</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Δ, δ delta   | d (as in <b>den</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Ε, ε epsilon | e (as in <b>get</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Ζ, ζ zeta    | ss <sup>1</sup> (as in mouse <b>settings</b> )<br>sd (as in juris <b>sd</b> iction) | the two “s” are pronounced as almost separate letters                           |
| Η, η eta     | ē (as in <b>lag</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Θ, θ theta   | t <sup>h</sup> (as in <b>timber</b> )                                               | in English, ‘t’ is always aspirated                                             |
| Ι, ι iota    | ēē<br>ee                                                                            | like a shorter “meet” but not like the [ɪ] in “bit”                             |
| Κ, κ kappa   | k (as in <b>cap</b> )                                                               | but unaspirated                                                                 |
| Λ, λ lambda  | l (as in <b>light</b> )                                                             |                                                                                 |
| Μ, μ mu      | m (as in <b>mood</b> )                                                              |                                                                                 |
| Ν, ν nu      | n (as in <b>now</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Ξ, ξ xi      | x (as in <b>taxi</b> )                                                              |                                                                                 |
| Ο, ο omicron | o (as in <b>bot</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Π, π pi      | p (as in <b>pen</b> )                                                               | but unaspirated                                                                 |
| Ρ, ρ rho     | r (like in, e.g., <i>Italian</i> )                                                  | rolled ‘r’                                                                      |
| Σ, σ/ς sigma | s (as in <b>set</b> )                                                               |                                                                                 |
| Τ, τ tau     | t (as in <b>ten</b> )                                                               | but unaspirated                                                                 |
| Υ, υ upsilon | ü (as in <i>French: une</i> )<br>either long or short                               | try to pronounce “deep” with rounded lips                                       |
| Φ, φ phi     | p <sup>h</sup> (as in <b>party</b> )                                                | ‘p’ is always aspirated in English                                              |
| Χ, χ chi     | k <sup>h</sup> (as in <b>backhand</b> )                                             | ‘c’ & ‘k’ are always aspirated in English                                       |
| Ψ, ψ psi     | ps (as in <b>upset</b> )                                                            |                                                                                 |
| Ω, ω omega   | ō (as in ?)                                                                         | long ‘o’ sound<br><b>no</b> diphthong ( <b>not</b> like English <b>lonely</b> ) |

<sup>1</sup> There is some debate about how the letter ζ was pronounced. The main argument is between proponents of a ‘sd’ pronunciation and proponents of a ‘ds’ pronunciation. However, it is very likely that already in classical Attic Greek the pronunciation had shifted (from whatever was used before: ‘sd’ or ‘ds’) to ‘ss.’

In class, we might go for a more archaic usage (‘sd’ or ‘ds’) to avoid confusion with σ.

| Letter | Pronunciation                                         | Remarks                                                                                           |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                                                       |                                                                                                   |
| αλ     | ae (as in like)                                       |                                                                                                   |
| οι     | oy (as in boy)                                        |                                                                                                   |
| αυ     | au (as in plow)                                       |                                                                                                   |
| ευ     | eu (as in <i>Italian: Europa</i> )                    | like a combination of 'ë' in leg and 'oo' in mood                                                 |
| ηυ     | eu (as in <i>Italian: Europa</i> , just a bit longer) | like a combination of 'ë' in lag and 'oo' in mood                                                 |
|        |                                                       |                                                                                                   |
| ου     | oo (as in mood)                                       |                                                                                                   |
| ει     | ē (as in lag)                                         | most people pronounce it like a diphthong 'ay' (as in say). This is most likely incorrect, though |
|        |                                                       |                                                                                                   |
|        |                                                       |                                                                                                   |
| γγ     | ng (as in anger)                                      |                                                                                                   |
| γκ     | nk (as in anchor)                                     |                                                                                                   |
| γξ     | nx (as in larynx)                                     |                                                                                                   |
| γχ     | nk <sup>h</sup> (as in lunkhead)                      |                                                                                                   |
|        |                                                       |                                                                                                   |

*The Pitch Accent:*

The English language (as many other languages, including modern Greek) uses a stress accent. That means, every word has one syllable that is especially stressed. This ‘stress’ is realized by using a little more air to pronounce that syllable, resulting in a slight increase in volume.

Ancient Greek, however, had a pitch accent (similar to the ‘tone’ in, e.g., Chinese). That means that some syllables came with a raise and some with a lowering of the pitch, while the stress stayed roughly that same. The exact change in pitch is marked by the **accents**.

|                            |                                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| An <b>Acute Accent</b> (´) | marks a raising of pitch.                         |
| A <b>Grave Accent</b> (`)  | marks a lowering of the pitch.                    |
| A <b>Circumflex</b> (˘)    | marks a raising and then a lowering of the pitch. |

At most places that teach Ancient Greek, the pitch accent is completely ignored and replaced by a stress accent that is easier to realize for most people. (The pitch accent already changed to a stress accent within [late] antiquity!). In our class, we will, therefore, follow that compromise and not enforce consistent pitch accent. You are, of course, very welcome to give it a try and use it to the best of your abilities!

*Breathings:*

Ancient Greek has no letter for an ‘h’ sound. If a word starts with that sound, Ancient Greek uses a **spiritus asper** (´), or “rough breathing,” that is written above a vowel (ᾱ = ‘ha’). The vowel is then called ‘aspirated.’ If that vowel is a capital letter, the spiritus is placed before it:

ῺΟμηρος = *Homeros* (= Homer)

The Greek language also marks the lack of an aspiration, i.e., a vowel that does not begin with an ‘h’ sound. For that purpose, a **spiritus lenis** (˘), or “smooth breathing,” is used (ᾱ = a).

If, therefore, the name ‘Homer’ would just be ‘Omer,’ it would be written the same way, but with a spiritus lenis:

ῶΟμηρος = *Omeros*

That means: Every vowel at the beginning of a word must have some kind of spiritus!

Some consonants can have aspiration as well, though the aspiration **follows** the letter instead of preceding it. Those consonants are the ‘k,’ ‘p,’ ‘t,’ and ‘r’ sounds.

The latter is always aspirated at the beginning of a word. The others become χ, φ, and θ, respectively (cf. ῥυθμός = ‘rhythm’).

## The Accents

Accents only appear on vowels! They are written directly above the vowel if it is a lower-case vowel and in front of it if it is a capital vowel (cf. breathings).

Almost every Greek word carries one accent. Cf. page 5 for the meaning of the different accents.

Most of those few words that do not carry an accent are either:

Proclitics: that means that they ‘lean’ so closely toward the following word that they merge into one tonal unit.

*Proclitics are only the following words:*

*ὀ, ἦ, οἱ, αἱ, – ἐν, ὡς, – οὐ, (οὐκ, οὐχ)*

Or they are

Enclitics: that means that they ‘lean’ so closely onto the preceding word that they merge into one tonal unit and (mostly) lose their own accent.

All other words follow more or less complicated rules on where and what accents are put:

### Accent Rules:

Accents can only appear on the last three syllables. There, they follow these rules:

#### *Kind of Accents*

The kind of accent a word uses is not determined by meaning but simply by rules of vowel/syllable length and position:

- a) The Acute (´) can appear on long and short syllables and on all of the last three syllables
- b) The Grave (`) can only appear on the last syllable and as a replacement for the Acute if another word follows
- c) The Circumflex (˘) can only appear on the last two syllables and there only on long vowels and diphthongs

## *Position of Accents*

The general rules of accent position are the following:

- a) The accent appears on the syllable third from last ('antepenult') only if the last syllable ('ultima') is short (e.g., ἄνθρωπος)
  - a. it can only be an Acute, since Grave and Circumflex are not allowed so far back
- b) The accent appears on the syllable second to last ('penult') if the last syllable is long or the word only has two syllables
  - a. if the penult is short, the accent is an Acute
  - b. if the penult is long AND the ultima short, the accent is a Circumflex
  - c. if the penult is long BUT the ultima is long too, the accent is an Acute

There are two different groups of words, each of which uses a slightly different approach to accents, building on the rules above:

### The Recessive Accent:

In most **verb** forms, the accent has no fixed position and just tries to go as far back from the word ending as rules above allow:

Compare the following verb forms of παύω:

- |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ἐπαυσά | The last syllable is short. Therefore, the accent can go all the way back to the antepenult.                                                                                                       |
| ἐπαύσω | The last syllable is long. Therefore, the accent has to come one syllable closer to the end. For the same reason, the accent cannot be a Circumflex.                                               |
| παῦσθν | The accent has to be on the penult since there is no antepenult. The penult is long/a diphthong and can therefore be a Circumflex. It is not prevented from that since the last syllable is short. |
| παύζη  | Here, the last syllable is long and therefore prevents the accent from being a Circumflex. It becomes an Acute.                                                                                    |

### The Persistent Accent:

In other words (such as nouns, adjectives, and pronouns) the accent tries to stay as close to the same syllable as the rules above allow. It is therefore necessary to learn the position of the accent in the basic form of all of these words!

Compare the following noun forms:

- ἄνθρωπος The basic form has the accent on the antepenult (ἄν).
- ἀνθρώπου In the Genitive Singular, the last syllable is long. Therefore, the accent cannot stay on the antepenult and has to move forward.
- ὄνομα The basic form has the accent on the first omicron.
- ὀνόματα The plural adds a syllable, so that the accent rules force the accent onto the second omicron (accents cannot be on the fourth to last syllable)
- νήσος The basic form has a Circumflex on the penult.
- νήσου In the Genitive Singular, the last syllable is long. Therefore, the accent cannot stay a Circumflex and has to become an Acute.

### *Some Extra Rules*

To understand the accents on all Greek words, there are a couple of extra rules to learn.

The **noun endings -οι, & -αι** count as short. The ending **-αι in verbs** also counts as short.

Compare the following noun forms:

- ἄνθρωποι The nominative Plural ends in -οι and therefore the ultima counts as a short syllable. The accent has to be on the antepenult.
- ποιήσοι This is a verb form. The ending -οι therefore does not count as short and the accent cannot be on the antepenult.



## Typing Ancient Greek on a Keyboard

Typing Ancient Greek on a keyboard that is made for Latin letters can be a bit frustrating, especially when it comes to all the accents, breathings, or (heaven forbid!) the iota subscript. For learning purposes, you should always try to handwrite things, but in case you can't get around typing Greek on your keyboard (e.g., for the use of some online dictionaries etc.), here a description of how to set up a Greek keyboard on your laptop and an overview where to find the letters and other marks.

### For Windows 10:

- Go to your 'settings' and choose the 'Time & Language' submenu
- Click on 'Language' in the menu on the left
- Click on 'Add a preferred language' and the heading 'Preferred Languages'
- Type in 'Greek' and click on 'Ελληνικά/Greek'
- Select 'Install'
- Then: click on 'Greek' in the 'Preferred Languages' section and then on 'options'
- There you can click on 'Add a keyboard' and choose 'Greek Polytonic'
- Now you have two different Greek keyboards. You should remove the non-polytonic Greek one
- To switch between your English and Greek keyboard you can simple press "Alt+Shift"
- You can now officially struggle with the Greek accents on your laptop.

### Polytonic Greek – Keyboard Layout

|                                                                |                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| İ ! @ <sup>2</sup> # <sup>3</sup> \$ % ^ & * ( ) ã â ã̂ ←      |                                               |
| İ İ 1 Ç 2 Ɔ 3 3 4 £ 5 § 6 ¶ 7 7 8 ¢ 9 ! 0 ° ã ± â ã̂ Backspace |                                               |
| Tab ⇐⇒                                                         | ï á ; ã Ç Ε € ρ ® τ υ ₣ θ ι ο π α â ã à ã̂ ã̃ |
| Caps Lock ⬆                                                    | Α Σ Δ Φ Γ Η Ξ Κ Λ ï á ã̂ Enter ⬅              |
| Shift ⬆                                                        | Ζ Χ Ψ Ω Β Ν Μ < > ã̂ ã̃ ã̄ ã̅ Shift ⬆         |
| Ctrl                                                           | Win Key Alt Alt (Gr) Win Key Menu Ctrl        |



# The Noun

The following is a short overview of the basic Greek noun declension. For the sake of brevity, most linguistic descriptions and explanations (as well as the Vocative and the Dual) are disregarded. It is strongly advised that you familiarize yourself with more complex depictions of Greek morphology in a more comprehensive grammar.

The vowels α and ι, and υ will sometimes have marked quantities: a macron (ᾱ) for long and a breve (ᾰ) for short quantity.

## How to find out which declension a noun belongs to:

To find out which declension a noun belongs to you have to look at the genitive singular. This form is distinct in every declension! So, if you know that, you also know the declension:

- ης/ᾱς for 1. declension
- ου for 2. declension
- ος for 3. declension

There are just a handful of exceptions, e.g., the masculine forms of the 1. Declension that have their Genitive in -ου. You will see those in extra charts.

# The 1. Declension

## *Feminine Nouns (Gen. Sg. -ης/ᾱς)*

Almost all words in the 1. Declension are feminine.

In the 1. declension, most words end in a long vowel: **-η**.

Fewer words, however, end in a short vowel: **-ᾶ**.

Besides their Nominatives, these 1. Declension nouns decline in the same way, the only exception being the Accusative Singular where short-ᾶ nouns also use the short alpha (-ᾷν) instead of the eta (-ην).

**Note**, however, that **all ηs in endings change to α after a stem ending in either -ε, -ι, or -ρ!** The vowel-quantity stays the same. The ending appears as an -ᾶ if the stem of the word ends in either -ε, -ι, or -ρ!

### Long Vowel Nominative:

τέχνη, -ης, f.

|      | Singular   | Plural       |
|------|------------|--------------|
| Nom. | ἡ τέχνη    | αἱ τέχναι    |
| Gen. | τῆς τέχνης | τῶν τεχνῶν   |
| Dat. | τῇ τέχνῃ   | ταῖς τέχναις |
| Acc. | τὴν τέχνην | τὰς τέχνᾱς   |

χώρᾱ, -ᾱς, f.

|      | Singular  | Plural      |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| Nom. | ἡ χώρᾱ    | αἱ χώραι    |
| Gen. | τῆς χώρᾱς | τῶν χωρῶν   |
| Dat. | τῇ χώρᾱ   | ταῖς χώραις |
| Acc. | τὴν χώρᾱν | τὰς χώρᾱς   |

**Note** that **all** Genitive Plurals in the 1<sup>st</sup> Declension have a circumflex on the last syllable.

### Short Vowel Nominative:

θάλατᾰ, -ης, f.

|      | Singular     | Plural         |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| Nom. | ἡ θάλατᾰ     | αἱ θάλατται    |
| Gen. | τῆς θαλάττης | τῶν θαλαττῶν   |
| Dat. | τῇ θαλάττῃ   | ταῖς θαλάτταις |
| Acc. | τὴν θάλατᾰν  | τὰς θαλάτταις  |

γέφυρᾰ, -ᾱς, f.

|      | Singular    | Plural        |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ἡ γέφυρᾰ    | αἱ γέφυραι    |
| Gen. | τῆς γεφύρας | τῶν γεφυρῶν   |
| Dat. | τῇ γεφύρᾱ   | ταῖς γεφύραις |
| Acc. | τὴν γέφυρᾰν | τὰς γεφύρας   |

*Masculine Nouns (Gen. Sg. -ου)*

There are a few **masculine** words in the 1. Declension. They follow the normal rules for this declension, except for their **Genitive Singular which ends in -ου**. This is the only exception where you cannot deduce the declension just from the Genitive Singular!

As usual, all *η*s in endings change to *α* after a stem ending in either *ε*, *-ι*, or *-ρ*!

πολίτης, -ου, m.

|      | Singular     | Plural         |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| Nom. | ὁ πολίτ-ης   | οἱ πολίτ-αι    |
| Gen. | τοῦ πολίτ-ου | τῶν πολίτ-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ πολίτ-η   | τοῖς πολίτ-αις |
| Acc. | τὸν πολίτ-ην | τοὺς πολίτ-ας  |

νεανίας, -ου, m.

|      | Singular     | Plural         |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| Nom. | ὁ νεανί-ας   | οἱ νεανί-αι    |
| Gen. | τοῦ νεανί-ου | τῶν νεανί-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ νεανί-ᾱ   | τοῖς νεανί-αις |
| Acc. | τὸν νεανί-ᾱν | τοὺς νεανί-ας  |

*The Vocative in the 1<sup>st</sup> Declension:*

The Vocative in the first looks like the Nominative, with one exception.

Nouns with Nom. Sg. in -ης/-ας have the vocative singular in **-α**.

## The 2. Declension

Most words in the 2. Declension are masculine and end in -ος, or neuter ending in -ον. Few exceptions are feminine but also end in -ος. All Genitive Singulars end in -ου.

### Masculine Nouns (Gen. Sg. -ου)

λόγος, -ου, m.

|      | Singular   | Plural       |
|------|------------|--------------|
| Nom. | ὁ λόγ-ος   | οἱ λόγ-οι    |
| Gen. | τοῦ λόγ-ου | τῶν λόγ-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ λόγ-ῳ   | τοῖς λόγ-οις |
| Acc. | τὸν λόγ-ον | τοὺς λόγ-ους |

### Neuter Nouns (Gen. Sg. -ου)

ἔργον, -ου, n.

|      | Singular   | Plural       |
|------|------------|--------------|
| Nom. | τὸ ἔργ-ον  | τὰ ἔργ-α     |
| Gen. | τοῦ ἔργ-ου | τῶν ἔργ-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ ἔργ-ῳ   | τοῖς ἔργ-οις |
| Acc. | τὸ ἔργ-ον  | τὰ ἔργ-α     |

**Note** that for **all** neuter words (in all declensions) the Nominative and Accusative (in singular & plural) look the same! Their plurals always end in **-α**!

*Feminine Nouns (Gen. Sg. -ου)*

Few words in the 2. Declension are feminine. They have the same forms as the masculine words in this declension.

ὁδός, -ου, f.

|      | Singular | Plural     |
|------|----------|------------|
| Nom. | ἡ ὁδός   | αἱ ὁδοί    |
| Gen. | τῆς ὁδοῦ | τῶν ὁδῶν   |
| Dat. | τῇ ὁδῷ   | ταῖς ὁδοῖς |
| Acc. | τὴν ὁδόν | τάς ὁδούς  |

**Note** that in all words that have their persistent accent on the last syllable, all Genitives and Datives (singular & plural) change that accent to a circumflex. The Nominatives & Accusatives don't do that (see ὁδοῦς above).

This is true for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension.

*The Vocative in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension:*

The Vocative is the same as the Nominative, with one exception.

Nouns with Nom. Sg. in -ος have the vocative singular in -ε.

## The 3. Declension

The 3. Declension is mixed, all grammatical genders are frequent. The gender of a word has no influence on the case endings (besides the usual differences of neuter words that you know from the 2. Declension, i.e., Nom. and Acc. are the same, while the Nom./Acc. Pl. end in -α).

The 3. declension uses rather consistent case endings; however, it comprises a variety of different word stems that are often not visible in the nominative form of the word which can look quite different from the stem. It is therefore especially important to memorize the Genitive Singular.

*Stems ending in Gutturals (-κ, -γ, -χ):*

φύλαξ, φύλακ-ος, m.

|      | Singular     | Plural        |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ὁ φύλαξ      | οἱ φύλακ-ες   |
| Gen. | τοῦ φύλακ-ος | τῶν φυλάκ-ων  |
| Dat. | τῷ φύλακ-ι   | τοῖς φύλαξιν  |
| Acc. | τὸν φύλακ-α  | τοὺς φύλακ-ας |

γυνή, γυναικός, f.

|      | Singular      | Plural        |
|------|---------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ἡ γυνή        | αἱ γυναῖκ-ες  |
| Gen. | τῆς γυναικ-ός | τῶν γυναικ-ῶν |
| Dat. | τῇ γυναικ-ί   | ταῖς γυναιξίν |
| Acc. | τὴν γυναίκα   | τὰς γυναῖκ-ας |



*Stems ending in Dentals (-τ, -δ, -θ)*

ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, f.

|      | Singular     | Plural        |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ἡ ἐλπίς      | αἱ ἐλπίδ-ες   |
| Gen. | τῆς ἐλπίδ-ος | τῶν ἐλπίδ-ων  |
| Dat. | τῇ ἐλπίδ-ι   | ταῖς ἐλπί-σιν |
| Acc. | τὴν ἐλπίδ-α  | τὰς ἐλπίδ-ας  |

σῶμα, σώματος, n.

|      | Singular     | Plural        |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| Nom. | τὸ σῶμα      | τὰ σώμα-τα    |
| Gen. | τοῦ σώμα-τος | τῶν σωμά-των  |
| Dat. | τῷ σώμα-τι   | τοῖς σώμα-σιν |
| Acc. | τὸ σῶμα      | τὰ σώμα-τα    |

In front of σ all Dentals are dropped! Cf., \*ἐλπίδσιν → ἐλπίσιν.

**NB:** all nouns whose stems end in -ιτ/-υτ, -ιδ/-υδ, or -ιθ/-υθ, but do not have an accent on the iota, form their Accusative Singular in -ιν or -υν.

E.g.:

- χάρις, χάριτις → Acc. Sg.: χάριν

*Stems ending in -ντ*

γέρων, γέροντος, m.

|      | Singular      | Plural         |
|------|---------------|----------------|
| Nom. | ὁ γέρων       | οἱ γέροντ-ες   |
| Gen. | τοῦ γέροντ-ος | τῶν γερόντ-ων  |
| Dat. | τῷ γέροντ-ι   | τοῖς γέρουσιν  |
| Acc. | τὸν γέροντ-α  | τοὺς γέροντ-ας |

In front of σ, ντ drops out while lengthening the preceding vowel! (Cf., \*γέροντσιν → γέρουσιν).

*Stems ending in Liquids (-ρ, -λ)*

σωτήρ, σωτήρως, m.

|      | Singular     | Plural         |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| Nom. | ὁ σωτήρ      | οἱ σωτήρ-ες    |
| Gen. | τοῦ σωτήρ-ος | τῶν σωτήρ-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ σωτήρ-ι   | τοῖς σωτήρ-σιν |
| Acc. | τὸν σωτήρ-α  | τοὺς σωτήρ-ας  |

ἄλς, ἄλός, m.

|      | Singular  | Plural      |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| Nom. | ὁ ἄλς     | οἱ ἄλ-ες    |
| Gen. | τοῦ ἄλ-ός | τῶν ἄλ-ῶν   |
| Dat. | τῷ ἄλ-ί   | τοῖς ἄλ-σίν |
| Acc. | τὸν ἄλ-α  | τοὺς ἄλ-ας  |

*Stems ending in Liquids (with Ablaut)*

πατήρ, πατρός, m.

|      | Singular   | Plural        |
|------|------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ὁ πατήρ    | οἱ πατέρες    |
| Gen. | τοῦ πατρός | τῶν πατέρων   |
| Dat. | τῷ πατρί   | τοῖς πατράσιν |
| Acc. | τὸν πατέρα | τοὺς πατέρας  |

άνήρ, ἀνδρός, m.

|      | Singular   | Plural        |
|------|------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ὁ ἀνήρ     | οἱ ἄνδρες     |
| Gen. | τοῦ ἀνδρός | τῶν ἀνδρῶν    |
| Dat. | τῷ ἀνδρί   | τοῖς ἀνδράσιν |
| Acc. | τὸν ἄνδρα  | τοὺς ἄνδρας   |

μήτηρ, μητρός, f.

|      | Singular   | Plural        |
|------|------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ἡ μήτηρ    | αἱ μητέρες    |
| Gen. | τῆς μητρός | τῶν μητέρων   |
| Dat. | τῇ μητρί   | ταῖς μητράσιν |
| Acc. | τὴν μητέρα | τάς μητέρας   |

These words have an elongated form -τηρ in the Nom. Sg., basic form -τερ in the Acc. Sg., Nom./Gen./Acc. Pl., and a different form -τρ/-τρα in the Gen./Dat. Sg. & the Dat. Pl.!

*Stems ending in -ū*

ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, m.

|      | Singular    | Plural        |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ὁ ἰχθύς     | οἱ ἰχθύ-ες    |
| Gen. | τοῦ ἰχθύ-ος | τῶν ἰχθύ-ων   |
| Dat. | τῷ ἰχθύ-ι   | τοῖς ἰχθύ-σιν |
| Acc. | τὸν ἰχθῦ-ν  | τοὺς ἰχθῦ-ς   |

*Stems ending in -ĩ and -ŭ (with Ablaut)*

πόλις, πόλεως, f.

|      | Singular    | Plural        |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| Nom. | ἡ πόλις     | αἱ πόλ-εις    |
| Gen. | τῆς πόλ-εως | τῶν πόλ-εων   |
| Dat. | τῇ πόλ-ει   | ταῖς πόλ-εσιν |
| Acc. | τὴν πόλ-ιν  | τὰς πόλ-εις   |

*Stems ending in Diphthongs*

βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, m.

|      | Singular      | Plural           |
|------|---------------|------------------|
| Nom. | ὁ βασιλεύς    | οἱ βασιλε-ῖς     |
| Gen. | τοῦ βασιλέ-ως | τῶν βασιλέ-ων    |
| Dat. | τῷ βασιλε-ῖ   | τοῖς βασιλε-ῦσιν |
| Acc. | τὸν βασιλέ-α  | τοὺς βασιλέ-ας   |

*Stems ending in -εσ-*

γένος, γένους, n.

|      | Singular   | Plural       |
|------|------------|--------------|
| Nom. | τὸ γένος   | τὰ γένη      |
| Gen. | τοῦ γένους | τῶν γενῶν    |
| Dat. | τῷ γένει   | τοῖς γένεσιν |
| Acc. | τὸ γένος   | τὰ γένη      |

The Sigma-Stems are usually contracted so that the σ actual is **not visible** in the forms. The stem of γένος is γένεσ-. If the addition of the case ending results in an **inter-vocalic σ** (\*γένεσ-ος), this σ drops out. The two colliding vowels contract in Attic Greek (e.g., ε+ο → ου).

*Proper Names in -ης*

Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, m.

|      | Singular      | Plural |
|------|---------------|--------|
| Nom. | ὁ Σωκράτης    | —      |
| Gen. | τοῦ Σωκράτους | —      |
| Dat. | τῷ Σωκράτει   | —      |
| Acc. | τὸν Σωκράτη   | —      |

The stem of these proper names also ends in -εσ- (see above). The same rules apply.

*Special Forms*

ναῦς, νεώς, f.

|      | Singular | Plural      |
|------|----------|-------------|
| Nom. | ἡ ναῦς   | αἱ νῆες     |
| Gen. | τῆς νεώς | τῶν νεῶν    |
| Dat. | τῇ νηί   | ταῖς ναυσίν |
| Acc. | τὴν ναῦν | τὰς ναῦς    |

βοῦς, βοός, m./f.

|      | Singular  | Plural       |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| Nom. | ὁ βοῦς    | οἱ βό-ες     |
| Gen. | τοῦ βο-ός | τῶν βο-ῶν    |
| Dat. | τῷ βο-ί   | τοῖς βοу-σίν |
| Acc. | τὸν βοῦ-ν | τοὺς βοῦς    |

Ζεύς, Διός, m.

|      | Singular | Plural |
|------|----------|--------|
| Nom. | ὁ Ζεύς   | —      |
| Gen. | τοῦ Διός | —      |
| Dat. | τῷ Δι-ί  | —      |
| Acc. | τὸν Δί-α | —      |

## Combinations of Final Consonants before -σι

| Stem change before -σι |       |   |        |
|------------------------|-------|---|--------|
| π, β, φ                | + -σι | → | - ψι   |
| κ, γ, χ                | + -σι | → | - ξι   |
| τ, δ, θ                | + -σι | → | - σι   |
| ν                      | + -σι | → | - σι   |
| σ                      | + -σι | → | - σι   |
| αυτ                    | + -σι | → | - ᾱσι  |
| ευντ                   | + -σι | → | - εισι |
| ουντ                   | + -σι | → | - ουσι |

## The Vocative in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension

In all Masculine & Feminine nouns, the Vocative is identical with the Nominative when

- the Nom. Sg. ends in -ψ, or -ξ
- the Nom. Sg. ends in -ν, or -ρ and the accent is on the ultima (λιμήν)

Otherwise, the Vocative consists of the stem alone with any final dental dropped (e.g., χάρι)

In all Neuter nouns, the Vocative is identical with the Nominative.

Exceptions will be given in the Vocabulary list.

# The Adjective

The following is a short overview of the basic Greek Adjective declension and comparison. For the sake of brevity, all linguistic descriptions and explanations are disregarded. It is strongly advised that you familiarize yourself with more complex depictions of Greek morphology in a more comprehensive grammar.

Adjectives describe nouns. They always appear in the same *Case, Number, & Gender* as the noun that they describe. This is called 'agreement'; an adjective is said to 'agree' with a noun.

Therefore, adjectives have to be able to take on all forms a noun can take as well. For that, they follow declensions very similar to the nouns.

There are two major groups of adjectives: those following the 1. and 2. Declension (the first for feminine, and the second for masculine and neuter forms) and those following the 3. Declension (the third declension can cover all three grammatical genders).

Besides their declension, adjectives can be distinguished by another characteristic:

- Some of them have three different sets of endings, one for each gender  
e.g., ἀγαθός (m.), ἀγαθή (f.), ἀγαθόν (n.) – 'good'
- Some have two sets of endings, one is shared by masculine and feminine and another just for the neuter  
e.g., ἄδικος (f./m.), ἄδικον (n.) – 'unjust'
- Some have only one set of endings that is shared by all genders  
e.g., μάκαρ (m./f./n.) – 'happy/blessed'

Just like with nouns, it is therefore important to learn all of the basic forms (i.e., the Nom. Sg.) as well as the genitive singular (to identify the stem).

Adjectives have a persistent accent!

## Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension

### Three-Ending Adjectives

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν – “good”

|      | Singular |        |        | Plural  |         |         |
|------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|      | masc.    | fem.   | neut.  | masc.   | fem.    | neut.   |
| Nom. | ἀγαθός   | ἀγαθή  | ἀγαθόν | ἀγαθοί  | ἀγαθαί  | ἀγαθά   |
| Gen. | ἀγαθοῦ   | ἀγαθῆς | ἀγαθοῦ | ἀγαθῶν  | ἀγαθῶν  | ἀγαθῶν  |
| Dat. | ἀγαθῷ    | ἀγαθῇ  | ἀγαθῷ  | ἀγαθοῖς | ἀγαθοῖς | ἀγαθοῖς |
| Acc. | ἀγαθόν   | ἀγαθήν | ἀγαθόν | ἀγαθούς | ἀγαθάς  | ἀγαθά   |

Just like with nouns of the first declension, all η become α after ε, ι, or ρ. E.g., ἄξιοs, ἀξια, ἄξιοv.

### Two-Ending Adjectives

Almost all **compound adjectives** (those made of an adjective and a prefix like α-, παρα-, ὑπ-, etc.) fall into this category. But there are also some simple adjectives with only two endings.

ἄδικος, ἄδικον – “unjust”

|      | Singular   |        | Plural     |         |
|------|------------|--------|------------|---------|
|      | masc./fem. | neut.  | masc./fem. | neut.   |
| Nom. | ἄδικος     | ἄδικον | ἄδικοι     | ἄδικα   |
| Gen. | ἀδίκου     | ἀδίκου | ἀδίκων     | ἀδίκων  |
| Dat. | ἀδίκῳ      | ἀδίκῳ  | ἀδίκοις    | ἀδίκοις |
| Acc. | ἄδικον     | ἄδικον | ἀδίκους    | ἄδικα   |



## Adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension

### Three-Ending Adjectives

Three-ending are adjectives can have stems in -ντ, -ν, & -υ.

ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν – “voluntary, willing”

|      | Singular |         |         | Plural  |         |         |
|------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|      | masc.    | fem.    | neut.   | masc.   | fem.    | neut.   |
| Nom. | ἐκών     | ἐκοῦσα  | ἐκόν    | ἐκόντες | ἐκοῦσαι | ἐκόντα  |
| Gen. | ἐκόντος  | ἐκούσης | ἐκόντος | ἐκόντων | ἐκουσῶν | ἐκόντων |
| Dat. | ἐκόντι   | ἐκούσῃ  | ἐκόντι  | ἐκόντας | ἐκούσας | ἐκόντα  |
| Acc. | ἐκόντα   | ἐκοῦσαν | ἐκόν    | ἐκόντες | ἐκοῦσαι | ἐκόντα  |

### Two-Ending Adjectives

Two-ending adjectives can have dental stems, stems -ν, or stems in -σ.

σαφής, σαφές – “clear, plain”

|      | Singular   |        | Plural     |           |
|------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|
|      | masc./fem. | neut.  | masc./fem. | neut.     |
| Nom. | σαφής      | σαφές  | σαφεῖς     | σαφῆ      |
| Gen. | σαφοῦς     | σαφοῦς | σαφῶν      | σαφῶν     |
| Dat. | σαφεῖ      | σαφεῖ  | σαφέσι(ν)  | σαφέσι(ν) |
| Acc. | σαφῆ       | σαφές  | σαφεῖς     | σαφῆ      |

### One-Ending Adjectives

Some 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives only have one set of endings shared by all three genders (e.g., μάκαρ, πένης, ἄπαις). They only differ in the  
 Nom. Pl. (m./f.: μάκαρες; n.: μάκαρα) &  
 Acc. Pl. (m./f.: μάκαρες; n.: μάκαρα)

# The Adverb

Adverbs are very similar in meaning to Adjectives (and mostly derived from them). As opposed to adjectives, however, adverbs describe the action of a verb or, more rarely, other adjectives. Therefore, they do not have Cases, Numbers, or Genders, but simply one form.

There are two main categories of Adverbs.

The first category are those adverbs that are not derived from adjectives. Those are words like νῦν (“now”), or πάλαι (“long ago”).

The second category are those adverbs that are derived from adjectives. Just like in English they are formed by adding a special ending to the root of an adjective.

In English, this ending is -ly:

“Homer is bad.”

Adjective, describing the noun “Homer”

“He fares badly.”

Adverb, describing the action of “faring”

In Ancient Greek, this ending is -ως.

Ὅμηρος κακός ἐστιν.

Adjective, describing the Noun Ὅμηρος

Ὅμηρος κακῶς πράττει.

Adverb, describing the action of πράττειν

# Comparison of Adjectives

Just like in English, every adjective can come in three degrees: the positive (or basic form: “wise”), the comparative (“wiser”), and the superlative (“wisest”).

Adjectives use one of the following two ways to build the forms of comparison:

1. Comparative in: -τερος, -τερα, -τερον  
Superlative in: -τατος, -τατη, -τατον
2. Comparative in: -ιων, -ιων, -ιον  
Superlative in: -ιστος, -ιστη, -ιστον

Most adjectives use the first set of suffixes.

Forms in -τερος/-τατος:

To build a form, you usually need to add a vowel between the stem and the suffix.

- If the stem ends in a **long syllable** (one either [a] containing a long vowel or a diphthong or [b] a short vowel followed by two consonants) → add **-ο-**
- If the stem ends in a **short syllable** (one containing a short vowel not followed by two consonants) → add **-ω-**

Examples:

δίκαιος → δικαιοτέρος  
δηλος → δηλότερος  
ἄξιος → αξιώτερος  
σοφός → σοφώτερος

All of these forms are **three-ending** (no matter what the positive looked like) and decline following the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> declension!

Third Declension Adjectives:

Adjectives in **-ης, -ες** and **-ύς, -εῖα, -ύ** add the suffix directly to their stem without an intervening vowel ο/ω.

Examples:

ἀμαθής (ἀμαθεσ-) → ἀμαθέστερος  
 σαφής (σαφεσ-) → σαφέστερος  
 βαρύς (βαρυ-) → βαρύτερος

Forms in -ίων/-ιστος:

A few adjectives use the suffix **-ίων/-ιστος** to form comparisons. The suffix is added directly to the root (not the stem!).

Here is a list of examples:

| Positive | Root  | Comparative     | Superlative |
|----------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| κακός    | κακ-  | κακίων/κάκιον   | κάκιστος    |
| αἰσχρός  | αἰσχ- | αἰσχίων/αἴσχιον | αἴσχιστος   |
| έχθρός   | έχθ-  | έχθίων/έχθιον   | έχθιστος    |
| καλός    | καλλ- | καλλίων/κάλλιον | κάλλιστος   |
| ήδύς     | ήδ-   | ήδίων/ήδιον     | ήδιστος     |
| ταχύς    | θαχ-  | θάττων/θᾶττον   | τάχιστος    |
| μέγας    | μεγ-  | μείζων/μεῖζον   | μέγιστος    |
| πολύς    | πλη-  | πλείων/πλέον    | τλεῖστος    |
| ράδιος   | ρά-   | ῥᾶων/ῥᾶον       | ῥᾶστος      |

Declension of Comparatives in -ίων

κακίων, κάκιον – “bad”

|      | Singular             |          | Plural                |                      |
|------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|      | masc./fem.           | neut.    | masc./fem.            | neut.                |
| Nom. | κακίων               | κάκιον   | κακίονες <sup>2</sup> | κακίονα <sup>2</sup> |
| Gen. | κακίονος             | κακίονος | κακίωνων              | κακίωνων             |
| Dat. | κακίονι              | κακίονι  | κακίοσιν              | κακίοσιν             |
| Acc. | κακίονα <sup>2</sup> | κάκιον   | κακίονας <sup>2</sup> | κακίονα <sup>2</sup> |

*Irregular Adjectives*

Here are some adjectives with irregular comparison. Some of them use different roots in the comparison depending on the meaning (I attempted to catch those nuances):

| Positive                      | Comparative                       | Superlative                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ἀγαθός ( <i>good</i> )        | ἀμείνων ( <i>better</i> )         | ἄριστος ( <i>best</i> )                 |
|                               | βελτίων ( <i>morally better</i> ) | βέλτιστος ( <i>morally best</i> )       |
|                               | κρείττων ( <i>stronger</i> )      | κράτιστος ( <i>strongest</i> )          |
| κακός ( <i>bad</i> )          | κακίων ( <i>worse</i> )           | κάκιστος ( <i>worst</i> )               |
|                               | χείρων ( <i>lower</i> )           | χείριστος ( <i>lowest</i> )             |
|                               | ἥττων ( <i>weaker</i> )           | ἥκιστα ( <b>Adverb</b> = <i>least</i> ) |
| καλός ( <i>beautiful</i> )    | καλλίων ( <i>more beautiful</i> ) | κάλλιστος ( <i>most beautiful</i> )     |
| μέγας ( <i>great</i> )        | μείζων ( <i>greater</i> )         | μέγιστος ( <i>greatest</i> )            |
| μικρός ( <i>small</i> )       | μείων ( <i>smaller</i> )          |                                         |
| ὀλίγος ( <i>little, few</i> ) | ἐλάττων ( <i>littler</i> )        | ἐλάχιστος ( <i>littlest</i> )           |
| πολύς ( <i>many</i> )         | πλείων/<br>πλέων ( <i>more</i> )  | πλεῖστος ( <i>most</i> )                |
| ῥάδιος ( <i>easy</i> )        | ῥάων ( <i>easier</i> )            | ῥᾶστος ( <i>easiest</i> )               |

<sup>2</sup> There are alternative forms deriving from a different suffix which ended in -σ-. The intervocalic -σ- dropped out the remaining vowels contracted: κακίονα → κακίω; κακίονες → κακίους; κακίονας → κακίους.

## *Additions to Comparison*

In English, longer adjectives are usually not compared by adding a suffix but by combining them with the words “more” and “most” (intelligent → *intelligent*er → more intelligent).

In Greek this is possible for any adjective.

more → μάλλον

most → μάλλιστα

## Genitive of Comparison and Comparison with ἤ

The person or thing someone or something is compared to is either introduced by ἤ or is in the Genitive.

Comparison with ἤ introduces a new clause. The case of the person or thing compared still depends on its function in its own clause:

Σωκράτης σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ Ἀριστοφάνης. – “Socrates is wiser than Aristophanes.”

Νομίζομεν Σωκράτη σοφώτερον εἶναι ἢ Ἀριστοφάνη. – “We think that S. is wiser than A.”

Alternatively, one can use the Genitive of Comparison without a preposition:

Σωκράτης σοφώτερός ἐστιν Ἀριστοφάνους. – “Socrates is wiser than Aristophanes.”

Νομίζομεν Σωκράτη σοφώτερον εἶναι Ἀριστοφάνους. – “We think that S. is wiser than A.”

## Extended Comparison:

Like in English, each comparison can be expanded by words like “a little,” “much,” “even,” “by far” etc. In Greek, this can be done by adjectives in the Dative of Degree, or adverbs:

1. with the comparative: πολλῶ/πολὺ σοφώτερος      “much wiser, wiser by a lot”
2. with the superlative: ὥς/ὅτι σοφώτατος      “as wise as possible”

# The Pronoun

Ancient Greek has several different Pronouns. This is an overview mostly of their morphology. For more detailed explanation of their syntax, you should consult your comprehensive grammar.

## The Personal Pronoun

|          | 1. Person               | 2. Person | 3. Person |        |        |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
|          |                         |           | masc.     | fem.   | neut.  |
| Sg. Nom. | ἐγώ                     | σύ        | —         | —      | —      |
| Gen.     | ἐμοῦ (μου) <sup>3</sup> | σοῦ (σου) | αὐτοῦ     | αὐτῆς  | αὐτοῦ  |
| Dat.     | ἐμοί (μοι)              | σοί (σοι) | αὐτῷ      | αὐτῇ   | αὐτῷ   |
| Acc.     | ἐμέ (με)                | σέ (σε)   | αὐτόν     | αὐτήν  | αὐτό   |
| Pl. Nom. | ἡμεῖς                   | ὕμεῖς     | —         | —      | —      |
| Gen.     | ἡμῶν                    | ὕμῶν      | αὐτῶν     | αὐτῶν  | αὐτῶν  |
| Dat.     | ἡμῖν                    | ὕμῖν      | αὐτοῖς    | αὐτοῖς | αὐτοῖς |
| Acc.     | ἡμᾶς                    | ὕμᾶς      | αὐτούς    | αὐτάς  | αὐτά   |

The Personal Pronoun in Ancient Greek functions in the same way the personal pronoun works in English. Since it is usually clear from the verbal ending who the acting person in a sentence is, the nominative of the personal pronoun is rarely used, unless one wants to put special emphasis on it.

E.g.:

εἶπον [...] = 'I said [...]

εἶπον ἐγώ! = I said [that, not **you**!]

**The 3<sup>rd</sup> Person** does not have a personal Pronoun!

It is replaced by forms of αὐτός in the oblique cases and is usually just deduced from the verbal ending in the nominative. For special emphasis, one can use other Demonstrative Pronouns.

<sup>3</sup> In the oblique cases, the Personal Pronoun of the 1. and 2. person singular also exists as an 'unstressed' form (see grey forms in brackets). Those unstressed pronouns are 'enclitic' (see the missing accent). In the first person they drop the 'ε.'

## The Reflexive Personal Pronoun

|          | 1. Person      |                | 2. Person      |                | 3. Person                 |                           |                           |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|          |                |                |                |                | masc.                     | fem.                      | neut.                     |
| Sg. Nom. | —              | —              | —              | —              | —                         | —                         | —                         |
| Gen.     | ἐμαυτοῦ        | ἐμαυτῆς        | σεαυτοῦ        | σεαυτ          | ἐμαυτοῦ                   | ἐμαυτῆς                   | ἐμαυτοῦ                   |
| Dat.     | ἐμαυτῷ         | ἐμαυτῇ         | σεαυτῷ         | σεαυτῇ         | ἐμαυτῷ                    | ἐμαυτῇ                    | ἐμαυτῷ                    |
| Acc.     | ἐμαυτόν        | ἐμαυτήν        | σεαυτόν        | σεαυτήν        | ἐμαυτόν                   | ἐμαυτήν                   | ἐμαυτόν                   |
| Pl. Nom. | —              | —              | —              | —              | —                         | —                         | —                         |
| Gen.     | ἡμῶν<br>αὐτῶν  | ἡμῶν<br>αὐτῶν  | ὕμῶν<br>αὐτῶν  | ὕμῶν<br>αὐτῶν  | ἐαυτῶν/<br>σφῶν αὐτῶν     | ἐαυτῶν/<br>σφῶν αὐτῶν     | ἐαυτῶν/<br>σφῶν αὐτῶν     |
| Dat.     | ἡμῖν<br>αὐτοῖς | ἡμῖν<br>αὐταῖς | ὕμῖν<br>αὐτοῖς | ὕμῖν<br>αὐταῖς | ἐαυτοῖς/<br>σφίσιν αὐτοῖς | ἐαυταῖς/<br>σφίσιν αὐταῖς | ἐαυτοῖς/<br>σφίσιν αὐτοῖς |
| Acc.     | ἡμᾶς<br>αὐτούς | ἡμᾶς<br>αὐτάς  | ὕμᾶς<br>αὐτούς | ὕμᾶς<br>αὐτάς  | ἐαυτούς/<br>σφᾶς αὐτούς   | ἐαυτάς/<br>σφᾶς αὐτάς     | ἐαυτά/<br>σφᾶς αὐτούς     |

## The Possessive Pronoun

|           | Singular       |      |       | Plural   |         |          |
|-----------|----------------|------|-------|----------|---------|----------|
|           | masc.          | fem. | neut. | masc.    | fem.    | neut.    |
| 1. Person | ἐμός           | ἐμή  | ἐμόν  | ἡμέτερος | ἡμετέρα | ἡμέτερον |
| 2. Person | σός            | σή   | σόν   | ὕμέτερος | ὕμετέρα | ὕμέτερον |
| 3. Person | — <sup>4</sup> | —    | —     | —        | —       | —        |

<sup>4</sup> There is no possessive pronoun for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Person. It gets replaced by the Genitive of αὐτός (for non-reflexive use) or ἐμαυτ- (for reflexive use). So, the phrase “her friend” could be: ἡ φίλη αὐτῆς.



## The Demonstrative Pronouns

There are three different Demonstrative Pronouns in Ancient Greek:

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε – οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο – ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο

**ὅδε** refers to something ‘present’ or ‘close’ (like English ‘this’/‘these’) or something that has not been mentioned before.

ἥδε ἡ θάλαττα = ‘this sea (right here)’

ἔλεξε τάδε: [...] = ‘he/she said the following: [...]’

**οὗτος** refers to something that has already been mentioned or can introduce relative clauses

ταῦτα ἔλεξε = ‘That’s what he said’ (at the end of a speech)

οὗτος, ὃς ... = ‘the one, who...’

**ἐκεῖνος** refers to something ‘locally or temporally far’ or not present in the context of the conversation (like English ‘that/those’)

ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή = ‘that woman (over there/back then)’

ὅδε/ἥδε/τόδε

|      | Singular |       |       | Plural |        |        |
|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|      | masc.    | fem.  | neut. | masc.  | fem.   | neut.  |
| Nom. | ὅδε      | ἥδε   | τόδε  | οἶδε   | αἶδε   | τάδε   |
| Gen. | τοῦδε    | τῆσδε | τοῦδε | τῶνδε  | τῶνδε  | τῶνδε  |
| Dat. | τῷδε     | τῇδε  | τῷδε  | τοῖσδε | ταῖσδε | τοῖσδε |
| Acc. | τόνδε    | τήνδε | τόδε  | τούσδε | τάσδε  | τάδε   |

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο

|      | Singular |        |        | Plural  |         |         |
|------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|      | masc.    | fem.   | neut.  | masc.   | fem.    | neut.   |
| Nom. | οὗτος    | αὕτη   | τοῦτο  | οὗτοι   | αὗται   | ταῦτα   |
| Gen. | τούτου   | ταύτης | τούτου | τούτων  | τούτων  | τούτων  |
| Dat. | τούτῳ    | ταύτῃ  | τούτῳ  | τούτοις | ταύταις | τούτοις |
| Acc. | τούτον   | ταύτην | τοῦτο  | τούτους | ταύτας  | ταῦτα   |

ἐκεῖνος is declined like an adjective of the 1./2. declension, except for the Nom. & Acc. Sg. Neuter which ends in -ο (ἐκεῖνο).

## The Relative Pronoun

|      | Singular |      |       | Plural |      |       |
|------|----------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
|      | masc.    | fem. | neut. | masc.  | fem. | neut. |
| Nom. | ὃς       | ἥ    | ὅ     | οἱ     | αἱ   | ἃ     |
| Gen. | οὗ       | ἥς   | οὗ    | ῶν     | ῶν   | ῶν    |
| Dat. | ᾧ        | ἥ    | ᾧ     | οῖς    | αῖς  | οῖς   |
| Acc. | ὃν       | ἥν   | ὅ     | οὓς    | ἄς   | ἃ     |

## The Indefinite Pronoun

|      | Singular |       |       | Plural  |         |         |
|------|----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
|      | masc.    | fem.  | neut. | masc.   | fem.    | neut.   |
| Nom. | τίς      | τίς   | τί    | τίνες   | τίνες   | τίνα    |
| Gen. | τίνος    | τίνος | τίνος | τίνων   | τίνων   | τίνων   |
| Dat. | τίνι     | τίνι  | τίνι  | τίσι(ν) | τίσι(ν) | τίσι(ν) |
| Acc. | τίνας    | τίνας | τίνα  | τίνας   | τίνας   | τίνα    |

# The Verb

Finite verbs can be formed along five different parameters:

- Person
  - First (including speaker), Second (addressing someone), Third (talking about someone)
- Number
  - Singular, Plural, (Dual)<sup>5</sup>
- Tense
  - Present, Future, Imperfect, Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect
- Mood
  - Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative
- Voice
  - Active, Middle, Passive

In addition, each verb can appear in several different infinite forms:

- Infinitive
- Participle
- Verbal Adjective

This allows for an immense variety of different forms. However, due to the modular nature of Greek morphology one does not really have to memorize every single form itself, but rather understand the underlying system.

The following is a selection of full overviews of the conjugation of several important paradigmatic Ancient Greek Verbs.

---

<sup>5</sup> The Dual is rather rare and therefore not given in this short overview.

## Thematic Verbs (λύω)

|           | Active      |             |           | Middle     |             |            | Passive     |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|           | Indicative  | Subjunctive | Optative  | Indicative | Subjunctive | Optative   | Indicative  | Subjunctive | Optative     |
| Present   | λύ-ω        | λύ-ω        | λύ-οιμι   | λύ-ομαι    | λύ-ωμαι     | λυ-οίμην   | λύομαι      | λύ-ωμαι     | λυ-οίμην     |
|           | λύ-εις      | λύ-ῃς       | λύ-οις    | λύ-ει      | λύ-ει/ῃ     | λύ-οιο     | λύ-ει/ῃ     | λύ-ῃ        | λύ-οιο       |
|           | λύ-ει       | λύ-ῃ        | λύ-οι     | λύ-εται    | λύ-ηται     | λύ-οιτο    | λύ-εται     | λύ-ηται     | λύ-οιτο      |
|           | λύ-ομεν     | λύ-ωμεν     | λύ-οιμεν  | λυ-όμεθα   | λυ-ώμεθα    | λυ-οίμεθα  | λυ-όμεθα    | λυ-ώμεθα    | λυ-οίμεθα    |
|           | λύ-ετε      | λύ-ητε      | λύ-οιτε   | λύ-εσθε    | λύ-ησθε     | λύ-οισθε   | λύ-εσθε     | λύ-ησθε     | λύ-οισθε     |
|           | λύ-ουσι(ν)  | λύ-ωσι(ν)   | λύ-οιεν   | λύ-ονται   | λύ-ωνται    | λύ-οιντο   | λύ-ονται    | λύ-ωνται    | λύ-οιντο     |
|           | λύ-ειν      |             |           | λύ-εσθαι   |             |            | λύ-εσθαι    |             |              |
| Imperfect | ἔ-λυ-ον     | —           | —         | έ-λυ-όμην  | —           | —          | έ-λυ-όμην   | —           | —            |
|           | ἔ-λυ-ες     |             |           | έ-λύ-ου    |             |            | έ-λύ-ου     |             |              |
|           | ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)   |             |           | έ-λύ-ετο   |             |            | έ-λύ-ετο    |             |              |
|           | έ-λύ-ομεν   |             |           | έ-λυ-όμεθα |             |            | έ-λυ-όμεθα  |             |              |
|           | έ-λύ-ετε    |             |           | έ-λύ-εσθε  |             |            | έ-λύ-εσθε   |             |              |
|           | ἔ-λυ-ον     |             |           | έ-λύ-οντο  |             |            | έ-λύ-οντο   |             |              |
|           |             |             |           |            |             |            |             |             |              |
| Future    | λύ-σω       | —           | λύ-σοιμι  | λύ-σομαι   | —           | λυ-σοίμην  | λυ-θήσομαι  | —           | λυ-θησοίμην  |
|           | λύ-σεις     |             | λύ-σοις   | λύ-σει     |             | λύ-σοιο    | λυ-θήσει/ῃ  |             | λυ-θήσοιο    |
|           | λύ-σει/ῃ    |             | λύ-σοι    | λύ-σεται   |             | λύ-σοιτο   | λυ-θήσεται  |             | λυ-θήσοιτο   |
|           | λύ-σομεν    |             | λύ-σοιμεν | λυ-σόμεθα  |             | λυ-σοίμεθα | λυ-θησόμεθα |             | λυ-θησοίμεθα |
|           | λύ-σετε     |             | λύ-σοιτε  | λύ-σεσθε   |             | λύ-σοισθε  | λυ-θήσεσθε  |             | λυ-θήσοισθε  |
|           | λύ-σουσι(ν) |             | λύ-σοιεν  | λύ-σονται  |             | λύ-σοιντο  | λυ-θήσονται |             | λυ-θήσοιντο  |
|           | λύ-σειν     |             |           | λύ-σεσθαι  |             |            | λυ-θήσεσθαι |             |              |

|            | Active                  |               |                      | Middle       |                  |                   | Passive      |             |                        |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|
|            | Indicative              | Subjunctive   | Optative             | Indicative   | Subjunctive      | Optative          | Indicative   | Subjunctive | Optative               |
| Aorist     | ἔ-λυ-σα                 | λύ-σω         | λύ-σαιμι             | έ-λυ-σάμην   | λύ-σωμαι         | λυ-σαίμην         | έ-λύ-θην     | λυ-θῶ       | λυ-θείην               |
|            | ἔ-λυ-σας                | λύ-σης        | λύ-σαις <sup>6</sup> | έ-λύσ-ω      | λύ-ση            | λύ-σαιο           | έ-λύ-θης     | λυ-θῆς      | λυ-θείης               |
|            | ἔ-λυ-σε(ν)              | λύ-ση         | λύ-σαι               | έ-λύσ-ατο    | λύ-σῃται         | λύ-σαιτο          | έ-λύ-θη      | λυ-θῇ       | λυ-θείη                |
|            | έ-λύ-σαμεν              | λύ-σωμεν      | λύ-σαιμεν            | έ-λυ-σάμεθα  | λυ-σώμεθα        | λυ-σαίμεθα        | έ-λύ-θημεν   | λυ-θῶμεν    | λυ-θεῖμεν <sup>7</sup> |
|            | έ-λύ-σατε               | λύ-σητε       | λύ-σαιτε             | έ-λύσ-ασθε   | λύ-σησθε         | λύ-σαισθε         | έ-λύ-θητε    | λυ-θῆτε     | λυ-θεῖτε               |
|            | ἔ-λυ-σαν                | λύ-σωσι(ν)    | λύ-σaiεν             | έ-λύσ-αντο   | λύ-σωνται        | λύ-σaiντο         | έ-λύ-θησαν   | λυ-θῶσι(ν)  | λυ-θεῖεν               |
|            | λῦ-σαι                  |               |                      | λύ-σασθαι    |                  |                   | λυ-θῆναι     |             |                        |
| Perfect    | λέ-λυ-κα                | λε-λύ-κω      | λε-λύ-κοιμι          | λέ-λυ-μαι    | λε-λυ-μένος ᾧ    | λε-λυ-μένος εἶην  | λέ-λυ-μαι    | –           | –                      |
|            | λέ-λυ-κας               | λε-λύ-κῃς     | λε-λύ-κοις           | λέ-λυ-σαι    | λε-λυ-μένη ᾗς    | λε-λυ-μένη εἶης   | λέ-λυ-σαι    |             |                        |
|            | λέ-λυ-κε(ν)             | λε-λύ-κῃ      | λε-λύ-κοι            | λέ-λυ-ται    | λε-λυ-μένον ᾗ    | λε-λυ-μένον εἶη   | λέ-λυ-ται    |             |                        |
|            | λε-λύ-καμεν             | λε-λύ-κωμεν   | λε-λύ-κοιμεν         | λε-λύ-μεθα   | λε-λυ-μένοι ᾧμεν | λε-λυ-μένοι εἶμεν | λε-λύ-μεθα   |             |                        |
|            | λε-λύ-κατε              | λε-λύ-κῃτε    | λε-λύ-κοιτε          | λέ-λυ-σθε    | λε-λυ-μέναι ᾗτε  | λε-λυ-μέναι εἶτε  | λέ-λυ-σθε    |             |                        |
|            | λε-λύ-κασι(ν)           | λε-λύ-κωσι(ν) | λε-λύ-κοιεν          | λέ-λυ-νται   | λε-λυ-μένα ᾧσιν  | λε-λυ-μένα εἶεν   | λέ-λυ-νται   |             |                        |
|            | λε-λυ-κέναι             |               |                      | λε-λῦ-σθαι   |                  |                   | λε-λῦ-σθαι   |             |                        |
| Pluperfect | έ-λε-λύ-κῃ <sup>8</sup> | –             | –                    | έ-λε-λύ-μην  | –                | –                 | έ-λε-λύ-μην  | –           | –                      |
|            | έ-λε-λύ-κῃς             |               |                      | έ-λέ-λυ-σο   |                  |                   | έ-λέ-λυ-σο   |             |                        |
|            | έ-λε-λύ-κει(ν)          |               |                      | έ-λέ-λυ-το   |                  |                   | έ-λέ-λυ-το   |             |                        |
|            | έ-λε-λύ-κεμεν           |               |                      | έ-λε-λύ-μεθα |                  |                   | έ-λε-λύ-μεθα |             |                        |
|            | έ-λε-λύ-κετε            |               |                      | έ-λέ-λυ-σθε  |                  |                   | έ-λέ-λυ-σθε  |             |                        |
|            | έ-λε-λύ-κεσαν           |               |                      | έ-λέ-λυ-ντο  |                  |                   | έ-λέ-λυ-ντο  |             |                        |

<sup>6</sup> The Aorist Optative Active has alternative forms for the 2.Sg., the 3.Sg., & the 3.Pl. They are: λύσειας, λύσειε(ν), & λύσειαν. They can appear in all verb forms and will not be mentioned separately in each table.

<sup>7</sup> The Aorist Optative Passive has alternative forms for the plural. They are: λυθείμεν, λυθείητε, λυθείησαν. They can appear in all verb forms and will not be mentioned separately in each table.

<sup>8</sup> The Pluperfect Indicative Active has alternative forms for the 1. & 2. Sg. Those are: -κει & -κεις. They can appear in all verb forms and will not be mentioned separately in each table.

## Contracted Verbs in -άω (τιμάω)

|           | Active                                                                                        |                                                             |                                                                                | Middle                                                                                              |                                                                     |                                                                                      | Passive                                                                                                          |             |                                                                                                  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                 | Optative                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                          | Subjunctive                                                         | Optative                                                                             | Indicative                                                                                                       | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                                         |
| Present   | τιμ-ῶ<br>τιμ-ᾶς<br>τιμ-ᾷ<br>τιμ-ῶμεν<br>τιμ-ᾶτε<br>τιμ-ῶσι(ν)<br><br>τιμᾶν                    | τιμ-ῶ<br>τιμ-ᾶς<br>τιμ-ᾷ<br>τιμ-ῶμεν<br>τιμ-ᾶτε<br>τιμ-ῶσιν | τιμ-ῶην<br>τιμ-ῶης<br>τιμ-ῶῃ<br>τιμ-ῶμεν<br>τιμ-ῶτε<br>τιμ-ῶεν                 | τιμ-ῶμαι<br>τιμ-ᾶ<br>τιμ-ᾶται<br>τιμ-ώμεθα<br>τιμ-ᾶσθε<br>τιμ-ῶνται<br><br>τιμᾶσθαι                 | τιμ-ῶμαι<br>τιμ-ᾶ<br>τιμ-ᾶται<br>τιμ-ώμεθα<br>τιμ-ᾶσθε<br>τιμ-ῶνται | τιμ-ῶμην<br>τιμ-ῶο<br>τιμ-ῶτο<br>τιμ-ώμεθα<br>τιμ-ῶσθε<br>τιμ-ῶντο                   | = Middle                                                                                                         | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                                         |
| Imperfect | ἐ-τίμ-ων<br>ἐ-τίμ-ας<br>ἐ-τίμ-α<br>ἐ-τίμ-ῶμεν<br>ἐ-τίμ-ᾶτε<br>ἐ-τίμ-ων                        | —                                                           | —                                                                              | ἐ-τίμ-ώμην<br>ἐ-τίμ-ῶ<br>ἐ-τίμ-ᾶτο<br>ἐ-τίμ-ώμεθα<br>ἐ-τίμ-ᾶσθε<br>ἐ-τίμ-ῶντο                       | —                                                                   | —                                                                                    | = Middle                                                                                                         | —           | —                                                                                                |
| Future    | τιμή-σω<br>τιμή-σεις<br>τιμή-σει<br>τιμή-σομεν<br>τιμή-σετε<br>τιμή-σουσι(ν)<br><br>τιμή-σειν | —                                                           | τιμή-σοιμι<br>τιμή-σοις<br>τιμή-σοι<br>τιμή-σοιμεν<br>τιμή-σοιτε<br>τιμή-σοιεν | τιμή-σομαι<br>τιμή-σει<br>τιμή-σεται<br>τιμή-σόμεθα<br>τιμή-σεσθε<br>τιμή-σονται<br><br>τιμή-σεσθαι | —                                                                   | τιμη-σοίμην<br>τιμή-σοιο<br>τιμή-σοιτο<br>τιμη-σοίμεθα<br>τιμή-σοισθε<br>τιμή-σοιντο | τιμη-θήσομαι<br>τιμη-θήσῃ<br>τιμη-θήσεται<br>τιμη-θησόμεθα<br>τιμη-θήσεσθε<br>τιμη-θήσονται<br><br>τιμη-θήσεσθαι | —           | τιμη-θησοίμην<br>τιμη-θήσοιο<br>τιμη-θήσοιτο<br>τιμη-θησοίμεθα<br>τιμη-θήσοισθε<br>τιμη-θήσονται |

|            | Active                                                                                                            |                                                                                             |                                                                                                  | Middle                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                | Passive                                                                                                |                                                                           |                                                                                  |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                                                        | Subjunctive                                                                                 | Optative                                                                                         | Indicative                                                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                                                                           | Optative                                                                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                             | Subjunctive                                                               | Optative                                                                         |
| Aorist     | έ-τίμη-σα<br>έ-τίμη-σας<br>έ-τίμη-σεν<br>έ-τιμή-σαμεν<br>έ-τιμή-σατε<br>έ-τίμη-σαν<br><br>τίμη-σαι                | τιμή-σω<br>τιμή-σης<br>τιμή-ση<br>τιμή-σωμεν<br>τιμή-σητε<br>τιμή-σωσι(ν)                   | τιμή-σαιμι<br>τιμή-σαις<br>τιμή-σαι<br>τιμή-σαιμεν<br>τιμή-σαιτε<br>τιμή-σαιεν                   | έ-τιμα-σάμην<br>έ-τιμά-σω<br>έ-τιμά-σατο<br>έ-τιμα-σάμεθα<br>έ-τιμά-σασθε<br>έ-τιμά-σαντο<br><br>τιμή-σασθαι | τιμή-σωμαι<br>τιμή-ση<br>τιμή-σηται<br>τιμη-σώμεθα<br>τιμή-σησθε<br>τιμή-σωνται                                       | τιμη-σαίμην<br>τιμή-σαιο<br>τιμή-σαιτο<br>τιμη-σαίμεθα<br>τιμή-σαισθε<br>τιμή-σαιντο                                           | έ-τιμή-θην<br>έ-τιμή-θης<br>έ-τιμή-θη<br>έ-τιμή-θημεν<br>έ-τιμή-θητε<br>έ-τιμή-θησαν<br><br>τιμη-θήναι | τιμη-θῶ<br>τιμη-θῆς<br>τιμη-θῆ<br>τιμη-θώμεν<br>τιμη-θῆτε<br>τιμη-θῶσι(ν) | τιμη-θείην<br>τιμη-θείης<br>τιμη-θείη<br>τιμη-θείμεν<br>τιμη-θείτε<br>τιμη-θείεν |
| Perfect    | τε-τίμη-κα<br>τε-τίμη-κας<br>τε-τίμη-κεν<br>τε-τιμή-καμεν<br>τε-τιμή-κατε<br>τε-τιμή-κασι(ν)<br><br>τε-τιμη-κέναι | τε-τιμή-κω<br>τε-τιμή-κης<br>τε-τιμή-κη<br>τε-τιμή-κωμεν<br>τε-τιμή-κητε<br>τε-τιμή-κωσι(ν) | τε-τιμή-κοιμι<br>τε-τιμή-κοις<br>τε-τιμή-κοι<br>τε-τιμή-κοιμεν<br>τε-τιμή-κοιτε<br>τε-τιμή-κοιεν | τε-τίμη-μαι<br>τε-τίμη-σαι<br>τε-τίμη-ται<br>τε-τιμή-μεθα<br>τε-τίμη-σθε<br>τε-τίμη-νται<br><br>τε-τιμή-σθαι | τε-τιμη-μένος ᾧ<br>τε-τιμη-μένη ᾷς<br>τε-τιμη-μένον ᾗ<br>τε-τιμη-μένοι ᾧμεν<br>τε-τιμη-μέναι ᾗτε<br>τε-τιμη-μένα ᾧσιν | τε-τιμη-μένος εἶην<br>τε-τιμη-μένη εἶης<br>τε-τιμη-μένον εἶη<br>τε-τιμη-μένοι εἶμεν<br>τε-τιμη-μέναι εἶτε<br>τε-τιμη-μένα εἶεν | = Middle                                                                                               | = Middle                                                                  | = Middle                                                                         |
| Pluperfect | έ-τετιμή-κη<br>έ-τετιμή-κης<br>έ-τετιμή-κει(ν)<br>έ-τετιμή-κεμεν<br>έ-τετιμή-κετε<br>έ-τετιμή-κεσαν               | —                                                                                           | —                                                                                                | έ-τε-τιμή-μην<br>έ-τε-τίμη-σο<br>έ-τε-τίμη-το<br>έ-τε-τιμή-μεθα<br>έ-τε-τίμη-σθε<br>έ-τε-τίμη-ντο            | —                                                                                                                     | —                                                                                                                              | = Middle                                                                                               | —                                                                         | —                                                                                |

## Contracted Verbs in -έω (ποιέω)

|           | Active                                                                                        |                                                               |                                                                                | Middle                                                                                        |                                                                     |                                                                                      | Passive                                                                                                          |             |                                                                                                  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                   | Optative                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                         | Optative                                                                             | Indicative                                                                                                       | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                                         |
| Present   | ποι-ῶ<br>ποι-εῖς<br>ποι-εῖ<br>ποι-οὔμεν<br>ποι-εῖτε<br>ποι-οὔσι(ν)<br><br>ποι-εῖν             | ποι-ῶ<br>ποι-ῇς<br>ποι-ῇ<br>ποι-ῶμεν<br>ποι-ῇτε<br>ποι-ῶσι(ν) | ποι-οίην<br>ποι-οίης<br>ποι-οίη<br>ποι-οῖμεν<br>ποι-οῖτε<br>ποι-οῖεν           | ποιοῦμαι<br>ποι-εῖ<br>ποι-εῖται<br>ποι-ούμεθα<br>ποι-εῖσθε<br>ποι-οῦνται<br><br>ποι-εῖσθαι    | ποι-ῶμαι<br>ποι-ῇ<br>ποι-ῇται<br>ποι-ώμεθα<br>ποι-ῇσθε<br>ποι-ῶνται | ποι-οίμην<br>ποι-οῖο<br>ποι-οῖτο<br>ποι-οίμεθα<br>ποι-οῖσθε<br>ποι-οῖντο             | = Middle                                                                                                         | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                                         |
| Imperfect | έ-ποι-ουν<br>έ-ποι-εις<br>έ-ποι-ει<br>έ-ποι-οῦμεν<br>έ-ποι-εῖτε<br>έ-ποι-ουν                  | —                                                             | —                                                                              | έ-ποι-ούμην<br>έ-ποι-οῦ<br>έ-ποι-εῖτο<br>έ-ποι-οῦμεθα<br>έ-ποι-εῖσθε<br>έ-ποι-οῦντο           | —                                                                   | —                                                                                    | = Middle                                                                                                         | —           | —                                                                                                |
| Future    | ποιή-σω<br>ποιή-σεις<br>ποιή-σει<br>ποιή-σομεν<br>ποιή-σετε<br>ποιή-σουσι(ν)<br><br>ποιή-σειν | —                                                             | ποιή-σοιμι<br>ποιή-σοις<br>ποιή-σοι<br>ποιή-σοιμεν<br>ποιή-σοιτε<br>ποιή-σοιεν | ποιήσομαι<br>ποιήσει<br>ποιήσεται<br>ποιησόμεθα<br>ποιήσεσθε<br>ποιήσονται<br><br>ποιή-σεσθαι | —                                                                   | ποιη-σοίμην<br>ποιή-σοιο<br>ποιή-σοιτο<br>ποιη-σοίμεθα<br>ποιή-σοισθε<br>ποιή-σοιντο | ποιη-θήσομαι<br>ποιη-θήσῃ<br>ποιη-θήσεται<br>ποιη-θησόμεθα<br>ποιη-θήσεσθε<br>ποιη-θήσονται<br><br>ποιη-θήσεσθαι | —           | ποιη-θησοίμην<br>ποιη-θήσοιο<br>ποιη-θήσοιτο<br>ποιη-θησοίμεθα<br>ποιη-θήσοισθε<br>ποιη-θήσονται |



|            | Active                                                                                                            |                                                                                           |                                                                                                  | Middle                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                | Passive                                                                                                |                                                                         |                                                                                  |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                                                        | Subjunctive                                                                               | Optative                                                                                         | Indicative                                                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                                                                                               | Optative                                                                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                             | Subjunctive                                                             | Optative                                                                         |
| Aorist     | ἐ-ποίη-σα<br>ἐ-ποίη-σας<br>ἐ-ποίη-σε(ν)<br>ἐ-ποίη-σάμεν<br>ἐ-ποίη-σατε<br>ἐ-ποίη-σαν<br><br>ποίη-σαι              | ποιή-σω<br>ποιή-σης<br>ποιή-ση<br>ποιή-σωμεν<br>ποιή-σητε<br>ποιή-σωσι(ν)                 | ποιή-σαιμι<br>ποιή-σαις<br>ποιή-σαι<br>ποιή-σαιμεν<br>ποιή-σαιτε<br>ποιή-σαιεν                   | ἐ-ποιησ-άμην<br>ἐ-ποιήσ-ω<br>ἐ-ποιήσ-ατο<br>ἐ-ποιησ-άμεθα<br>ἐ-ποιήσ-ασθε<br>ἐ-ποιήσ-αντο<br><br>ποιή-σασθαι | ποιή-σωμαι<br>ποιή-ση<br>ποιή-σεται<br>ποιη-σώμεθα<br>ποιή-σησθε<br>ποιή-σωνται                                                           | ποιη-σαίμην<br>ποιή-σαιο<br>ποιή-σαιτο<br>ποιη-σαίμεθα<br>ποιή-σαισθε<br>ποιή-σαιντο                                           | ἐ-ποιή-θην<br>ἐ-ποιή-θης<br>ἐ-ποιή-θη<br>ἐ-ποιή-θημεν<br>ἐ-ποιή-θητε<br>ἐ-ποιή-θησαν<br><br>ποιη-θήναι | ποιη-θῶ<br>ποιη-θῆς<br>ποιη-θῇ<br>ποιη-θῶμεν<br>ποιη-θῆτε<br>ποιη-θῶσιν | ποιη-θείην<br>ποιη-θείης<br>ποιη-θείη<br>ποιη-θεῖμεν<br>ποιη-θεῖτε<br>ποιη-θεῖεν |
| Perfect    | πε-ποίη-κα<br>πε-ποίη-κας<br>πε-ποίη-κε(ν)<br>πε-ποίη-κάμεν<br>πε-ποίη-κατε<br>πε-ποίη-κασιν<br><br>πε-ποιη-κέναι | πε-ποιή-κω<br>πε-ποιή-κης<br>πε-ποιή-κη<br>πε-ποιή-κωμεν<br>πε-ποιή-κητε<br>πε-ποιή-κωσιν | πε-ποιή-κοιμι<br>πε-ποιή-κοις<br>πε-ποιή-κοι<br>πε-ποιή-κοιμεν<br>πε-ποιή-κοιτε<br>πε-ποιή-κοιεν | πε-ποίη-μαι<br>πε-ποίη-σαι<br>πε-ποίη-ται<br>πε-ποίη-μεθα<br>πε-ποίη-σθε<br>πε-ποίη-νται<br><br>πε-ποιή-σθαι | πε-ποιη-μένος ᾧ<br>πε-ποιη-μένη ᾗς<br>πε-ποιη-μένον ᾧ<br>πε-ποιη-μένοι ᾧμεν<br>πε-ποιη-μέναι ᾗτε<br>πε-ποιη-μένα ᾧσιν<br><br>πε-ποιή-σθαι | πε-ποιη-μένος εἶην<br>πε-ποιη-μένη εἶης<br>πε-ποιη-μένον εἶη<br>πε-ποιη-μένοι εἶμεν<br>πε-ποιη-μέναι εἶτε<br>πε-ποιη-μένα εἶεν | = Middle                                                                                               | = Middle                                                                | = Middle                                                                         |
| Pluperfect | ἐ-πεποίη-κη<br>ἐ-πεποίη-κης<br>ἐ-πεποίη-κει(ν)<br>ἐ-πεποίη-κεμεν<br>ἐ-πεποίη-κετε<br>ἐ-πεποίη-κεσαν               | —                                                                                         | —                                                                                                | ἐ-πε-ποιή-μην<br>ἐ-πε-ποίη-σο<br>ἐ-πε-ποίη-το<br>ἐ-πε-ποιή-μεθα<br>ἐ-πε-ποίη-σθε<br>ἐ-πε-ποίη-ντο            | —                                                                                                                                         | —                                                                                                                              | = Middle                                                                                               | —                                                                       | —                                                                                |

## Contracted Verbs in -όω (δηλώω)

|         | Active                                                                                        |                                                                 |                                                                                | Middle                                                                                       |                                                                      |                                                                                      | Passive                                                                                     |             |                                                                                                  |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                     | Optative                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                          | Optative                                                                             | Indicative                                                                                  | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                                         |
| Present | δηλ-ῶ<br>δηλ-οῖς<br>δηλ-οῖ<br>δηλ-οὔμεν<br>δηλ-οὔτε<br>δηλ-οὔσι(ν)<br><br>δηλ-οῦν             | δηλ-ῶ<br>δηλ-οῖς<br>δηλ-οῖ<br>δηλ-ῶμεν<br>δηλ-ῶτε<br>δηλ-ῶσι(ν) | δηλ-οίην<br>δηλ-οίης<br>δηλ-οίη<br>δηλ-οῖμεν<br>δηλ-οῖτε<br>δηλ-οῖεν           | δηλοῦμαι<br>δηλ-οῖ<br>δηλ-οὔται<br>δηλ-ούμεθα<br>δηλ-οὔσθε<br>δηλ-οὔνται<br><br>δηλ-οὔσθαι   | δηλ-ῶμαι<br>δηλ-οῖ<br>δηλ-ῶται<br>δηλ-ώμεθα<br>δηλ-ῶσθε<br>δηλ-ῶνται | δηλ-οίμην<br>δηλ-οῖο<br>δηλ-οῖτο<br>δηλ-οίμεθα<br>δηλ-οῖσθε<br>δηλ-οῖντο             | = Middle                                                                                    | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                                         |
|         | έ-δήλ-ουν<br>έ-δήλ-ους<br>έ-δήλ-ου<br>έ-δηλ-οὔμεν<br>έ-δηλ-οὔτε<br>έ-δήλ-ουν                  | —                                                               | —                                                                              | έ-δηλ-ούμην<br>έ-δηλ-οῦ<br>έ-δηλ-οὔτο<br>έ-δηλ-ούμεθα<br>έ-δηλ-οὔσθε<br>έ-δηλ-οὔντο          | —                                                                    | —                                                                                    | = Middle                                                                                    | —           | —                                                                                                |
| Future  | δηλώ-σω<br>δηλώ-σεις<br>δηλώ-σει<br>δηλώ-σομεν<br>δηλώ-σετε<br>δηλώ-σουσι(ν)<br><br>δηλώ-σειν | —                                                               | δηλώ-σοίμι<br>δηλώ-σοις<br>δηλώ-σοι<br>δηλώ-σοιμεν<br>δηλώ-σοιτε<br>δηλώ-σοιεν | δηλώσομαι<br>δηλώσει<br>δηλώσεται<br>δηλωσόμεθα<br>δηλώσεσθε<br>δηλώσονται<br><br>δηλώσεσθαι | —                                                                    | δηλω-σοίμην<br>δηλώ-σοιο<br>δηλώ-σοιτο<br>δηλω-σοίμεθα<br>δηλώ-σοισθε<br>δηλώ-σοιντο | δηλω-θήσομαι<br>δηλω-θήση<br>δηλω-θήσεται<br>δηλω-θησόμεθα<br>δηλω-θήσεσθε<br>δηλω-θήσονται | —           | δηλω-θησοίμην<br>δηλω-θήσοιο<br>δηλω-θήσοιτο<br>δηλω-θησοίμεθα<br>δηλω-θήσοισθε<br>δηλω-θήσονται |

|            | Active                                                                                                              |                                                                                             |                                                                                                  | Middle                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                | Passive                                                                                                |                                                                         |                                                                                  |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                                                          | Subjunctive                                                                                 | Optative                                                                                         | Indicative                                                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                                                                           | Optative                                                                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                             | Subjunctive                                                             | Optative                                                                         |
| Aorist     | ἐ-δῆλω-σα<br>ἐ-δῆλω-σας<br>ἐ-δῆλω-σε(ν)<br>ἐ-δηλώ-σαμεν<br>ἐ-δηλώ-σατε<br>ἐ-δῆλω-σαν<br><br>δῆλῶ-σαι                | δηλώ-σω<br>δηλώ-σης<br>δηλώ-ση<br>δηλώ-σωμεν<br>δηλώ-σητε<br>δηλώ-σωσι(ν)                   | δηλώ-σαιμι<br>δηλώ-σαις<br>δηλώ-σαι<br>δηλώ-σαιμεν<br>δηλώ-σαιτε<br>δηλώ-σαιεν                   | ἐ-δηλωσ-άμην<br>ἐ-δηλώσ-ω<br>ἐ-δηλώσ-ατο<br>ἐ-δηλωσ-άμεθα<br>ἐ-δηλώσ-ασθε<br>ἐ-δηλώσ-αντο<br><br>δηλώ-σασθαι | δηλώ-σωμαι<br>δηλώ-ση<br>δηλώ-σεται<br>δηλω-σώμεθα<br>δηλώ-σησθε<br>δηλώ-σωνται                                       | δηλω-σαίμην<br>δηλώ-σαιο<br>δηλώ-σαιτο<br>δηλω-σαίμεθα<br>δηλώ-σαισθε<br>δηλώ-σαιντο                                           | ἐ-δηλώ-θην<br>ἐ-δηλώ-θης<br>ἐ-δηλώ-θη<br>ἐ-δηλώ-θημεν<br>ἐ-δηλώ-θητε<br>ἐ-δηλώ-θησαν<br><br>δηλω-θῆναι | δηλω-θῶ<br>δηλω-θῆς<br>δηλω-θῇ<br>δηλω-θώμεν<br>δηλω-θήτε<br>δηλω-θώσιν | δηλω-θείην<br>δηλω-θείης<br>δηλω-θείη<br>δηλω-θεῖμεν<br>δηλω-θεῖτε<br>δηλω-θεῖεν |
|            | δε-δῆλω-κα<br>δε-δῆλω-κας<br>δε-δῆλω-κε(ν)<br>δε-δηλώ-καμεν<br>δε-δηλώ-κατε<br>δε-δηλώ-κασι(ν)<br><br>δε-δηλω-κέναι | δε-δηλώ-κω<br>δε-δηλώ-κης<br>δε-δηλώ-κη<br>δε-δηλώ-κωμεν<br>δε-δηλώ-κητε<br>δε-δηλώ-κωσι(ν) | δε-δηλώ-κοιμι<br>δε-δηλώ-κοις<br>δε-δηλώ-κοι<br>δε-δηλώ-κοιμεν<br>δε-δηλώ-κοιτε<br>δε-δηλώ-κοιεν | δε-δῆλω-μαι<br>δε-δῆλω-σαι<br>δε-δῆλω-ται<br>δε-δηλώ-μεθα<br>δε-δῆλω-σθε<br>δε-δῆλω-νται<br><br>δε-δηλῶ-σθαι | δε-δηλω-μένος ᾧ<br>δε-δηλω-μένη ᾗς<br>δε-δηλω-μένον ᾧ<br>δε-δηλω-μένοι ᾧμεν<br>δε-δηλω-μέναι ᾗτε<br>δε-δηλω-μένα ᾧσιν | δε-δηλω-μένος εἶην<br>δε-δηλω-μένη εἶης<br>δε-δηλω-μένον εἶη<br>δε-δηλω-μένοι εἶμεν<br>δε-δηλω-μέναι εἶτε<br>δε-δηλω-μένα εἶεν | = Middle                                                                                               | = Middle                                                                | = Middle                                                                         |
| Pluperfect | ἐ-δεδηλώ-κη<br>ἐ-δεδηλώ-κης<br>ἐ-δεδηλώ-κει<br>ἐ-δεδηλώ-κεμεν<br>ἐ-δεδηλώ-κετε<br>ἐ-δεδηλώ-κεσαν                    | —                                                                                           | —                                                                                                | ἐ-δε-δηλώ-μην<br>ἐ-δε-δῆλω-σο<br>ἐ-δε-δῆλω-το<br>ἐ-δε-δηλώ-μεθα<br>ἐ-δε-δῆλω-σθε<br>ἐ-δε-δῆλω-ντο            | —                                                                                                                     | —                                                                                                                              | = Middle                                                                                               | —                                                                       | —                                                                                |

## -μι Verbs (ἵημι)

|           | Active                                                                     |                                                     |                                                                   | Middle                                                                               |                                                              |                                                                          | Passive                                                                                              |             |                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                                 | Subjunctive                                         | Optative                                                          | Indicative                                                                           | Subjunctive                                                  | Optative                                                                 | Indicative                                                                                           | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                               |
| Present   | ἵη-μι<br>ἵη-ς<br>ἵη-σι(ν)<br>ἵε-μεν<br>ἵε-τε<br>ἵᾶσῃ(ν)<br><br>ἵ-έναι      | ἵ-ῶ<br>ἵ-ῆς<br>ἵ-ῆ<br>ἵ-ῶ-μεν<br>ἵ-ῆ-τε<br>ἵ-ῶσῃ(ν) | ἵ-εἴη-ν<br>ἵ-εἴη-ς<br>ἵ-εἴη<br>ἵ-εἴ-μεν<br>ἵ-εἴ-τε<br>ἵ-εἴ-εν     | ἵε-μαι<br>ἵε-σαι<br>ἵε-ται<br>ἵέ-μεθα<br>ἵε-σθε<br>ἵε-νται<br><br>ἵε-σθαι            | ἵ-ῶ-μαι<br>ἵ-ῆ<br>ἵ-ῆ-ται<br>ἵ-ώ-μεθα<br>ἵ-ῆ-σθε<br>ἵ-ῶ-νται | ἵ-εἴ-μην<br>ἵ-εἴ-ο<br>ἵ-εἴ-το<br>ἵ-εἴ-μεθα<br>ἵ-εἴ-σθε<br>ἵ-εἴ-ντο       | = Middle                                                                                             | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                               |
| Imperfect | ἵη-ν<br>ἵει-ς<br>ἵει<br>ἵε-μεν<br>ἵε-τε<br>ἵε-σαν                          | —                                                   | —                                                                 | ἵέ-μην<br>ἵε-σο<br>ἵε-το<br>ἵέ-μεθα<br>ἵε-σθε<br>ἵε-ντο                              | —                                                            | —                                                                        | = Middle                                                                                             | —           | —                                                                                      |
| Future    | ἥ-σω<br>ἥ-σεις<br>ἥ-σει<br>ἥ-σο-μεν<br>ἥ-σε-τε<br>ἥ-σουσῃ(ν)<br><br>ἥ-σειν | —                                                   | ἥ-σοι-μῖ<br>ἥ-σοι-ς<br>ἥ-σοι<br>ἥ-σοι-μεν<br>ἥ-σοι-τε<br>ἥ-σοι-εν | ἥ-σο-μαι<br>ἥ-σει<br>ἥ-σε-ται<br>ἥ-σό-μεθα<br>ἥ-σε-σθε<br>ἥ-σο-νται<br><br>ἥ-σε-σθαι | —                                                            | ἥ-σοί-μην<br>ἥ-σοι-ο<br>ἥ-σοι-το<br>ἥ-σοί-μεθα<br>ἥ-σοι-σθε<br>ἥ-σοι-ντο | ἐ-θή-σο-μαι<br>ἐ-θή-ση<br>ἐ-θή-σεται<br>ἐ-θη-σό-μεθα<br>ἐ-θή-σεσθε<br>ἐ-θή-σονται<br><br>ἐ-θή-σεσθαι | —           | ἐ-θη-σοί-μην<br>ἐ-θή-σοιο<br>ἐ-θή-σοιτο<br>ἐ-θη-σοί-μεθα<br>ἐ-θή-σοισθε<br>ἐ-θή-σονται |

|            | Active                                                                       |                                                             |                                                                    | Middle                                                                    |                                                                                   |                                                                                            | Passive                                                                    |                                                   |                                                               |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                 | Optative                                                           | Indicative                                                                | Subjunctive                                                                       | Optative                                                                                   | Indicative                                                                 | Subjunctive                                       | Optative                                                      |
| Aorist     | ἦκα<br>ἦκας<br>ἦκε(ν)<br>εἴμεν<br>εἴτε<br>εἴσαν<br><br>εἶναι                 | ᾧ<br>ῆς<br>ῆ<br>ᾧμεν<br>ῆτε<br>ᾧσι(ν)                       | εἶην<br>εἶης<br>εἶη<br>εἴμεν<br>εἴτε<br>εἴεν                       | εἶμην<br>εἴσο<br>εἴτο<br>εἶμεθα<br>εἴσθε<br>εἴντο<br><br>έσθαι            | ᾧμαι<br>ῆ<br>ῆται<br>ώμεθα<br>ῆσθε<br>ῶνται                                       | εἶμην<br>εἴο<br>εἴτο<br>εἶμεθα<br>εἴσθε<br>εἴντο                                           | εἴ-θην<br>εἴ-θης<br>εἴ-θη<br>εἴ-θημεν<br>εἴ-θητε<br>εἴ-θησαν<br><br>έθῆναι | έθᾧ<br>έθῆς<br>έθῆ<br>έθᾧμεν<br>έθῆτε<br>έθᾧσι(ν) | έ-θείην<br>έ-θείης<br>έ-θείη<br>έ-θείμεν<br>έ-είτε<br>έ-θείεν |
| Perfect    | εἶ-κα<br>εἶ-κας<br>εἶ-κεν<br>εἶ-καμεν<br>εἶ-κατε<br>εἶ-κασιν<br><br>εἰ-κέναι | εἶ-κω<br>εἶ-κης<br>εἶ-κη<br>εἶ-κωμεν<br>εἶ-κητε<br>εἶ-κωσιν | εἶ-κοιμι<br>εἶ-κοις<br>εἶ-κοι<br>εἶ-κοιμεν<br>εἶ-κοιτε<br>εἶ-κοιεν | εἶ-μαι<br>εἶ-σαι<br>εἶ-ται<br>εἶ-μεθα<br>εἶ-σθε<br>εἶ-νται<br><br>εἶ-σθαι | εἰμένος ᾧ<br>εἰμένη ῆς<br>εἰμένον ῆ<br>εἰμένοι ᾧμεν<br>εἰμέναι ῆτε<br>εἰμένα ᾧσιν | εἰμένος εἶην<br>εἰμένη εἶης<br>εἰμένον εἶη<br>εἰμένοι εἴμεν<br>εἰμέναι εἴτε<br>εἰμένα εἴεν | = Middle                                                                   | = Middle                                          | = Middle                                                      |
| Pluperfect | εἶ-κη<br>εἶ-κης<br>εἶ-κει(ν)<br>εἶ-κεμεν<br>εἶ-κετε<br>εἶ-κεσαν              | —                                                           | —                                                                  | εἶ-μην<br>εἶ-σο<br>εἶ-το<br>εἶ-μεθα<br>εἶ-σθε<br>εἶ-ντο                   | —                                                                                 | —                                                                                          | = Middle                                                                   | —                                                 | —                                                             |

## -μι Verbs (δίδωμι)

|           | Active                                                                               |                                                             |                                                                   | Middle                                                                                  |                                                               |                                                                          | Passive                                                                                            |             |                                                                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                                           | Subjunctive                                                 | Optative                                                          | Indicative                                                                              | Subjunctive                                                   | Optative                                                                 | Indicative                                                                                         | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                             |
| Present   | δίδωμι<br>δίδ-ως<br>δίδ-ωσι(ν)<br>δίδ-ομεν<br>δίδ-οτε<br>διδ-όασι(ν)<br><br>διδ-όναι | διδ-ῶ<br>διδ-ῶς<br>διδ-ῶ<br>διδ-ῶμεν<br>διδ-ῶτε<br>διδ-ῶσιν | διδοίην<br>διδοίης<br>διδοίη<br>διδοίμεν<br>διδοίτε<br>διδοίεν    | δίδ-ομαι<br>δίδ-οσαι<br>δίδ-οται<br>διδ-όμεθα<br>δίδ-οσθε<br>δίδ-ονται<br><br>δίδ-οσθαι | διδῶμαι<br>διδῶ<br>διδῶται<br>διδώμεθα<br>διδῶσθε<br>διδῶνται | διδοίμην<br>διδοῖο<br>διδοῖτο<br>διδοίμεθα<br>διδοῖσθε<br>διδοῖντο       | = Middle                                                                                           | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                             |
| Imperfect | ἐ-δίδ-ουν<br>ἐ-δίδ-ους<br>ἐ-δίδ-ου<br>ἐ-δίδ-ομεν<br>ἐ-δίδ-οτε<br>ἐ-δίδ-οσαν          | —                                                           | —                                                                 | ἐ-διδ-όμην<br>ἐ-διδ-οσο<br>ἐ-διδ-οτο<br>ἐ-διδ-όμεθα<br>ἐ-διδ-οσθε<br>ἐ-διδ-οντο         | —                                                             | —                                                                        | = Middle                                                                                           | —           | —                                                                                    |
| Future    | δώ-σω<br>δώ-σεις<br>δώ-σει<br>δώ-σομεν<br>δώ-σετε<br>δώ-σουσιν<br><br>δώσειν         | —                                                           | δώ-σομι<br>δώ-σοις<br>δώ-σοι<br>δώ-σοιμεν<br>δώ-σοιτε<br>δώ-σοιεν | δώ-σομαι<br>δώ-ση<br>δώ-σεται<br>δώ-σόμεθα<br>δώ-σεσθε<br>δώ-σονται<br><br>δώσεσθαι     | —                                                             | δω-σοίμην<br>δώ-σοιο<br>δώ-σοιτο<br>δω-σοίμεθα<br>δώ-σοισθε<br>δώ-σοιντο | δω-θήσομαι<br>δω-θήση<br>δω-θήσεται<br>δω-θησόμεθα<br>δω-θήσεσθε<br>δω-θήσονται<br><br>δω-θήσεσθαι | —           | δω-θησοίμην<br>δω-θήσοιο<br>δω-θήσοιτο<br>δω-θησοίμεθα<br>δω-θήσοισθε<br>δω-θήσονται |

|            | Active                                                                                               |                                                                               |                                                                                      | Middle                                                                                         |                                                                                               |                                                                                                        | Passive                                                                          |                                                          |                                                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                                           | Subjunctive                                                                   | Optative                                                                             | Indicative                                                                                     | Subjunctive                                                                                   | Optative                                                                                               | Indicative                                                                       | Subjunctive                                              | Optative                                                           |
| Aorist     | [ἔδωκα]<br>[ἔδωκας]<br>[ἔδωκε(ν)] <sup>9</sup><br>ἔδομεν<br>ἔδοτε<br>ἔδοσαν<br><br>δοῦναι            | δῶῃς<br>δῶς<br>δῶ<br>δῶμεν<br>δῶτε<br>δῶσιν(ν)                                | δοίην<br>δοίης<br>δοίη<br>δοίημεν<br>δοίητε<br>δοίεν                                 | ἐδόμην<br>ἔδου<br>ἔδοτο<br>ἐδόμεθα<br>ἔδοσθε<br>ἔδοντο<br><br>δόσθαι                           | δῶμαι<br>δῶ<br>δῶται<br>δῶμεθα<br>δῶσθε<br>δῶνται                                             | δοίμην<br>δοῖτο<br>δοῖτο<br>δοίμεθα<br>δοῖσθε<br>δοῖντο                                                | ἐδό-θην<br>ἐδό-θης<br>ἐδό-θη<br>ἐδό-θημεν<br>ἐδό-θητε<br>ἐδό-θησαν<br><br>ἐθῆναι | δοθῶ<br>δοθῇς<br>δοθῇ<br>δοθῶμεν<br>δοθῇτε<br>δοθῶσιν(ν) | δο-θείην<br>δο-θείης<br>δο-θείη<br>δο-θεῖμεν<br>δο-εἴτε<br>δο-θεῖν |
| Perfect    | δέ-δω-κα<br>δέ-δω-κας<br>δέ-δω-κε(ν)<br>δέ-δω-καμεν<br>δέ-δω-κατε<br>δέ-δω-κασιν(ν)<br><br>δεδωκέναι | δε-δῶ-κω<br>δε-δῶ-κης<br>δε-δῶ-κη<br>δε-δῶ-κωμεν<br>δε-δῶ-κητε<br>δε-δῶ-κωσιν | δε-δῶ-κοιμι<br>δε-δῶ-κοις<br>δε-δῶ-κοι<br>δε-δῶ-κοιμεν<br>δε-δῶ-κοιτε<br>δε-δῶ-κοιεν | δέ-δο-μαι<br>δέ-δο-σαι<br>δέ-δο-ται<br>δέ-δο-μεθα<br>δέ-δο-σθε<br>δέ-δο-νται<br><br>δε-δό-σθαι | δεδομένος ῶ<br>δεδομένη ῆς<br>δεδομένον ῆ<br>δεδομένοι ῶμεν<br>δεδομέναι ῆτε<br>δεδομένα ῶσιν | δεδομένος εἶην<br>δεδομένη εἶης<br>δεδομένον εἶη<br>δεδομένοι εἶμεν<br>δεδομέναι εἴτε<br>δεδομένα εἴεν | = Middle                                                                         | = Middle                                                 | = Middle                                                           |
| Pluperfect | ἐ-δε-δῶκ-η<br>ἐ-δε-δῶκ-ης<br>ἐ-δε-δῶκ-ει(ν)<br>ἐ-δε-δῶκ-εμεν<br>ἐ-δε-δῶκ-ετε<br>ἐ-δε-δῶκ-εσαν        | —                                                                             | —                                                                                    | ἐ-δε-δό-μην<br>ἐ-δε-δό-σο<br>ἐ-δε-δό-το<br>ἐ-δε-δό-μεθα<br>ἐ-δε-δό-σθε<br>ἐ-δε-δό-ντο          | —                                                                                             | —                                                                                                      | = Middle                                                                         | —                                                        | —                                                                  |

<sup>9</sup> There are no regular Second Aorist forms for the singular of δίδωμι, they get replaced by a First Aorist.

## -μι Verbs (τίθημι)

|         | Active                                                                                       |                                                               |                                                                           | Middle                                                                                         |                                                                          |                                                                                | Passive                                                                                                   |             |                                                                                            |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Indicative                                                                                   | Subjunctive                                                   | Optative                                                                  | Indicative                                                                                     | Subjunctive                                                              | Optative                                                                       | Indicative                                                                                                | Subjunctive | Optative                                                                                   |
| Present | τί-θη-μι<br>τί-θη-ς<br>τί-θη-σι(ν)<br>τί-θε-μεν<br>τί-θε-τε<br>τί-θε-ασι(ν)<br><br>τι-θέ-ναι | τι-θῶ<br>τι-θῆς<br>τι-θῇ<br>τι-θῶμεν<br>τι-θῆτε<br>τι-θῶσι(ν) | τι-θείη-ν<br>τι-θείη-ς<br>τι-θείη<br>τι-θεῖ-μεν<br>τι-θεῖ-τε<br>τι-θεῖ-εν | τί-θε-μαι<br>τί-θε-σαι<br>τί-θε-ται<br>τι-θέ-μεθα<br>τί-θε-σθε<br>τί-θε-νται<br><br>τί-θε-σθαι | τι-θῶ-μαι<br>τι-θῆ<br>τι-θῇ-ται<br>τι-θώ-μεθα<br>τι-θῇ-σθε<br>τι-θῶ-νται | τι-θεί-μην<br>τι-θεῖ-ο<br>τι-θεῖ-το<br>τι-θεί-μεθα<br>τι-θεῖ-σθε<br>τι-θεῖ-ντο | = Middle                                                                                                  | = Middle    | = Middle                                                                                   |
|         | έ-τί-θην<br>έ-τί-θεις<br>έ-τί-θει<br>έ-τί-θε-μεν<br>έ-τί-θε-τε<br>έ-τί-θε-σαν                | —                                                             | —                                                                         | έ-τι-θέ-μην<br>έ-τί-θε-σο<br>έ-τί-θε-το<br>έ-τι-θέ-μεθα<br>έ-τί-θε-σθε<br>έ-τί-θε-ντο          | —                                                                        | —                                                                              | = Middle                                                                                                  | —           | —                                                                                          |
| Future  | θή-σω<br>θή-σεις<br>θή-σει<br>θή-σομεν<br>θή-σετε<br>θή-σουσι(ν)<br><br>θή-σειν              | —                                                             | θή-σομι<br>θή-σοις<br>θή-σοι<br>θή-σομεν<br>θή-σοιτε<br>θή-σοιεν          | θή-σομαι<br>θή-ση<br>θή-σεται<br>θη-σόμεθα<br>θή-σεσθε<br>θή-σονται<br><br>θή-σε-σθαι          | —                                                                        | θη-σοί-μην<br>θή-σοι-ο<br>θή-σοι-το<br>θη-σοί-μεθα<br>θή-σοι-σθε<br>θή-σοι-ντο | τε-θήσο-μαι<br>τε-θήση<br>τε-θήσε-ται<br>τε-θησό-μεθα<br>τε-θήσε-σθε<br>τε-θήσο-νται<br><br>τε-θή-σε-σθαι | —           | τε-θησοί-μην<br>τε-θήσοι-ο<br>τε-θήσοι-το<br>τε-θησοί-μεθα<br>τε-θήσοι-σθε<br>τε-θήσοι-ντο |



|            | Active                                                                                        |                                                                     |                                                                          | Middle                                                                                  |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                              | Passive                                                                     |                                                         |                                                                |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                         | Optative                                                                 | Indicative                                                                              | Subjunctive                                                                                         | Optative                                                                                                     | Indicative                                                                  | Subjunctive                                             | Optative                                                       |
| Aorist     | [έ-θηκᾱ]<br>[έ-θηκᾶς]<br>[έ-θηκε(ν)] <sup>10</sup><br>έθεμεν<br>έθετε<br>έθεσαν<br><br>θεῖναι | θῶ<br>θῆς<br>θῆ<br>θῶμεν<br>θῆτε<br>θῶσι(ν)                         | θείην<br>θείης<br>θείη<br>θεῖμεν<br>θεῖτε<br>θεῖεν                       | έθέμην<br>έθου<br>έθετο<br>έθέμεθα<br>έθεσθε<br>έθεντο<br><br>θέσθαι                    | θῶμαι<br>θῆ<br>θῆται<br>θώμεθα<br>θῆσθε<br>θῶνται                                                   | θείμην<br>θεῖτο<br>θείμεθα<br>θείμεθα<br>θείσθε<br>θεῖντο                                                    | έτέθην<br>έτέθης<br>έτέθη<br>έτέθημεν<br>έτέθητε<br>έτέθησᾶν<br><br>τεθῆναι | τεθῶ<br>τεθῆς<br>τεθῆ<br>τεθῶμεν<br>τεθῆτε<br>τεθῶσι(ν) | τεθείην<br>τεθείης<br>τεθείη<br>τεθείμεν<br>τεθείτε<br>τεθείεν |
| Perfect    | τέθηκα<br>τέθηκας<br>τέθηκε(ν)<br>τεθήκαμεν<br>τεθήκατε<br>τεθήκᾱσι(ν)<br><br>τεθηκέναι       | τεθήκω<br>τεθήκης<br>τεθήκη<br>τεθήκωμεν<br>τεθήκητε<br>τεθήκωσι(ν) | τεθήκοιμι<br>τεθήκοις<br>τεθήκοι<br>τεθήκοιμεν<br>τεθήκοιτε<br>τεθήκοιεν | τέθειμαι<br>τέθεισαι<br>τέθειται<br>τεθείμεθα<br>τέθεισθε<br>τέθεινται<br><br>τεθεισθαι | τεθειμένος ᾧ<br>τεθειμένη ἥς<br>τεθειμένον ᾧ<br>τεθειμένοι ᾧμεν<br>τεθειμέναι ἥτε<br>τεθειμένα ᾧσιν | τεθειμένος εἶην<br>τεθειμένη εἶης<br>τεθειμένον εἶη<br>τεθειμένοι εἶμεν<br>τεθειμέναι εἶτε<br>τεθειμένα εἶεν | = Middle                                                                    | = Middle                                                | = Middle                                                       |
| Pluperfect | έ-τεθή-κη<br>έ-τεθή-κης<br>έ-τεθή-κει(ν)<br>έ-τεθή-κεμεν<br>έ-τεθή-κετε<br>έ-τεθή-κεσαν       | —                                                                   | —                                                                        | έ-τεθή-μην<br>έ-τέθη-σο<br>έ-τέθη-το<br>έ-τεθή-μεθα<br>έ-τέθη-σθε<br>έ-τέθη-ντο         | —                                                                                                   | —                                                                                                            | = Middle                                                                    | —                                                       | —                                                              |

<sup>10</sup> There are no regular Second Aorist forms for the singular of τίθημι, they get replaced by a First Aorist.

**-μι Verbs (ἵστημι)**

|           | Active       |             |             | Middle                   |             |              | Passive                |             |              |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
|           | Indicative   | Subjunctive | Optative    | Indicative               | Subjunctive | Optative     | Indicative             | Subjunctive | Optative     |
| Present   | ἵστη-μι      | ἵ-στῶ       | ἵ-σταίη-ν   | ἵ-στα-μαι <sup>11</sup>  | τι-θῶ-μαι   | ἵ-σταί-μην   | = Middle <sup>12</sup> | = Middle    | = Middle     |
|           | ἵστη-ς       | ἵ-στῇς      | ἵ-σταίη-ς   | ἵ-στα-σαι                | τι-θῇ       | ἵ-σταί-ο     |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστη-σι(ν)   | ἵ-στῃ       | ἵ-σταίη     | ἵ-στα-ται                | τι-θῇ-ται   | ἵ-σταί-το    |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστα-μεν     | ἵ-στῶμεν    | ἵ-σταῖ-μεν, | ἵ-στά-μεθα               | τι-θῶ-μεθα  | ἵ-σταί-μεθα  |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστα-τε      | ἵ-στῇτε     | ἵ-σταῖ-τε   | ἵ-στα-σθε                | τι-θῇ-σθε   | ἵ-σταῖ-σθε   |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵ-στᾶ-σι(ν)  | ἵ-στῶσι(ν)  | ἵ-σταῖ-εν   | ἵ-στα-νται               | τι-θῶ-νται  | ἵ-σταῖ-ντο   |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵ-στά-ναι    |             |             | ἵ-στα-σθαι               |             |              |                        |             |              |
| Imperfect | ἵστη-ν       | –           | –           | ἵ-σταμην                 | –           | –            | = Middle               | –           | –            |
|           | ἵστη-ς       |             |             | ἵ-στασο                  |             |              |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστη         |             |             | ἵ-στατο                  |             |              |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστα-μεν     |             |             | ἵ-σταμεθα                |             |              |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστα-τε      |             |             | ἵ-στασθε                 |             |              |                        |             |              |
|           | ἵστα-σαν     |             |             | ἵ-σαντο                  |             |              |                        |             |              |
| Future    | στή-σω       | –           | στή-σομι    | στή-σο-μαι <sup>11</sup> | –           | στη-σοί-μην  | σταθήσομαι             | –           | σταθησοίμην  |
|           | στή-σεις     |             | στή-σοις    | στή-ση                   |             | στή-σοι-ο    | σταθήσῃ                |             | σταθήσοιο    |
|           | στή-σει      |             | στή-σοι     | στή-σε-ται               |             | στή-σοι-το   | σταθήσεται             |             | σταθήσοιτο   |
|           | στή-σομεν    |             | στή-σοιμεν  | στή-σό-μεθα              |             | στη-σοί-μεθα | σταθίσόμεθα            |             | σταθησοίμεθα |
|           | στή-σετε     |             | στή-σοιτε   | στή-σε-σθε               |             | στή-σοι-σθε  | σταθήσεσθε             |             | σταθήσοισθε  |
|           | στή-σουσι(ν) |             | στή-σοιεν   | στή-σο-νται              |             | στή-σοι-ντο  | σταθήσονται            |             | σταθήσοιντο  |
|           |              |             |             |                          |             |              |                        |             |              |
|           | στή-σειν     |             |             | στή-σε-σθαι              |             |              | στήσε-σθαι             |             |              |

<sup>11</sup> The Middle of ἵστημι can have two different meanings: a transitive ('I place/put [something] for myself') and an intransitive ('I place/put myself [somewhere]' ≈ 'I step/go [somewhere]'). In the Present & Future, those forms look identical; the meaning appears from the context. Cf. Aorist for different forms.

<sup>12</sup> The Passive is, of course, only transitive ('I am put [somewhere]').

|            | Active                                                                            |                                                                      |                                                                          | Middle                                                                                                                          |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |                                                                                                        | Passive                                                                                       |                                                                      |                                                                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Indicative                                                                        | Subjunctive                                                          | Optative                                                                 | Indicative<br>(transitive)                                                                                                      | Indicative<br>(intransitive)                                                                  | Subjunctive                                                                                   | Optative                                                                                               | Indicative                                                                                    | Subjunctive                                                          | Optative                                                              |
| Aorist     | ἔστησα<br>ἔστησας<br>ἔστησε(ν)<br>ἐστήσαμεν<br>ἐστήσατε<br>ἔστησαν<br><br>στή-σαι | στήσω<br>στήσης<br>στήσῃ<br>στήσωμεν<br>στήσητε<br>στήσωσιν(ν)       | στήσαιμι<br>στήσειᾶς<br>στήσειε(ν)<br>στήσαιμεν<br>στήσαιτε<br>στήσειᾶν  | ἐ-στη-σ-ά-μην <sup>13</sup><br>ἐ-στή-σ-ω<br>ἐ-στή-σ-α-το<br>ἐ-στη-σ-ά-μεθα<br>ἐ-στή-σ-ᾶ-σθε<br>ἐ-στή-σ-ᾶ-ντο<br><br>στή-σα-σθαι | ἔ-στη-ν <sup>14</sup><br>ἔ-στη-ς<br>ἔ-στη<br>ἔ-στη-μεν<br>ἔ-στη-τε<br>ἔ-στη-σαν               | στήσωμαι<br>στήσῃ<br>στήσεται<br>στησώμεθα<br>στήσησθε<br>στήσωνται                           | στησαίμην<br>στήσαιο<br>στήσαιτο<br>στησαίμεθα<br>στήσαισθε<br>στήσαιντο                               | ἐστάθην<br>ἐστάθης<br>ἐστάθῃ<br>ἐστάθημεν<br>ἐστάθητε<br>ἐστάθησαν<br><br>στάθῃναι            | στάθῶ<br>στάθῃς<br>στάθῃ<br>στάθωμεν<br>στάθῃτε<br>στάθωσιν(ν)       | στάθειν<br>στάθεις<br>στάθει<br>στάθειμεν<br>στάθειτε<br>στάθειν      |
| Perfect    | –                                                                                 | ἐστήκω<br>ἐστήκης<br>ἐστήκῃ<br>ἐστήκωμεν<br>ἐστήκητε<br>ἐστήκωσιν(ν) | ἐστήκοιμι<br>ἐστήκοις<br>ἐστήκοι<br>ἐστήκοιμεν<br>ἐστήκοιτε<br>ἐστήκοιεν | –                                                                                                                               | ἔσθηκα<br>ἔσθηκας<br>ἔσθηκε(ν)<br>ἔσθηκαμεν<br>ἔσθηκατε<br>ἔσθηκάσιν(ν)<br><br>ἔσθηκέναι      | ἐσταμένος ὦ<br>ἐσταμένη ἦς<br>ἐσταμένον ἦ<br>ἐσταμένοι ὦμεν<br>ἐσταμένοι ἦτε<br>ἐσταμένα ὦσιν | ἐσταμένος εἶην<br>ἐσταμένη εἶης<br>ἐσταμένον εἶη<br>ἐσταμένοι εἴμεν<br>ἐσταμένοι εἴτε<br>ἐσταμένα εἴεν | κεῖ-μαι <sup>15</sup><br>κεῖ-σαι<br>κεῖ-ται<br>κεῖ-μεθα<br>κεῖ-σθε<br>κεῖ-νται<br><br>κεῖσθαι | κῶ-μαι <sup>15</sup><br>κέη<br>κεῖται<br>κώμεθα<br>κέησθε<br>κέωνται | κοί-μην <sup>15</sup><br>κοῖο<br>κοῖτο<br>κοίμεθα<br>κοῖσθε<br>κοῖντο |
| Pluperfect | –                                                                                 | –                                                                    | –                                                                        | εἰστάμην<br>εἴστασο<br>εἴστατο<br>εἰστάμεθα<br>εἴστασθε<br>εἴσταντο                                                             | εἰ-στή-κ-η<br>εἰ-στή-κ-ης<br>εἰ-στή-κ-ει(ν)<br>εἰ-στή-κ-εμεν<br>εἰ-στή-κ-ετε<br>εἰ-στή-κ-εσαν | –                                                                                             | –                                                                                                      | ἐκέιμην <sup>15</sup><br>ἐκεισο<br>ἐκειτο<br>ἐκέιμεθα<br>ἐκεισθε<br>ἐκειντο                   | –                                                                    | –                                                                     |

<sup>13</sup> In the Aorist, the transitive meaning and the intransitive meaning have different forms; the transitive is a First Aorist, the intransitive a Second Aorist.

<sup>14</sup> The intransitive Aorist (ἔστην) is often considered active. Since the meaning ('I (have) put myself [somewhere]' ≈ 'I stepped/went [somewhere] = I am there now') is medial in nature, it makes more sense to list them among Middle forms. The same goes for the Perfect (ἔσθηκα) and Pluperfect εἰσθήκη (in this case, there are only intransitive forms).

The Subj. & Opt. Perf. Act. listed here are the forms of this Intransitive/Medial usage. They just didn't fit anywhere else in the chart

<sup>15</sup> Since the Perfect Passive denotes a result ('I have been put' ≈ 'I am now there'), it is usually replaced by the Present of the verb that means exactly that: κεῖμαι ('to lie'/'to be [somewhere]').

## The Verb εἰμί ('to be')

|           | Active                                                                |                                     |                                                              |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                            | Subjunctive                         | Optative                                                     |
| Present   | εἰμί<br>εἶ<br>ἐστίν<br>ἐσμέν<br>ἐστέ<br>εἰσίν<br><br>εἶναι            | ᾧ<br>ῆς<br>ῆ<br>ᾧμεν<br>ῆτε<br>ᾧσιν | εἴην<br>εἴης<br>εἴη<br>εἶμεν<br>εἴτε<br>εἴεν                 |
| Imperfect | ἦν<br>ἦσθα<br>ἦν<br>ἦμεν<br>ἦτε<br>ἦσαν                               | —                                   | —                                                            |
| Future    | ἔσομαι<br>ἔσῃ<br>ἔσται<br>ἐσόμεθα<br>ἔσεσθε<br>ἔσονται<br><br>ἔσεσθαι | —                                   | ἐσοίμην<br>ἔσοιο<br>ἔσοιτο<br>ἐσοίμεθα<br>ἔσοισθε<br>ἔσوينτο |

All forms of the present indicative (except εἶ) are enclitic.

## The Verb οἶδα

The verb οἶδα technically only exists in the Perfect-stems and in the Future. However, the Perfect is used like a Present and the Pluperfect like an Imperfect. It means ‘I know,’ the very literal meaning of the perfect being ‘I have seen/perceived’ ≈ ‘and therefore I now know’).

|           | Active                                                                             |                                                         |                                                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Indicative                                                                         | Subjunctive                                             | Optative                                                           |
| Present   | οἶδᾶ<br>οἶσθᾶ<br>οἶδε<br>ἴσμεν<br>ἴστε<br>ἴσασι(ν)<br><br>εἰδέναι                  | εἰδῶ<br>εἰδῆς<br>εἰδῆ<br>εἰδῶμεν<br>εἰδῆτε<br>εἰδῶσι(ν) | εἰδείην<br>εἰδείης<br>εἰδείη<br>εἰδείμεν<br>εἰδείτε<br>εἰδείεν     |
| Imperfect | ἤδη/ἤδειν<br>ἤδησθᾶ/ἤδεις<br>ἤδει(ν)<br>ἤσμεν/ἤδεμεν<br>ἤστε/ἤδειτε<br>ἤσαν/ἤδεσαν | —                                                       | —                                                                  |
| Future    | εἴσομαι<br>εἴσῃ<br>εἴσεται<br>εἰσόμεθα<br>εἴσεσθε<br>εἴσονται<br><br>εἴσεσθαι      | —                                                       | εἰσοίμην<br>εἴσοιο<br>εἴσοιτο<br>εἰσοίμεθα<br>εἴσοισθε<br>εἴσوينτο |

## Verbs with Second Aorist

Verbs that do not form their Aorist with the usual Principal Part III (ending in -α) use a so-called 'Second Aorist.' Their Aorist stem looks rather different in comparison to the present stem. Their forms are created by adding a thematic -ο/-ε to the stem and then adding imperfect personal endings for indicatives and present personal endings for the other moods.

There is no difference in meaning between Aorists formed according to the 'First' rule and those formed according to the 'Second.' With very few exceptions, verbs either follow the one or the other category.

Here an overview of verbs using the second Aorist and their Aorist stem.

| Present    | Second Aorist Stem |
|------------|--------------------|
| λανθάνω    | (λαθ)              |
| μανθάνω    | (μαθ)              |
| λαγχάνω    | (λαχ)              |
| βάλλω      | (βαλ)              |
| αίσθάνομαι | (σθο)              |
| λείπω      | (λιπ)              |
| φεύγω      | (φυγ)              |
| γίγνομαι   | (γεν)              |
| τρέπομαι   | (τραπ)             |
| ἀποθνήσκω  | (θαν)              |

| Present    | Second Aorist Stem |
|------------|--------------------|
| ὁράω       | (ιδ)               |
| ἀφικνέομαι | (ικ)               |
| ἔρχομαι    | (έλθ)              |
| λέγω       | (είπ)              |
| αἰρέω      | (έλ)               |
| ἄγω        | (άγαγ)             |
| τίκτω      | (τεκ)              |
| ἔχω        | (σχ)               |
| έρωτάω     | (ερο)              |
|            |                    |

## Verbs with Second Perfect/Pluperfect

There is also a ‘Second Perfect’ system for some verbs. They are lacking the tense sign -κ-. The forms are built by adding a tense-suffix -α- to the reduplicated stem for the Perfect forms and a -ε- for the Pluperfect forms. Unlike in the Second Aorist, the personal endings stay the same as in the First Perfect/Pluperfect.

The stem of verbs following this ‘Second’ System can either stay the same or undergo several changes. Here is a list with various Second Perfect verbs and their Perfect stems:

| Stem Unchanged     |
|--------------------|
| γράφω – (γεγραφα)  |
| θάπτω – (τεταφα)   |
| κρύπτω – (κεκρυφα) |
| ἄρχω – (ηρχα)      |
| πλήττω – (πεπληγα) |
| φεύγω – (πεφευγα)  |

| Vowel Change       |
|--------------------|
| λείπω – (λελοιπα)  |
| στρέφω – (εστροφα) |
| τρέφω – (τετροφα)  |
| πείθω – (πεποιθα)  |
|                    |
|                    |

| With Aspiration      |
|----------------------|
| βλάπτω – (βεβλαφα)   |
| κόπτω – (κεκοφα)     |
| ἄγω – (ηχα)          |
| διώκω – (δεδιωχα)    |
| κηρύττω – (κεκηρυχα) |
| τάττω – (τεταχα)     |

| Vowel & Aspiration |
|--------------------|
| κλέπτω – (κεκλοφα) |
| πέμπω – (πεπομφα)  |
| τρέπω – (τετροφα)  |
|                    |
|                    |
|                    |

## Overview of Infinitives

This is a list of all Infinitives (all Infinitives are also recorded in the verb overview charts at their respective place).

|         | Present   | Future       | Aorist      | Perfect      |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Active  | λύ-ειν    | λύ-σειν      | λύ-σαι      | λε-λυ-κ-έναι |
| Middle  | λύ-ε-σθαι | λύ-σε-σθαι   | λύ-σ-α-σθαι | λε-λύ-σθαι   |
| Passive | λύ-ε-σθαι | λυ-θήσε-σθαι | λυ-θῆ-ναι   | λε-λύ-σθαι   |



## Overview of Participles

This is a list of all Participles. Each is given in all genders and with the Genitive Singular to deduce the stem.

|         | Present               |                      |                       | Future                      |                            |                             | Aorist                  |                        |                         | Perfect                 |                        |                         |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|         | masc.                 | fem.                 | neut.                 | masc.                       | fem.                       | neut.                       | masc.                   | fem.                   | neut.                   | masc.                   | fem.                   | neut.                   |
| Active  | λύων,<br>λύοντος      | λύουσα,<br>λυούσης   | λύον,<br>λύοντος      | λύσων,<br>λύσοντος          | λύσουσα,<br>λυσούσης       | λύσον,<br>λύσοντος          | λύσας,<br>λύσαντος      | λύσασα,<br>λυσάσης     | λύσαν,<br>λύσαντος      | λελυκώς,<br>λελυκότος   | λελυκυῖα,<br>λελυκυῖας | λελυκός,<br>λελυκότος   |
| Middle  | λυόμενος,<br>λυομένου | λυομένη,<br>λυομένης | λυόμενον,<br>λυομένου | λυσόμενος,<br>λυσομένου     | λυσομένη,<br>λυσομένης     | λυσόμενον,<br>λυσομένου     | λυσάμενος,<br>λυσαμένου | λυσαμένη,<br>λυσαμένης | λυσάμενον,<br>λυσαμένου | λελυμένος,<br>λελυμένου | λελυμένη,<br>λελυμένης | λελυμένον,<br>λελυμένου |
| Passive | λυόμενος,<br>λυομένου | λυομένη,<br>λυομένης | λυόμενον,<br>λυομένου | λυθησόμενος,<br>λυθησομένου | λυθησομένη,<br>λυθησομένης | λυθησόμενον,<br>λυθησομένου | λυθείς,<br>λυθέντος     | λυθεῖσα,<br>λυθείσης   | λυθέν,<br>λυθέντος      | λελυμένος,<br>λελυμένου | λελυμένη,<br>λελυμένης | λελυμένον,<br>λελυμένου |

## Overview of Imperatives

This is a list of all Imperatives for thematic verbs. Imperatives only exist in the 2nd and 3rd person singular and plural. They are shown in the first and second line of each cell respectively.

|         |     | Active                    | Middle                  | Passive                 |
|---------|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Present | Sg. | λύ-ε<br>λυ-έτω            | λύ-ου<br>λυ-έσθω        | λύ-ου<br>λυ-έσθω        |
|         | Pl. | λύ-ετε<br>λυ-όντων        | λύ-εσθε<br>λυ-έσθων     | λύ-εσθε<br>λυ-έσθων     |
| Aorist  | Sg. | λύ-σον<br>λυ-σατω         | λύ-σαι<br>λυ-σάσθω      | λυ-θητι<br>λυ-θήτω      |
|         | Pl. | λύ-σατε<br>λυ-σάντων      | λύ-σασθε<br>λυ-σάσθω    | λύ-θητε<br>λυ-θέντων    |
| Perfect | Sg. | λέ-λυ-κε<br>λε-λυ-κέτω    | λέ-λυ-σο<br>λε-λύ-σθω   | λέ-λυ-σο<br>λε-λύ-σθω   |
|         | Pl. | λε-λύ-κετε<br>λε-λυ-κόντω | λέ-λυ-σθε<br>λε-λύ-σθων | λέ-λυ-σθε<br>λε-λύ-σθων |

## Contraction Rules

The following shows the rules of vowel contraction for contracted verbs (cf. p. 38–43).

| Contractions of α |   |    |
|-------------------|---|----|
| α+ε               | → | ᾱ  |
| α+ελ              | → | ᾱ̓ |
| α+η               | → | ᾱ  |
| α+ῆ               | → | ᾱ̓ |
| α+ο               | → | ω  |
| α+ολ              | → | ὠ |
| α+ου              | → | ω  |
| α+ω               | → | ω  |

| Contractions of ε |   |    |
|-------------------|---|----|
| ε+ε               | → | ελ |
| ε+ελ              | → | ελ |
| ε+η               | → | η  |
| ε+ῆ               | → | ῆ  |
| ε+ο               | → | ου |
| ε+ολ              | → | ολ |
| ε+ου              | → | ου |
| ε+ω               | → | ω  |

| Contractions of ο |   |    |
|-------------------|---|----|
| ο+ε               | → | ου |
| ο+ελ              | → | ολ |
| ο+η               | → | ω  |
| ο+ῆ               | → | ολ |
| ο+ο               | → | ου |
| ο+ολ              | → | ολ |
| ο+ου              | → | ου |
| ο+ω               | → | ω  |

