

Review of Verb morphology and I.D. pp. 7-11, 17, 27-30, 83-84, 109-12, 119-21, 185-88

Principal Parts and their tenses:

Part	Tense	Marker(s)
1	present active, middle, passive imperfect	(ε augment)
2	future active, middle	σ
3	aorist active, middle	ε (augment) and σ
4	perfect active pluperfect active	reduplication ε augment + redup
5	perfect middle, passive pluperfect middle, passive	reduplication ε augment + redup
6	aorist passive future passive	έ (augment) -θη -θή (σομαι)

Assimilation (esp. to an aspirate before -θη, 6th part, p.111):

	<i>labial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>velar</i>
<i>unvoiced</i>	π	τ	κ
<i>voiced</i>	β	δ, ζ	γ
<i>aspirated (+ h)</i>	φ	θ	χ

Example: φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην

Deponent verbs are not consistent about using the principal parts that correspond with 'middle' voice. I.e., they should use 1, 2, 3 and 5, but some use the aorist passive (6) in place of the aorist middle (3), and many use both.

Verb I.D.

Person	Number	Tense	Mood	Voice
1 I, we	singular	present	indicative	active
2 You	plural	imperfect	subjunctive	middle
3 He, she, it, they		future	optative	passive
		aorist	imperative	(deponent - middle)
		perfect	participle	
		pluperfect	infinitive	

Primary and Secondary Endings of Greek verbs:

Tense	Primary Active	Primary Middle-Passive	Secondary Active	Secondary Middle	Secondary Passive
Present	-ω    -ομεν	-μαι    -μεθα			
Future	-εις    -ετε	-ει (-σαι)    -σθε			
	-ει    -ουσι(ν)	-ται    -νται			
Imperfect			-ον    -ομεν	-ομην    -ομεθα	Imperf. same as middle; 2nd Aor. same as 1st*
2nd Aorist			-ες    -ετε	ου (-εσο)    -εσθε	
			-ε    -ον	-ετο    -οντο	
1st Aorist			-α    -αμεν	-αμην    -αμεθα	-θην    -θημεν
			-ας    -ατε	-ω (-ασο)    -ασθε	-θης    -θητε
			-ε    -αν	-ατο    -αντο	-θη    -θησαν
Perfect		-μαι    -μεθα	-α    -αμεν		
		-σαι    -σθε	-ας    -ατε		
		-ται    -νται	-ε    -ασι(ν)		
Pluperfect			-η    -εμεν	same as passive	-μην    -μεθα
			-ης    -ετε		-σο    -εσθε
			-ει    -εσαν		-το    --- #

\* Some verbs have a 2nd Aorist passive without -θ-, but it does not correspond to whether the verb is 2nd Aorist in the 3rd part.

# The 3P pluperfect passive is supplied by most verbs using a participle + imperfect of the verb 'to be': γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν.

Subject-verb agreement with 3rd person verbs: 3S verbs go with singular subjects (nominative singular noun); 3P with plural nouns.  
Exception: a neuter plural may pattern with either 3S or 3P

Active, middle (deponent) translations:

Present: I work, I am working

Imperfect: I was working, I worked (special: began to, wanted to, used to, started to)

Future: I shall / will work

Aorist: I worked (past tense only in the indicative or when participle or infinitive stands for original indicative)

Perfect: I have worked

Pluperfect: I had worked

Passive translations:

Present: it is built / is being built

Imperfect: it was being built / was built

Future: it will be built

Aorist: it was built

Perfect: it has been built

Pluperfect: it had been built

Recessive accent of verbs:

Acute on third to last if last is short: λύομεν

Acute on second to last if last is long: καταλίπεις

Length is not affected by final consonants for purposes of verb accent; look for η, ω, diphthongs

Contract verbs: accent the uncontracted form; if the first of the two vowels takes the accent, it will circumflex - ποι-έ-ει > ποιεῖ, ἐ-ποι-έ-ε > ἐποίη