

Formation of Verbs in the Indicative Mood

<i>Tense/Voice</i>	Augment	Redupl	STEM	Tense Code	Theme Vowel	Ending
Present ACT	--	--	STEM	--	ο/ε	Prim Act
Present M/P/D	--	--	STEM	--	ο/ε	Prim M/P
Imperfect ACT	ἐ̇	--	STEM	--	ο/ε	Sec Act
Imperfect M/P/D	ἐ̇	--	STEM	--	ο/ε	Sec M/P
Future ACT	--	--	STEM	σ	ο/ε	Prim Act
Future M/D	--	--	STEM	σ	ο/ε	Prim M/P
Future PASS	--	--	STEM	θησ / ησ	ο/ε	Prim M/P
1Aorist ACT	ἐ̇	--	STEM	σα/α	--	Sec Act
1Aorist M/D	ἐ̇	--	STEM	σα/α	--	Sec M/P
1Aorist PASS	ἐ̇	--	STEM	θη	--	Sec Act
2Aorist ACT	ἐ̇	--	STEM*	--	ο/ε	Sec Act
2Aorist M/D	ἐ̇	--	STEM*	--	ο/ε	Sec M/P
2Aorist PASS	ἐ̇	--	STEM*	η	--	Sec Act
Perfect ACT	--	X	STEM	κα / α	--	Prim Act
Perfect M/P/D	--	X	STEM	--	--	Prim M/P
Pluperfect ACT	(ἐ̇)	X	STEM	κει / ει	--	Sec Act
Pluperfect M/P	(ἐ̇)	X	STEM	--	--	Sec M/P

Augment:

- ἐ̇ added to stem always indicates secondary endings and tenses (Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect)
- If verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened (α and ε usually become η but sometimes ει; ο > ω)

Reduplication:

- With verbs having an initial consonant, that consonant is doubled with an ἐ̇
- With verbs having an initial vowel, the vowel is usually lengthened
- There are some irregular duplications

STEM:

- If a tense code is present, the stem is important only for its dictionary meaning.
- If there is no tense code and the form of the stem is the same as its first principal part (dictionary form) >> Present or Imperfect tense
- If there is no tense code and the form of the stem is different than its first principal part (dictionary form) >> 2nd Aorist
- STEM* = changed stem compared to dictionary form
- Changed stems might also appear in the Future, Perfect, or Pluperfect

Tense Code:

- Look for contractions with verb stem endings and the tense codes (expect some exceptions):

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (\pi \beta \phi) + \sigma = \psi & (\kappa \gamma \chi [\sigma\sigma]) + \sigma = \xi & (\tau \delta \theta \zeta) + \sigma = \sigma \\
 (\pi \beta \phi) + \theta = \phi\theta & (\kappa \gamma \chi [\sigma\sigma]) + \theta = \chi\theta & (\tau \delta \theta \zeta) + \theta = \sigma \quad (\tau \delta \theta \zeta) + \kappa = \kappa
 \end{array}$$

Theme Vowel:

- Mainly just a connector to join endings to stem or tense code.
- Theme vowel is usually omitted if the tense code has a vowel.
- Usually theme vowels are ο or ε and sometimes ου
- A lengthened theme vowel is also the sign of the Subjunctive mood

Endings:

- See the tables of the Primary and Secondary Active and Middle/Passive endings