

<p>Note: superscript letters after "Stem" refer to the principle parts from which they are derived.</p>				<p>Present Middle/Passive Indicative As Middle: <i>teach / am teaching</i>: oneself / one another / for oneself (rare?) Also intensive: He himself is <i>teaching</i> (rare) As Passive: am being <i>taught</i> Deponent (D): middle form but active in function</p>			
<p>Present Active Indicative <i>teach , am teaching</i> <Stem^{Pres.} + Ending (Chart)></p>							
I	ω	ομεν	We	I	ομαι	ομεθα	We
You	εις	ετε	You all	You	η	εσθε	You all
He/She/It	ει	ουσι(ν)	They	He/She/It	εται	ονται	They
Inf.	ειν			Inf.	εσθαι		
				Passive: Often constructed with ὑπό (by) If one does something through another, διά is often used			
<p>Future Active Indicative I will <i>teach</i> <Stem^{Fut. Act. (Pres + σ)} + Pres. Act. ending></p>				<p>Future Middle Indicative I will <i>teach myself</i> <Stem^{Fut. Act. (Pres + σ)} + Pres. Mid. ending></p>			
<p>Examples of changes to Pres. Stem to create Future Active Stem, when stem ends in:</p>							
λ, μ, ν, ρ - no σ and circ. accent syl after stem, ω̂				π, β, φ change to ψ, no σ		κ, γ, χ change to ξ, no σ	
double consonant: drop one before adding σ, accent ultima				τ, δ, θ, σ, ζ, ξ, ψ - drop before adding σ			
Deponent: (D) in future if (D) in present; Can be (D) in future if reg. in present Functions: Usually indicates action at a certain point; Predictive, Imperative, Deliberative (rhetorical question)							
<p>Future Passive Indicative : I will be taught <Stem^{Fut. Act. without σ} + θη + σ + Pres. Middle/Passive ending> (θη = only difference from Fut. Mid.)</p>							

General Augment Rules: (augment indicates past time)

A. If root begins with Consonant, add ε¹; otherwise replace vowel with below

B. If root begins with - change to:

α- η	ε- η (ει) ²	ο- ω
αι - η	ει - η (ει)	οι- φ

¹ exception: some verbs like θέλω and μέλλω use η instead of ε

² Some like ἔχω use ει

For verbs with preposition preceding, augment stem and delete the last vowel of preposition (ἀναβαίνω = ἀνέβαινον)

<p>Imperfect Active Indicative Was Teaching <Augment + Stem^{Pres.} + Endings></p>				<p>Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative Middle: was teaching oneself Passive: was being taught <Augment + Stem^{Pres.} + Endings></p>			
I	οῦ	οῦμεν	We	I	οῦμην	οῦμεθα	We
You	εἶς	εἶτε	You all	You	οὐ	εἶσθε	You all
He/She/It	εἷ(ν)	οὐ	They	He/She/It	εἶτο	οὔτο	They
<p>Imperfect usage: "Stative, incomplete, continuous, or repeated action" Descriptive sense - vivid presentation of what was happening Repeated sense - continual or repeated action in past Inceptive sense - Continuous action in past emphasizing beginning of action</p>							
<p>Note: if (D) in present, (D) in imperfect also (imperfect active in function)</p>							

Never assume an aorist verb is regular! Build from aorist principle part.

Aorist kind of action is undefined.

<p>1st Aorist Active Indicative I taught <Augment + Stem^{Aor. Act (Pres. 1)} + σ² + Ending></p>				<p>1st Aorist Middle Indicative I taught myself <Augment + Stem^{Aor. Act. (Pres. 1)} + σ² + Ending ></p>			
I	σ-α	σ-αμεν	We	I	σ-αμην	σ-αμεθα	We
You	σ-ας	σ-ατε	You all	You	σ-ω	σ-ασθε	You all
He/She/It	σ-ε(ν)	σ-αν	They	He/She/It	σ-ατο	σ-αντο	They
Inf.	αι ³	No augment (no ref. to time, undefined action)		Inf.	ασθαι	No augment (no ref. to time, undefined action)	

² σ rarely κ instead
³ accent is not recessive

(active & middle) { occasionally different stem if κ instead of σ is used (ex: φέρ (pres)- νεγ(aor))
some with pres. stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ eliminate σ but retain α
some with pres. stems ending in dbl consonant often drop one
some add η before the σ
Some change αι in pres. stem to η

<p>2nd Aorist Active Indicative I taught <Augment + Stem^{Aorist Active} + Ending></p>				<p>2nd Aorist Middle Indicative I taught myself <Augment + Stem^{Aorist Active} + Ending></p>			
I	οῦ	οῦμεν	We	I	οῦμην	οῦμεθα	We
You	εἶς	εἶτε	You all	You	οὐ	εἶσθε	You all
He/She/It	εἷ(ν)	οὐ	They	He/She/It	εἶτο	οὔτο	They
Inf.	ειν ³	No augment (no ref. to time, undefined action)		Inf.	εσθαι	No augment (no ref. to time, undefined action)	

2nd Aorist stem is often totally different than present stem
Find the Aorist Active principle part and change the ending.
Some irregulars: εἶπον from λέγω uses ας - ατε for 2nd p & ον (or αν) for 3rd ppl. (p270 study guide)
γινώσκω uses endings: ον, ως, ω, ωμεν, ατε, ωσαν | ἀναβαίνω uses ανέβην... | etc.

<p>1st Aorist Passive Indicative I was taught <Augment + Stem^{Aor. Pass.} + θη + Ending></p>				<p>2nd Aorist Passive Indicative I was taught <Prep prefix + Augment + Stem^{Aor. Pass.} + η + Ending></p>			
I	θη-ν	θη-μεν	We	I	η-ν	η-μεν	We
You	θη-ς	θη-τε	You all	You	η-ς	η-τε	You all
He/She/It	θη	θη-σαν	They	He/She/It	η	η-σαν	They
Inf.	θηναι	No augment ("to be taught", no ref. to time)		Inf.	ηναι	No augment ("to be taught", no ref. to time)	

When the stem ends in a consonant, the stem often changes.
ex: φ causes θ to drop out and form becomes 2nd aorist
Find the Aorist Passive principle part and change ending.

GENERAL NOTES ON VERBS:

A neuter Pl subject usually has its verb in the singular.

TO BE

TO BE - Pres. Indic. (I am / are / is)			
I am	εἰμί *	ἐσμέν	We
You	εἶ	ἐστέ	You all
He/She/It	ἐστί(ν)	εἰσί(ν)	They
Inf.	εἶναι *		

all enclitics except *

Does not have voice

In "ὁ θεός ἐστιν ἀγάπη", ἀγάπη agrees in case with θεός

When "to be" is omitted, the subject will not always be first.

TO BE - Imp. Indic. (I was / were)				TO BE - Future Indic. (I will be)			
I was	ἦμην	ἦμεν ²	We	I will be	ἔσομαι	ἔσόμεθα	We
You	ἦς ¹	ἦτε	You all	You	ἔση	ἔσεσθε	You all
He/She/It	ἦν	ἦσαν	They	He/She/It	ἔσται	ἔσονται	They

¹or, ἦσθα ²or, ἦμεθα