

C4. VERBS WITH DIRECT FLEXIONS

C4.1 THE SO-CALLED "SECOND TENSES"

C4.11 The tense stem for a flexion of certain verbs is formed without the morph consonant which is normally used for that tense. As we have seen (#C1.82), this always happens in the case of the aorist active of liquid verbs, which take *-α-* and not *-σα-* as their punctiliar morph (because the *-σ* slides off the liquid). It also occurs in a number of consonant-stem verbs (and one with a vowel stem) in the future middle (deponent), the perfect active and middle/passive, and the aorist passive (and thus in the future passive which is formed from it).

C4.12 No special name seems to have been given to this characteristic when it occurs in the aorist active of liquid verbs or of such other verbs as *ἦλθα*, *εἶπα* and *εἶδα* (see #C2.93), but in the other tenses it is said by numerous grammarians (on the supposed analogy of the second aorist active) to be a "second future", "second perfect", or a "second aorist passive". This is a misleading and confusing choice of terminology. To call something a "second aorist" is a short-hand way of saying that such a flexion follows a "second pattern of conjugating its aorist", in contradistinction from the *λύω* model, which is the "first" and overwhelmingly more common pattern. Thus a true second aorist has a *different set of endings* from the first aorist. Now this is unquestionably true of the second aorist active flexion: the aorist flexion of *βάλλω* (*ἔβαλον*), does indeed follow a different pattern from the first aorist of *λύω* (*ἔλυσα*). But these so-called other "second tenses" simply lack the consonant part of the morph which identifies their aspect or voice (i.e. they contain a shorter *alternative morph* or *allomorph* of the usual aspect and/or voice morph). But as far as their *endings* are concerned, it is a fact that *they do not differ in any way* from the regular paradigms of the First Conjugation.

C4.13 A more accurate approach is to note that these verbs add their distinctive aspect/voice morphs and endings *more directly* to the tense stem, i.e. without the usual intervening consonant, and a more appropriate descriptive term for them is therefore *direct verbs* or verbs with a *direct tense* or *direct flexion*.

C4.14 Direct flexions occur in the future middle (lacking *-σ-*); in the perfect active (lacking the aspiration of the consonant if the stem ends in a labial, palatal or dental, or the *-κ-* in other cases); or in the aorist passive/future passive (lacking the *-θ-*).

C4.15 The following Synopsis gives the complete list of all direct flexions of verbs found in the New Testament (other than the first aorist for liquid verbs, for which see #C1.89). Verb roots are given in brackets with the sign √.

C4.2 DIRECT FLEXION FUTURE MIDDLE (DEPONENT) (2)

ἐσθίω	eat	(√φαγ)	φάγομαι	ἔφαγον	—	—	—
πίνω	drink	(√πι)	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα	—	—

C4.3 DIRECT FLEXION PERFECT ACTIVE (9)

ἀκούω	hear	(√ἀκου)	ἀκούσω	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα	(ἤκουσμαι)	ἠκούσθην
ἀνοίγω†	open	(√νοιγ)	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέωξα	ἀνέωγα	ἀνέωγμαι	ἀνεώχθην
ἀπόλλυμι	destroy	(√ολ)	ἀπολέσω	ἀπώλεσα	ἀπόλωλα	—	—
γίνομαι	become	(√γεν)	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γέγονα	γενένημαι	ἐγενήθην
ἦκω	be present	(√ἦκ)	ἦξω	ἦξα	ἦκα	—	—
κράζω	cry out	(√κραγ)	κράξω	ἔκραξα/-ον	κέκραγα	—	—
—	know	(√ιδ)	—	—	οἶδα	—	—
σῆπω	decay	(√σηπ)	(σῆψω)	(ἔσηψα)	σέσηπα	—	—
φεύγω	flee	(√φυγ)	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα	—	—

† Variant forms occur for this verb: see #4.62, and Matthew 7:7, etc.

C4.4 DIRECT FLEXION AORIST/FUTURE PASSIVE (29)

ἀγγέλλω	announce	(√ἀγγελ)	ἀγγελέω	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι	ἤγγέλην
ἀλλάσσω	change	(√ἀλλαγ)	ἀλλάξω	ἤλλαξα	(ἤλλαχα)	ἤλλαγμαι	ἤλλάγην
ἀρπάζω	snatch	(√ἀρπαζ)	ἀρπάσω	ἤρπασα	ἤρπακα	(ἤρπασμαι)	ἤρπάγην
γράφω	write	(√γραφ)	γράψω	ἔγραψα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφην
δέρω	thrash	(√δερ)	(δερέω)	ἔδειρα	—	(δέδαρμαι)	ἐδάρην
θάπτω	bury	(√θαφ)	(θάψω)	ἔθαψα	—	τέθαμμαι	ἐτάφην
καίω‡	burn	(√καφ)	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	—	κέκαυμαι	ἐκάην
κατάγνυμι‡	break	(√Γαγ)	κατέαξω	κατέαξα	—	—	κατεάγην
κόπτω	cut	(√κοπ)	κόψω	ἔκοψα	(κέκοφα)	(κέκομμαι)	ἐκόπην
κρύπτω	conceal	(√κρυβ)	(κρύψω)	ἔκρυψα	(κέκρυφα)	κέκρυμμαι	ἐκρύβην
νύσσω	prick	(√νυγ)	—	ἔνυξα	—	—	ἐνύγην
πλέκω	weave	(√πλεκ)	(πλέξω)	ἔπλεξα	(πέπλεχα)	πέπλεγμαι	ἐπλάκην
πλήσσω	strike	(√πληγ)	(πλήξω)	ἔπληξα	—	—	{ ἐπλήγην } { ἐπλόγην }
πνίγω	choke	(√πνιγ)	(πνίξω)	ἔπνιξα	—	—	ἐπνίγην
σπείρω	sow	(√σπερ)	σπερέω	ἔσπειρα	(ἔσπαρκα)	ἔσπαρμαι	ἐσπάρην
στέλλω	send	(√στελ)	στελέω	ἔστειλα	ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	ἐστάλην
στρέφω	turn	(√στρεφ)	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	—	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφην
σφάζω	slaughter	(√σφαγ)	σφάζω	ἔσφαξα	—	ἔσφαγμαι	ἐσφάγην
τάσσω	appoint	(√ταγ)	τάξω	ἔταξα	τέταχα	τέταγμαι	ἐτάγην
-τρέπω	turn	(√τρεπ)	(τρέψω)	-ἔτρεψα	—	(τέτραμμαι)	-ἐτρέπην
τρέφω	nourish	(√θρεφ)	(θρέψω)	ἔθρεψα	—	τέθραμμαι	ἐτρέφην
-τριβω	rub	(√τριβ)	- τρίψω	-ἔτριψα	(τέτριφα)	-τέτριμμαι	-ἐτρίβην
φαίνω	shine/appear	(√φαν)	φανέομαι	ἔφανα	—	—	ἐφάνην
φθείρω	ruin	(√φθερ)	φθερέω	ἔφθειρα	(ἔφθαρκα)	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην
φράσσω	close up	(√φραγ)	(φράξω)	ἔφραξα	—	—	ἐφράγην
φύω	grow up	(√φυ)	(φύσω)	(ἔφυν)	—	—	ἐφύην
χαίρω	rejoice	(√χαρ)	χαρήσομαι	—	—	—	ἐχάρην
ψύχω	cool down	(√ψυχ)	(ψύξω)	ἔψυξα	—	—	ἐψύγην

‡ Re verbs with digamma (F): see #C8.7.

C4.5 CONCERNING VERBS WITH DIRECT FLEXIONS

C4.51 A direct flexion form is an irregular verb form because it is not possible to predict from the verb's lexical form that that particular form will occur.

C4.52 The foregoing is a complete list of all the direct flexions which actually occur in the New Testament. There are numbers of other verbs used in the New Testament which have direct flexions but which are not included here because no form from such a direct flexion appears in the New Testament. (Examples of such verbs are: with direct perfect active, ἀποκτείνω/ἀπέκτονα, λάμπω/λέλαμπα, λείπω/λέλοιπα; with direct aorist passive, μίγνυμι/ἐμίγην, ῥέω/ἔρρῶην, σύρω/ἔσύρην.)

C4.53 Several of the words with an aorist passive direct flexion are also found with the regular forms in use as well. Thus for ἀρπάζω both ἤρπάγην and ἤρπάσθην were in use; and similarly for γράφω (ἐγράφην/ἔγραψθην); δέρω (ἐδάρην/ἔδάρθην); τάσσω (-ετάγην/-τάχθην); -τριβω (-ετρίβην/-ετρίφθην).

C4.54 Numbers of verbs do not take -κα in the perfect active, but instead aspirate the final stem consonant. Grammarians have frequently grouped these with the direct flexion perfects and also called them "second perfects". This is a misclassification, and arises from a failure in phonemic analysis of the language. The phoneme, "aspiration plus -α" as an allomorph of -κα as the perfect active morph, is completely regular. It is in accordance with simple, straightforward phonemic rules (see #10.45 and #E2.6) and thus is predictable for all regular verbs. There is therefore no basis for classifying verbs of this kind with irregular (i.e., unpredictable) verbs forms. Examples

of verbs with this completely regular perfect active can be seen from #C4.4 (which lists those with a direct flexion – and thus, irregular – aorist passive): a labial plus *-κα* aspirates to *-φα* as in *γράφω* → *γέγραφα*, *κόπτω* → *κέκοφα*, *κρύπτω* → *κέκρυφα*, *τρίβω* → *τέτριφα*; a palatal (including *-σσ*) plus *-κα* aspirates to *-χα*, as in *ἀλλάσσω* → *ἤλλαχα*, *πλέκω* → *πέπλεχα*, *τάσσω* → *τέταχα*. Similarly if the stem ends in *-χ*: *ἄρχω* → *ἤρχα*. (See the paradigms for labial stem and palatal stem verbs, #C1.5 and #C1.6.)

C5. VERBS WHICH TAKE TWO ASPECT MORPHS

C5.0 FEATURES OF THIS GROUP OF VERBS

C5.01 Greek contains a number of verbs which are conjugational hybrids: like verbs of the Second and Third Conjugations (#C2 and #C3), they add a durative aspect morph in the formation of their present/imperfect tense system, and in addition, like verbs of the First Conjugation (#C1), they add the punctiliar aspect morph *-σα* (*-α* for liquids) in forming the aorist.

C5.02 Because their aorist thus formed is a first aorist, they are to be classified as verbs of the First Conjugation.

C5.03 The durative morphs that they add are similar to those used by Second and/or Third Conjugation verbs in the same way.

C5.04 Those with verb stems in *-λ* double the *-λ* in accordance with the regular rule for liquids (#C1.83), and those with present stems in *-αιρ*, *-ειρ*, *-αιν*, and *-ειν* have added the infix *-ι-* in the formation of the present stem (#C1.84). This *-λ-* or *-ι-* (as the case may be) is a durative morph in the verb in which it occurs, and it indicates that the verb form in which it occurs is from that verb's durative aspect system. This durative infix *-ι-* in the present/imperfect tenses is a totally different morph from the punctiliar infix *-ι-* which occurs together with *-α* as the punctiliar morph in those liquid verbs which have *-ε-* as the stem vowel before the liquid: see #C1.85(a) for details of these.

C5.05 All the verbs occurring in the New Testament which take both a durative and a punctiliar aspect morph are given in the following Synopsis, grouped according to the particular durative aspect morph that they take.

C5.1 REDUPLICATE IN *-ι-*

<i>βιβρώσκω</i>	consume	(<i>√βρω</i>)	—	—	<i>βέβρωκα</i>	—	—
<i>ἐνδιδύσκω</i>	clothe in	(<i>√ένδυ</i>)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>μιμνήσκω</i>	remember	(<i>√μνη</i>)	<i>μνήσω</i>	<i>ἔμνησα</i>	—	<i>μέμνημαι</i>	<i>ἐμνήσθην</i>
<i>πιπράσκω</i>	sell	(<i>√πρα</i>)	—	—	<i>πέπρακα</i>	<i>πέπραμαι</i>	<i>ἐπράθην</i>

(These have also added *-σκ*, and so are listed again in #C5.5.)

C5.2 DOUBLE THE *-λ*

(The nine verbs in this category are listed under First Conjugation in #C1.83, and their Principal Parts are given in the list of liquid verbs in #C1.89.)

C5.3 ADD *-ν* (alone, or with other letters)

C5.31 ADD *-ν*

<i>αύξάνω</i>	increase	(<i>√αύξα</i>)	<i>αύξήσω</i>	<i>ἠύξησα</i>	(<i>ἠύξηκα</i>)	(<i>ἠύξημαι</i>)	<i>ἠύξήθην</i>
<i>βλαστάνω</i>	sprout	(<i>√βλαστα</i>)	(<i>βλαστήσω</i>)	<i>ἐβλάστησα</i>	(<i>βεβλάστηκα</i>)	—	—
<i>τίνω</i>	pay	(<i>√τι</i>)	<i>τίσω</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>φθάνω</i>	precede	(<i>√φθα</i>)	(<i>φθάσω</i>)	<i>ἔφθασα</i>	<i>ἔφθαρκα</i>	—	—

C5.32 ADD *-νν*

<i>-χύννω</i>	pour	(<i>√χυ</i>)	—	—	<i>-κέχυκα</i>	<i>-κέχυμαι</i>	<i>-έχύθην</i>
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C5.33 ADD -ιν

κερδαίνω gain (√κερδα) κερδήσω ἐκέρδησα — — ἐκερδήθην

C5.34 ADD -υν

ἐλαύνω drive (√ἐλα) ἐλάσω ἤλασα ἐλήλακα — —

C5.4 ADD -ε

-ωθέω thrust (√ώθ) (-ώσω) -ώσα — — —

C5.5 ADD -ισκ (after a consonant) OR -σκ (after a vowel)

ἀναλίσκω	destroy	(√ἀναλο)	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα	—	—	ἀνηλώθην
ἀρέσκω	please	(√ἄρε)	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	—	—	—
βιβρώσκω	consume	(√βρω)	—	—	βέβρωκα	—	—
βόσκω	feed	(√βο)	—	—	—	—	—
γαμίσκω	marry	(√γαμ)	—	—	—	—	—
γηράσκω	grow old	(√γηρα)	(γηράσω)	ἐγήρασα	—	—	—
διδάσκω	teach	(√διδακ)	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	—	—	ἐδίδαχθην
ἐνδιδύσκω	clothe in	(√ένδυ)	—	—	—	—	—
ἐπιφάσκω	shine upon	(√ἐπιφαι)	ἐπιφάσω	—	—	—	—
ἐπιφάσκω	dawn	(√ἐπιφω)	—	—	—	—	—
ιλάσκομαι	propitiate	(√ίλα)	—	—	—	—	ιλάσθην
μεθύσκομαι	get drunk	(√μεθυ)	—	—	—	—	ἐμεθύσθην
μιμνήσκω	remember	(√μνη)	μνήσω	ἔμνησα	—	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
πιπράσκω	sell	(√πρα)	—	—	πέπρακα	πέπραμαι	ἐπράθην
φάσκω	assert	(√φα)	—	—	—	—	—

C5.6 ADD INFIX -ι- TO THE STEM

(The 27 verbs in this category are all listed in #C1.84, and their Principal Parts are given in the list of liquid verbs in #C1.89.)

C5.7 ADD -τ TO VERB IN -π

These verbs have the same form as *καλύπτω*, and follow its paradigm (see #C1.5), losing the -τ outside the durative system and following the usual pattern of labial stem verbs. Three (*θάπτω*, *κόπτω*, *κρύπτω*) have direct flexions in the aorist passive, and are included in the list in #C4.4. These are the eighteen verbs which add -τ as a durative morph:

ἄπτω	light	θάπτω	bury	κύπτω	stoop
ἀστράπτω	flash	καλύπτω	cover	νίπτω	wash
βάπτω	dip	κάμπτω	bend	ρίπτω	cast down
βλάπτω	harm	κλέπτω	steal	σκάπτω	dig
ἐπιράπτω	sew on	κόπτω	cut	συνθρύπτω	break
ἐπισκέπτομαι	visit	κρύπτω	conceal	τύπτω	strike/hit

C6. CONSPECTUS OF THE THREE CONJUGATIONS**C6.0 CONSPECTUS COVERAGE**

C6.01 This Conspectus shows in parallel columns the various conjugations (and paradigms within a Conjugation, to the extent that they exhibit differences) for each tense.

C6.02 At the top of each of the two main sections of the Conspectus is given the Paradigm Number for each paradigm that is set out there, and the Paradigm Number is followed by the root for the model verb of that paradigm.

C6.03 Numbers of forms are given in this Conspectus which do not occur in the New Testament. These forms are included here for three main reasons: Firstly, the most effective way of mastering these paradigms is, for many students, not by rote learning but by gaining an overall appreciation of the pattern of word formation, and this is more easily seen when all the forms are set out. Secondly, when a student is analyzing a form in the New Testament text and trying to track it down, frequently the easiest way he can rule out some of the possibilities that he is considering is for him to be able to look up what those forms would be and thus confirm that (and how) they differ from the one on which he is working. Thirdly, many of the forms which do not occur in the New Testament are found in the Septuagint and/or other *koinē* Greek writings outside the New Testament, and those students who progress in due course to reading these other writings will find it useful to have the forms set out here.

C6.1 PRESENT TENSE PARADIGMS

C6.11 Those set out in the Conspectus are:

First Conjugation	Second Conjugation	Third Conjugation
C1.1 λύω	(C2 follows λύω	C3.1a ἴσθημι
C1.2 τιμάω	exactly and therefore	C3.1b τίθημι
C1.3 λαλέω	does not need to be	C3.1c δίδωμι
C1.4 πληρόω	set out.)	C3.2 δείκνυμι
(C1.5 to C1.9 follow		C3.3 εἰμί
λύω exactly and		(C3.4 to C3.6 follow λύω
therefore do not need		exactly and therefore do
to be set out.)		not need to be set out.)

C6.12 After the Present Indicative for both Active and Middle Voice in the Conspectus is set out the Imperfect, which differs from it in meaning only in having past time reference.

C6.13 The First Conjugation form consists, in each instance, of the Present stem (in the verbs given in C1.1 to C1.4, this corresponds with the verb root), to which is added the neutral morph *-o/ε-* and the pronoun suffix. Where the stem ends in a short vowel (*-α, -ε, -ο*) this short vowel contracts with the neutral morph according to the rules of contraction (#E2.2).

C6.14 Note the similarities and differences in the forms of the Infinitive. All these forms can be explained on the basis of these rules: (a) When the verb takes the neutral morph (i.e. in the First and Second Conjugations), this is added to the stem first, and contracts with it if it ends in a short vowel. (b) For Middle forms, add the Middle Voice morph, *-σθ-*. (c) Now add the Infinitive morph: if being added directly to the neutral morph (whether this has contracted or not), this Infinitive morph is *-σεν*, which then loses the *-σ-* by syncopation (#E2.5), after which the *-ε-* of *-εν* contracts with the vowel which precedes it; in all other instances add *-ναι* to a preceding vowel (as in the Third Conjugation active infinitives) or *-αι* to a preceding consonant (as in all Middle infinitives).

C6.15 The following generalizations concerning the Third Conjugation only apply in part to *εἰμί*, which exists solely in the Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses, and which has numerous irregular forms.

C6.16 The Third Conjugation lexical form consists, in each instance, of the verb's lexical to which has then been directly added the pronoun suffix. The lexical comprises the root (also called the verb stem) plus the durative morph, which is an infix in the lexical slot. As we have seen (#C3), the durative morph takes different forms for different classes of Third Conjugation verb. For *δείκνυμι*, this durative morph consists of *-νυ*, which is added to the root *δεικ-* in the lexical slot. For *ἴσθημι*, *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* the durative morph consists of reduplication in *-ι-*. (For *ἴσθημι*, this is not *σίσθημι*, but the initial *σ-* has been lost and replaced by a rough breathing.)

C6.17 In the Third Conjugation Indicative Active singular of both Present and Imperfect, the short vowel of the root has been lengthened to either the equivalent long vowel or to a diphthong. In the Indicative active plurals and in all Middle forms this short vowel remains, and the pronoun endings have not affected it.

C6.18 The flexions of the Third Conjugation Subjunctive Mode (both Active and Middle) follow the pattern of *λύω*: the subjunctive morph consists of the addition to the lexical of a lengthened neutral morph, to which are then added in turn the usual pronoun endings used in the subjunctive (which are identical with the pronoun endings for the present of *λύω*). As for *λύω*, a *-ι-* in the pronoun ending will be subscript under the lengthened neutral morph. Where the stem ends in a long vowel, this remains uncontracted (as for the present Active and Middle of *δείκνυμι*); where the stem ends in a short vowel (as for *ἵστημι*, *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι*), this contracts with the long vowel of the Subjunctive endings. Notice that the contraction of *-ο-* with *-η-* will produce *-ω-*, as in the subjunctive flexions of *δίδωμι*. Allowing for the effect of this contraction in the case of *δίδωμι*, Third Conjugation Present Subjunctives have the same endings as *λύω*.

C6.19 Note that the Present Active Optative of *εἰμί* is *εἶην*. This follows the conjugation of *ἔστην* (the Third Aorist Indicative Active of *ἵστημι*), though on occasions, in the usage of some writers, the *-η-* in the plural is absorbed by the *-ει-* diphthong through contraction. However, in the New Testament the only optative form of *εἰμί* which occurs is the third person singular *εἶη* (twelve times).

C6.2 AORIST TENSE PARADIGMS

C6.21 Those set out in the Conspectus are:

First Conjugation	Second Conjugation	Third Conjugation
C1.1 <i>λύω</i> (C1.2 to C1.7 follow the conjugation of <i>λύω</i> exactly and therefore do not need to be set out. C1.8 and C1.9 follow <i>λύω</i> but with <i>-α</i> not <i>-σα</i> as the punctiliar morph – see Liquid Verbs, #C1.82.)	C2 <i>βάλλω</i> (All second aorists follow the conjugation of <i>βάλλω</i>)	C3.1a <i>ἵστημι</i> C3.1b <i>τίθημι</i> C3.1c <i>δίδωμι</i> C3.2 <i>δείκνυμι</i> C3.4 <i>βαίνω</i> C3.5 <i>γινώσκω</i> C3.6 <i>δύνω</i> (There is no aorist for C3.3, <i>εἰμί</i> .)

C6.22 Note that the Second Conjugation adds the neutral morph to its lexical before taking its distinctive endings. In the Second Conjugation Indicative, the same endings are taken by the Imperfect and the Aorist, so that the only difference between the two flexions for a Second Conjugation verb is the durative morph which these verbs add in forming their Present stem. For *βάλλω* this is the second *-λ* which is added to the verb root *βαλ-* as an infix into the lexical slot. Thus the Imperfect and Aorist Active and Middle flexions for *βάλλω* are:

ACTIVE		MIDDLE	
Imperfect	Aorist	Imperfect	Aorist
<i>ἔβαλλον</i>	<i>ἔβαλον</i>	<i>ἐβαλλόμεν</i>	<i>ἐβαλόμην</i>
<i>ἔβαλλες</i>	<i>ἔβαλες</i>	<i>ἐβάλλον</i>	<i>ἐβάλου</i>
<i>ἔβαλλε(ν)</i>	<i>ἔβαλε(ν)</i>	<i>ἐβάλλετο</i>	<i>ἐβάλετο</i>
<i>ἐβάλλομεν</i>	<i>ἐβάλομεν</i>	<i>ἐβαλλόμεθα</i>	<i>ἐβαλόμεθα</i>
<i>ἐβάλλετε</i>	<i>ἐβάλετε</i>	<i>ἐβάλλεσθε</i>	<i>ἐβάλεσθε</i>
<i>ἔβαλλον</i>	<i>ἔβαλον</i>	<i>ἐβάλλοντο</i>	<i>ἐβάλοντο</i>

Similarly, the second *-λ* is the only difference between the Present and Aorist flexions for the other modes of the verbs.

C6.23 Only the plural forms of the third aorist flexions of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* were in use, and these were rare in New Testament times. Instead, the usual aorist forms of these verbs were first aorist flexions, *ἔθηκα* and *ἔδωκα* (#C3.85, #C3.87). Moreover, *δείκνυμι* has only a first aorist flexion, *ἔδειξα*. But *ἵστημι* has both the third aorist flexion *ἔστην* and the first aorist flexion *ἔστησα*, with different meanings. (For a fuller discussion, see #C3.82 and #C3.87.) There are also two forms of the Perfect Participle of *ἵστημι*: *ἑστώς* (given in the Conspectus), and *ἑστηκώς* (follows *λελυκώς*, from *λύω*), and there are thus two forms of the Perfect Subjunctive Active, using these two participles respectively. Both participles have the same meaning, “standing” (intransitive). (For the full flexion of *ἑστώς*, see #D5.33.)

C6.24 The rules for the formation of the Present Infinitives (#C6.14) also explain the Aorist Infinitives. Note that in the Active, the second aorist takes the neutral morph and then the infinitive ending, and thus in accordance with Rule (c) in #C6.14 this is first *-σεν*, becoming *-εν* after the *-σ* drops out. This in turn gives *-εῖν* (after contraction with the neutral morph). Thus, for *βάλλω*: *βάλ-ε-σεν* → *βάλ-ε-εν* → *βαλεῖν*. In no other aorist infinitive is the infinitive morph added to the neutral morph, so for the first and third aorist active infinitives and for all aorist middle and passive infinitives the infinitive morph is always *-ναι* (if added to a vowel) or *-αι* (if added to a consonant, including the *-σ-* of the aorist morph *-σα-* when the *-α-* is lost by elision before the *-αι*).

C6.25 Two forms of the 2nd Singular Aorist Active Imperative are found for both *ἵστημι* and *βαίνω*. Both alternatives are given in the Conspectus.

C6.26 The flexions of the aorist Subjunctive Mode follow the same differing pattern between the Conjugations as for the Indicative.

(a) **A First Conjugation verb** has (by definition) a lexical which is inherently *durative* (#3.68), and forms its aorist tense by adding a “switching” morph, the punctiliar morph *-σα-*, in the aspect slot, Slot 7 (#C0.11). This switches the verb’s aspect from durative to punctiliar. The Active and Middle flexions of the aorist subjunctive are formed by adding this *-σα-* in front of the lengthened neutral morph in each of the forms of the present subjunctive, and the *-α-* then elides.

(b) **A Second Conjugation verb** has (by definition) a lexical which is inherently *punctiliar* (#3.68), and forms its aorist tense by adding the neutral morph (#C0.11), which leaves its aspect unaltered. In the Active and Middle flexions of the aorist subjunctive, this neutral morph is lengthened, and the same pronoun endings are added as in the First Conjugation aorist subjunctive.

(c) **A Third Conjugation verb** has (by definition) a lexical which is inherently *punctiliar* (#3.68), and it forms its aorist tense by adding the endings directly to its lexical, which, for the subjunctive, is the verb’s root. Thus in the subjunctive, the lengthened neutral morph of the subjunctive plus the standard subjunctive pronoun endings are added to the verb’s root. When this root ends in a long vowel, no contraction occurs (see #C3.6, *δύω*); where the root ends in a short vowel this vowel contracts with the lengthened neutral morph and the contraction is marked with a circumflex. Notice that the contraction of *-ο-* with *-η-* will produce *-ω-*, as in the aorist subjunctive flexions of *δίδωμι* and *γίνωσκω*. Allowing for the effect of this contraction in the case of *δίδωμι* and *γίνωσκω*, Third Conjugation Present Subjunctives have the same endings as *λύω*. (Both *δίδωμι* and *γίνωσκω* also have alternative irregular third person singular forms in *-οῖ*.)

C6.27 Greek tends to avoid having two aspirates commencing successive syllables: hence in the Aorist Passive *τίθημι* does not become (as would be expected) “*ἔθέθην*” but the first *-θ-* is de-aspirated, giving the form *ἔτέθην*. Similarly also, *θάπτω* (#C4.4). For a fuller treatment of de-aspiration, see #E2.8.

C6.28 Second and Third Conjugation aorists differ from the First Conjugation only in the Active and Middle. The verbs of all three Conjugations are Third Conjugation in the Aorist Passive – that is, they take the passive morph and then add the third aorist endings directly (without an aspect morph). (Re “second aorist passives”, see #C4.12.)

C6.29 It will be noted that numbers of Third Conjugation forms do not follow the Short Vowel Lengthening Rule (#E2.31), but the stem vowel remains short instead.

C6.3 CONSPECTUS OF THE THREE CONJUGATIONS

C1.1 √λυ-	C1.2 √τιμα-	C1.3 √λαλε-	C1.4 √πληρο-	C3.1a √στα-	C3.1b √θε-	C3.1c √δο-	C3.2 √δεικ-	C3.3 √εσ-
PRESENT ACTIVE: INDICATIVE								
λύω	τιμῶ	λαλῶ	πληρῶ	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι	εἰμί
λύεις	τιμᾶς	λαλεῖς	πληροῖς	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς	εἶ
λύει	τιμᾶ	λαλεῖ	πληροῖ	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν)	ἔστί(ν)
λύομεν	τιμῶμεν	λαλοῦμεν	πληροῦμεν	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν	ἔσμεν
λύετε	τιμᾶτε	λαλεῖτε	πληροῦτε	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε	ἔστέ
λύουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	λαλοῦσι(ν)	πληροῦσι(ν)	ἵστᾶσι(ν)	τίθέασι(ν)	διδάσσι(ν)	δεικνύασσι(ν)	εἶσι(ν)
Imperfect								
ἔλυον	ἐτίμων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν	ἤμην
ἔλυες	ἐτίμας	ἐλάλεις	ἐπλήροῦς	ἵστης	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς	ἦς
ἔλυε(ν)	ἐτίμα	ἐλάλει	ἐπλήροῦ	ἵστη	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ	ἦν
ἐλύομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐλαλοῦμεν	ἐπληροῦμεν	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν	ἤμεν
ἐλύετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐλαλεῖτε	ἐπληροῦτε	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε	ἤτε
ἔλυον	ἐτίμων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδουσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν	ἤσαν
PRESENT ACTIVE: SUBJUNCTIVE								
λύω	τιμῶ	λαλῶ	πληρῶ	ἵστώ	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω	ᾶ
λύης	τιμᾶς	λαλῆς	πληροῖς	ἵστῆς	τιθῆς	διδῶς	δεικνύης	ῆς
λύῃ	τιμᾶ	λαλῆ	πληροῖ	ἵστῆ	τιθῆ	διδῶ	δεικνύῃ	ῆ
λύωμεν	τιμῶμεν	λαλοῦμεν	πληροῦμεν	ἵστώμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν	ᾶμεν
λύητε	τιμᾶτε	λαλῆτε	πληροῦτε	ἵστῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε	ῆτε
λύουσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	λαλῶσι(ν)	πληροῦσι(ν)	ἵστώσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)	ᾶσι(ν)
PRESENT ACTIVE: OPTATIVE								
Only λύω and εἰμί have any forms of the Present Active Optative in the New Testament:								
λύοιμι	εἶην							

PRESENT ACTIVE: IMPERATIVE

λύε	τίμα	λάλει	ἴστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ	ἴσθι
λύέτω	τιμάτω	λαλείτω	ιστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω	ἔστω
λύετε	τιμάτε	λαλείτε	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε	ἔσθε
λύετωσαν	τιμάτωσαν	λαλείτωσαν	ιστάτωσαν	τιθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν	ἔστωσαν

PRESENT ACTIVE: INFINITIVE

λύειν	τιμᾶν	λαλεῖν	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι	εἶναι
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PRESENT ACTIVE: PARTICIPLE

λύων	τιμῶν	λαλῶν	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς	ὢν
λύουσα	τιμῶσα	λαλοῦσα	ιστάσα	τιθείσα	διδούσα	δεικνύσα	οὔσα
λύον	τιμῶν	λαλοῦν	ιστάν	τιθέν	διδόν	δεικνύν	ὄν
λύοντος	τιμώντος	λαλούντος	ιστάντος	τιθέντος	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	όντος

(D5.11)

C1.1 √λυ- **C1.2** √τιμα- **C1.3** √λαλε- **C1.4** √πληρο- **C3.1a** √στα- **C3.1b** √θε- **C3.1c** √δο- **C3.2** √δεικ-

PRESENT MIDDLE: INDICATIVE

λύομαι	τιμῶμαι	λαλοῦμαι	πληροῦμαι	ἵσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
λύῃ	τιμῶ	λαλή	πληροῖ	ἵστασαι	τίθεσαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
λύεται	τιμᾶται	λαλεῖται	πληροῦται	ἵστασαι	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
λύομεθα	τιμώμεθα	λαλούμεθα	πληροῦμεθα	ιστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
λύεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	λαλεῖσθε	πληροῦσθε	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
λύονται	τιμώνται	λαλούνται	πληροῦνται	ἵστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect

ἐλύομην	ἐτιμῶμην	ἐλαλούμην	ἐπληροῦμην	ἰστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
ἐλύου	ἐτιμῶ	ἐλαλού	ἐπληροῦ	ἵστασο	ἐτίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδεικνυσο
ἐλύετο	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐλαλεῖτο	ἐπληροῦτο	ἵστατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνυτο
ἐλύομεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐλαλούμεθα	ἐπληροῦμεθα	ιστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
ἐλύεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐλαλεῖσθε	ἐπληροῦσθε	ἵστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδεικνυσθε
ἐλύοντο	ἐτιμώντο	ἐλαλούντο	ἐπληροῦντο	ἵσταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνυντο

PRESENT MIDDLE: SUBJUNCTIVE

λύωμαι	τιμῶμαι	λαλῶμαι	πληρῶμαι	ιστῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
λύῃ	τιμᾶ	λαλή	πληροῖ	ιστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῶ	δεικνύῃ
λύῃται	τιμᾶται	λαλήται	πληρωῖται	ιστῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύῃται
λύώμεθα	τιμώμεθα	λαλώμεθα	πληρωμέθα	ιστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυόμεθα
λύῃσθε	τιμᾶσθε	λαλήσθε	πληρωσθε	ιστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύῃσθε
λύωνται	τιμῶνται	λαλώνται	πληρώνται	ιστώνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύονται

PRESENT MIDDLE: OPTATIVE

Apart from verbs following Paradigm C1.1, λύω, no Present Middle/Passive Optatives occur in the New Testament, except two forms from δύνωμαι (deponent following the Middle of ἵστημι). These forms (and the λύω equivalents – see #C1.12) are:

1st Singular	λυοίμην	δυναίμην
3rd Plural	λύοιντο	δύναιντο

PRESENT MIDDLE: IMPERATIVE

λύου	τιμῶ	λαλῶ	πληροῦ	ἵστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
λύέσθω	τιμάσθω	λαλείσθω	πληρουσθω	ιστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόςθω	δεικνύσθω
λύεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	λαλείσθε	πληρουσθε	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
λύέσθωσαν	τιμάσθωσαν	λαλείσθωσαν	πληρουσθωσαν	ιστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδύσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν

PRESENT MIDDLE: INFINITIVE

λύεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι	λαλείσθαι	πληρουσθαι	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
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PRESENT MIDDLE: PARTICIPLE

λύόμενος	τιμώμενος	λαλούμενος	πληρούμενος	ιστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
λυομένη	τιμωμένη	λαλουμένη	πληρουμένη	ισταμένη	τιθεμένη	διδομένη	δεικνυμένη
λύόμενον	τιμώμενον	λαλούμενον	πληρούμενον	ιστάμενον	τιθέμενον	διδόμενον	δεικνύμενον
λυομένου	τιμωμένου	λαλουμένου	πληρουμένου	ισταμένου	τιθεμένου	διδομένου	δεικνυμένου

(D5.14)

(D5.34)

PRESENT PASSIVE (ALL MODES): Use the Middle forms

C1.1 √λυ-	C2 √βαλ-	C3.1a √στα-	C3.1b √θε-	C3.1c √δο-	C3.2 √δεικ-	C3.4 √βα-	C3.5 √γνο-	C3.6 √δυ-
AORIST ACTIVE: INDICATIVE								
ἔλυσα	ἔβαλον	ἔστην	—	—	ἔδειξα	-έβην	ἔγνω	ἔδυν
ἔλυσας	ἔβαλες	ἔστης	—	—	ἔδειξας	-έβης	ἔγνως	ἔδυσ
ἔλυσε(ν)	ἔβαλε(ν)	ἔστη	—	—	ἔδειξε(ν)	-έβη	ἔγνω	ἔδυσ
ἔλυσαμεν	ἔβάλομεν	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδειξαμεν	-έβημεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδυμεν
ἔλυσατε	ἔβάλετε	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδειξατε	-έβητε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδυτε
ἔλυσαν	ἔβαλον	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδειξαν	-έβησαν	ἔγνωσαν	ἔδυσαν

AORIST ACTIVE: SUBJUNCTIVE

λύσω	βάλω	στώ	θῶ	δῶ	δείξω	-βῶ	γνώ	δύω
λύσῃς	βάλῃς	σῃς	θῃς	δῃς	δείξῃς	-βῃς	γνῶς	δύῃς
λύσῃ	βάλῃ	σῃ	θῃ	δῃ/δοῖ	δείξῃ	-βῃ	γνῶ/γνοῖ	δύῃ
λύσωμεν	βάλωμεν	στώμεν	θώμεν	δώμεν	δείξωμεν	-βώμεν	γνώμεν	δύωμεν
λύσῃτε	βάλῃτε	σῃτε	θῃτε	δώτε	δείξῃτε	-βῃτε	γνώτε	δύῃτε
λύσωσι(ν)	βάλωσι(ν)	στώσι(ν)	θώσι(ν)	δώσι(ν)	δείξωσι(ν)	-βώσι(ν)	γνώσι(ν)	δύωσι(ν)

AORIST ACTIVE: OPTATIVE

Apart from verbs following λύω, the only New Testament Aorist Active Optative is δῶή (δίδωμι, 3rd singular).

AORIST ACTIVE: IMPERATIVE

λύσον	βάλε	σῆθη/-'στα	θές	δός	δείξον	-βηθη/-'βα	γνώθη	δύθη
λύσάτω	βάλετω	σῆτω	θέτω	δότω	δείξάτω	-βάτω	γνώτω	δύτω
λύσατε	βάλετε	σῆτε	θετε	δότε	δείξατε	-βάτε	γνώτε	δύτε
λύσατώσαν	βάλετώσαν	σῆτώσαν	θετώσαν	δότησαν	δείξατώσαν	-βάτώσαν	γνώτώσαν	δύτώσαν

AORIST ACTIVE: INFINITIVE

λύσαι	βαλεῖν	σῆναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δειξαι	-βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
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AORIST ACTIVE: PARTICIPLE

λύσας	βαλών	στάς	θείς	δούς	δείξας	-βάς	γνούς	δύς
λύσασα	βαλοῦσα	στάσα	θεισα	δοῦσα	δείξασα	-βάσα	γνοῦσα	δύσα
λύσαν	βαλόν	σάν	θέν	δόν	δείξαν	-βάν	γνόν	δύν
λύσαντος	βαλόντος	σάντος	θέντος	δόντος	δείξαντος	-βάντος	γνόντος	δύντος

(D5.32)

AORIST PASSIVE: INDICATIVE

ἐλύθην	ἐβλήθην	ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην	ἐδείχθην	-εβάρθην	ἐγνώσθην	ἐδύην
ἐλύθης	ἐβλήθης	ἐστάθης	ἐτέθης	ἐδόθης	ἐδείχθης	-εβάρθης	ἐγνώσθης	ἐδύης
ἐλύθη	ἐβλήθη	ἐστάθη	ἐτέθη	ἐδόθη	ἐδείχθη	-εβάρθη	ἐγνώσθη	ἐδύη
ἐλύθημεν	ἐβλήθημεν	ἐστάθημεν	ἐτέθημεν	ἐδόθημεν	ἐδείχθημεν	-εβάρθημεν	ἐγνώσθημεν	ἐδύθημεν
ἐλύθητε	ἐβλήθητε	ἐστάθητε	ἐτέθητε	ἐδόθητε	ἐδείχθητε	-εβάρθητε	ἐγνώσθητε	ἐδύθητε
ἐλύθησαν	ἐβλήθησαν	ἐστάθησαν	ἐτέθησαν	ἐδόθησαν	ἐδείχθησαν	-εβάρθησαν	ἐγνώσθησαν	ἐδύθησαν

NOTE: In the aorist passive non-indicative modes (as below), all verbs conjugate each flexion the same as the paradigm of λύω (#C1.12):

AORIST PASSIVE: SUBJUNCTIVE

λυθῶ	βαλῶ	σταθῶ	τεθῶ	δοθῶ	δειχθῶ	-βαθῶ	γνωσθῶ	δύω
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AORIST PASSIVE: IMPERATIVE

λύθητι	βλήθητι	στάθητι	τέθητι	δόθητι	δείχθητι	-βάρθητι	γνώσθητι	δύηθι
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AORIST PASSIVE: INFINITIVE

λυθῆναι	βληθῆναι	σταθῆναι	τεθῆναι	δοθῆναι	δειχθῆναι	-βαθῆναι	γνωσθῆναι	—
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AORIST PASSIVE: PARTICIPLE

λυθείς	βληθείς	σταθείς	τεθείς	δοθείς	δειχθείς	-βαθείς	γνωσθείς	—
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FUTURE ACTIVE: INDICATIVE

λύσω	βαλέω	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω	-βήσωμαι	γνώσωμαι	δύσω
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FUTURE PASSIVE: INDICATIVE

λυθήσομαι	βληθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι	-τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι	-βηθήσομαι	γνωσθήσομαι	-δύησομαι
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PERFECT ACTIVE: INDICATIVE

λέλυκα	βέβληκα	ἔστηκα	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα	-βέβηκα	ἔγνωκα	—
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PERFECT ACTIVE: INFINITIVE

λελυκέναι	βεβληκέναι	ἑστάναι	τεθεικέναι	δεδωκέναι	δεδειχέναι	-βεβηκέναι	ἔγνωκέναι	—
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PERFECT ACTIVE: PARTICIPLE

λελυκώς	βεβληκώς	ἑστώς	τεθεικώς	δεδωκώς	δεδειχώς	-βεβηκώς	ἔγνωκώς	—
λελυκυῖα	βεβληκυῖα	ἑστῶσα	τεθεικυῖα	δεδωκυῖα	δεδειχυῖα	-βεβηκυῖα	ἔγνωκυῖα	—
λελυκός	βεβληκός	ἑστός	τεθεικός	δεδωκός	δεδειχός	-βεβηκός	ἔγνωκός	—
λελυκότης	βεβληκότης	ἑστότης	τεθεικότης	δεδωκότης	δεδειχότης	-βεβηκότης	ἔγνωκότης	—

(D5.13)

(D5.33)

φείδομαι	spare	χράομαι	use
φοβέομαι	fear	ψεύδομαι	deceive/lie
χαρίζομαι	grant/forgive		

C7.6 There are a number of verbs which are deponent only in their future tense, and have active forms in the present and the other tenses. Because of this special feature, these verbs need to be carefully noted. There are fourteen verbs which have deponent future forms in the New Testament. (A number of other verbs which occur in the New Testament but not in the future tense are not included here, though they have deponent futures in literature outside the New Testament.)

αίρέω	αίρήσομαι (#C2.8)	take away	ώραώ	ὄψομαι (#C2.8)	see
-βαίνω	-βήσομαι (#C3.41)	go	πίνω	πίομαι (#C2.31)	drink
γινώσκω	γνώσομαι (#C3.5)	know	πίπτω	πεσέομαι (#C2.1)	fall
εἰμί	ἔσομαι (#C3.3)	be	τίκτω	τέξομαι (#C2.1)	give birth to
ἐσθίω	φάγομαι (#C2.8)	eat	φαίνω	φάνεομαι (C1.89)	shine/appear
θνήσκω	θανέομαι (#C2.4)	die	φεύγω	φεύξομαι (#C2.5)	flee
λαμβάνω	λήψομαι (#C2.34)	take	χαίρω	χαρήσομαι (#C1.89)	rejoice

C7.7 Rarely, one encounters a *reverse deponent* – an *active* form with *passive* meaning. One such is *ἀπόλωλα*, the direct flexion perfect active from *ἀπόλλυμι* (#C4.3), meaning “I have been destroyed”, which is passive (see #C3.2).

C8. IRREGULAR VERBS

C8.0 REGULARITY AND IRREGULARITY IN VERBS

C8.01 A general description can be given of how the Greek verb behaves in constructing all its forms. The behaviour of most flexions of most verbs can be covered by such a description, and a verb is said to be *regular* if all its forms are derived from its lexical form with complete regularity in accordance with such a general description of verb behaviour.

C8.02 Such a general description includes *descriptive phonemic rules*³³. These are rules which describe the effect upon a particular tense or form which results because the verb’s stem ends in one *phoneme* (or *sound*, represented by a letter) rather than another. Thus the descriptive rules can be stated to cover all the different phoneme groups of a language. An example of such a rule is the Short Vowel Stem Rule, in its two parts: “A short vowel stem verb (**a**) lengthens this short vowel when it adds a morph that begins with a consonant, and (**b**) contracts this short vowel with the following vowel when it adds a morph that begins with a vowel” (see #E2.11, #E2.31). Another descriptive rule will cover the pattern of this vowel contraction. Similarly, the Labial Amalgamation Rule states, “A final labial amalgamates (**a**) with a following -σ- to form -ψ-; (**b**) with a following rough breathing or -κ- to form -φ-” (see #E2.61). And so on. All these descriptive rules have been set out in their appropriate places in this book.

C8.03 It can be seen that all the nine paradigms of the First Conjugation are regular, because the differences between them are entirely related to the particular phonemes with which their verb stems end, and can be stated in terms of those phonemes. Thus upon the basis of these descriptive rules, it is possible to know what the form will be for any part of any tense of any regular verb, when you are given the lexical form of that verb.

C8.04 This can be summed up by saying that, upon the basis of the descriptive rules, all the forms of all the tenses of a regular verb are *entirely and accurately predictable*.

C8.05 An *irregular verb* is a verb which has some forms that are *not predictable* from its lexical form, on the basis of the descriptive rules.³⁴

C8.06 The extent of the irregularity can vary from very small (for example, in the verb *αἰνέω*, for which the irregularity is only that it does not lengthen its short stem vowel -ε- to -η- in forming its

various tenses – see #C1.48) to very extensive (for example, in the case of the suppletives – see #C2.8).

C8.07 The irregularities of irregular verbs occur in the formation of the *tense stem* for each of its Principal Parts (see #9.6). Once a particular Principal Part is known, all the forms and flexions derived from that Principal Part will follow regularly, according to the paradigm of the verb's particular Conjugation. Exceptions to this are almost non-existent; the only one of any consequence is the durative aspect of ζάω, live/be alive.

C8.08 The durative forms of ζάω, together with the regular forms of τιμάω for comparison, are:

PRESENT INDICATIVE		IMPERFECT INDICATIVE		INFINITIVE		
ζῶ	τιμῶ	ἔζων (ἔζην)	ἐτίμων	ζῆν	τιμᾶν	
ζῆς	τιμᾶς	ἔζης	ἐτίμας	PARTICIPLE		
ζῆ	τιμᾶ	ἔζη	ἐτιμᾶ	NS	M ζῶν	τιμῶν
ζῶμεν	τιμῶμεν	ἔζῶμεν	ἐτιμῶμεν		F ζῶσα	τιμῶσα
ζῆτε	τιμᾶτε	ἔζῆτε	ἐτιμᾶτε		N ζῶν	τιμῶν
ζῶσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	ἔζων	ἐτίμων	GS	M/N ζῶντος	τιμῶντος

For both ζάω and τιμάω the present subjunctive of each verb is identical with its respective present indicative flexion. No forms of the optative or imperative of ζάω occur in the New Testament. It will be noticed that the “irregularity” of ζάω is that it has -η- in its ending wherever τιμάω has -α-. This arises because the root of the verb is in fact ζη- rather than ζα-.

C8.09 Irregular verbs can be classified according to the nature of the irregularity. Many of the various categories or groups of irregular verbs have already been discussed in this Appendix.

C8.1 SHORT VOWEL STEM VERBS WHICH DO NOT LENGTHEN THE VOWEL

These have been discussed in #C1.48.

C8.2 VERBS WHICH ADD -ε IN FORMING THE FUTURE AND/OR PERFECT STEM

These have been discussed in #C1.88.

C8.3 VERBS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS

C8.31 Although most verbs of the Second and Third Conjugations follow regular patterns in the formation of their other tense stems from their aorist root, what the Principal Parts will be cannot be predicted in advance, either from the lexical form or from the aorist of a verb. That is, the Principal Parts need to be separately noted for each verb of these Conjugations. Thus, as they have Principal Parts which are unpredictable, these verbs must all be classified as irregular.

C8.32 The verbs of the Second and Third Conjugations found in the New Testament are listed and discussed in C2 and C3 respectively.

C8.4 VERBS WITH DIRECT FLEXIONS/TWO ASPECT MORPHS

Verbs in these two categories have been discussed in #C4 and #C5 respectively.

C8.5 DEPONENT VERBS

C8.51 Many of these verbs are regular in their forms; their irregularity consists of the fact that they take a middle or passive form with active meaning, instead of an active form. It could be argued however that *merely* being deponent does not mean that a verb is irregular, as the fact of its being deponent is indicated by the lexical form being middle, not active.

C8.52 Some deponent verbs, though, are irregular in other ways. Certainly the verbs that are deponent only in their future (#C7.6) are to be classified as irregular, because this feature is unpredictable from their lexical forms.

C8.53 The deponents found in the New Testament are listed and discussed in #C7.

C8.6 VERBS WHICH CHANGE THEIR ROOT VOWEL TO ο/α IN THE PERFECT

C8.61 Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root which have -ε- as the vowel in their root regularly change this vowel to -α- in the perfect and/or aorist passive. The seven monosyllabic liquid verbs which occur in the New Testament – and all of which follow this pattern (see #C1.85) – are:

ἀνατέλλω	rise	ἀνατελέω	ἀνέτειλα	ἀνατέταλκα	ἀνατέταλμαι	—
ἀποκτείνω	kill	ἀποκτενέω	ἀπέκτεινα	—	—	ἀπεκτόνηθη
δέρω	thrash	(δερέω)	ἔδειρα	—	(δέδαρμαι)	ἐδάρθην
ἐντέλλομαι	command	ἐντελέομαι	ἐντειλάμην	—	ἐντέταλμαι	—
σπείρω	sow	(σπερέω)	ἔσπειρα	(ἔσπαρκα)	ἔσπαρμαι	ἐσπάρην
στέλλω	send	στελέω	ἔστειλα	ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	ἐστάλην
φθείρω	ruin	φθερέω	ἔφθειρα	(ἔφθαρκα)	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην

C8.62 Quite a number of other verbs change their stem vowel to -ο- in the perfect active and/or to -α- in the perfect middle/passive (and also, usually, in the aorist passive). Where the -ο- is followed by the -κα- of the perfect active, it lengthens to -ω- in accordance with the Short Vowel Lengthening Rule (#E2.31).

C8.63 There are eleven such verbs which occur in the New Testament in a form affected by one or both of these changes, and three other New Testament words (λείπω, πέμπω and τίκτω) the perfect active of which does not actually occur in the New Testament but which are included here for their usefulness in illustrating the change and/or because the perfect is found in other Christian writings of the Hellenistic period. In addition there are two other New Testament words (given in square brackets) which in Hellenistic Greek are found only in the perfect, the present being obsolete.

γίνομαι	become	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γέγονα	γεγένημαι	ἐγενήθη
[ἔθω]	be accustomed	—	—	εἴωθα	—	—
[εἶκω]	be like	—	—	ἔοικα	—	—
λείπω	leave	λείψω	{ ἔλιπον ἔλειψα }	(λέλοιπα)	λέλειμμαι	ἐλείφθη
πάσχω	suffer	—	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα	—	—
πείθω	persuade	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπίσθη
πέμπω	send	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα	(πέπομφα)	(πέπεμμαι)	ἐπέμφθη
πίνω	drink	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα	—	ἐπόθη
πίπτω	fall	πεσέομαι	{ ἔπεσον ἔπεσα }	πέπτωκα	—	—
πλέκω	weave	(πλέξω)	ἔπλεξα	(πέπλεχα)	(πέπλεγμαι)	ἐπλήκην
πλήσσω	strike	(πλήξω)	ἔπληξα	—	—	-επλάγη
στρέφω	turn	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	(ἔστροφα)	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφη
τίκτω	bear	τέξω	ἔτεκον	(τέτοκα)	—	ἐτέχθη
-τρέπω	turn	(τρέψω)	-έτρεψα	(τέτροφα)	(τέτραμμαι)	ἐτράπη
τρέφω	nourish	(θρέψω)	ἔθρεψα	—	(τέθραμμαι)	ἐτράφη
φέρω	carry	οἴσω	{ ἤνεγκον ἤνεγκα }	ἐνήνοχα	—	ἠνέχθη

C8.64 When nouns are formed from verbs which have *-ε-* as their vowel, it is common for such nouns to have *-ο-* in place of the *-ε-*. Some examples:

ἀνατολή (ἀνατέλλω); ἀποδοχή (ἀποδέχομαι); ἀπόστολος (ἀποστέλλω); ἐντολή (ἐντέλλομαι); ἐπιστολή (ἐπιστέλλω); λόγος (λέγω); συνοχή (συνέχω); τροφή (τρέφω); ὑπομονή (ὑπομένω)

C8.7 DIGAMMA VERBS

C8.71 In ancient times, a number of Greek words had contained a letter digamma, *Ϝ* (see Footnotes #4 and #5), which dropped out of use well before the period of Hellenistic Greek. When the digamma had been the first letter of a verb root, its disappearance meant that in the past tenses (the imperfect and aorist) the verb form's syllabic augment *ε-* was brought next to the first vowel of the lexical. When the first vowel of the lexical was *-ε-* or *-ι-*, the two vowels then contracted in accordance with the regular rules, to give *ει-*. The verb *ῥέλκω* ("pull, drag, draw") became *ἔλκω* after the digamma was dropped; in the imperfect it would originally have been *ἔϜελκον*, and then after the loss of the digamma, *ἔελκον* → *εἶλκον*. So also its aorist form, *εἶλκυσα*. Similarly, when the perfect flexion lost the reduplicated and initial digamma, the *-ε-* of the reduplication contracted with the first vowel of the lexical, if *-ε-* or *-ι-*, to give *ει-*. Thus the perfect of *ῥέλκω* is *εἶλκυκα* (the perfect does not occur in the New Testament, but is found elsewhere).

C8.72 There are also verbs with original roots commencing with sigma from which this sigma has been lost: thus an original "σέχω" became *ἔχω*. This situation is similar to that of the loss of a digamma – in such a word as this, the augment in the past tense was also brought next to the *-ε-* of the lexical, and contracted with it. (For two words – given below – the evidence indicates that they commenced with *σϜ*, with both consonants being lost.)

C8.73 Thus words to which this has happened will have imperfect, aorist, and perfect flexions commencing with *ει-* (due to the contraction of *ε+ε* or *ε+ι*) instead of *η-* (the augmented *ε-*) or long *ι-* (the augmented short *ι-*). However, when a digamma has dropped out between *ε-* and a vowel other than *-ε-* or *-ι-*, the two vowels do not contract but remain distinct. Thus, in the one verb here where the first vowel of the lexical is *-ο-* (*ῥορα-*), this has not contracted with the prefixed *ε-* but each vowel has continued as a separate syllable in both of the alternative perfect forms that occur, *ἐώρακα* and *ἐώρακα*. Similarly, the *-ε-* and *-α-* do not contract in the flexions of *κατάγνυμι* after the digamma between them is lost. (This word has an irregular future which retains the *-ε-* of its aorist forms.)

C8.74 The eleven verbs found in the New Testament with forms affected in this way are:

Present Active	Meaning	Root	Imperfect Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Midd/Pass	Aorist Passive
ἔάω	allow	(√ῥα?)	εἶων	ἔάσω	εἶασα	—	—	—
ἐθίζω	accustom	(√ῥεθιζ)	—	—	—	—	εἶθισμαι	—
[ἔθω]	be accustomed	(√ῥεθ)	—	—	—	εἶωθα	—	—
ἐλκόμαι	be covered with sores	(√ῥελκο?)	—	—	—	—	εἶλκωμαι	—
ἔλκω	pull/drag	(√ῥελκ)	εἶλκον	ἔλκυσω	εἶλκυσα	(εἶλκυκα)	εἶλκυμαι	(εἶλκύσθην)
ἐργάζομαι	work	(√ῥεργαζ)	εἶργαζόμην†	—	εἶργασάμην	—	εἶργασμαι	εἶργάσθην
[ἔρω]	speak	(√ῥερ)	—	ἔρέω	—	εἶρηκα	εἶρημαι	ἔρρέθην
ἔχω	have	(√ῥεχ)	εἶχον	ἔξω	ἔσχον	ἔσχηκα	—	—
[ἴδω]	see	(√ῥιδ)	—	—	εἶδον	—	—	—
κατάγνυμι	break	(√ῥαγ)	—	κατεάξω	κατέαξα	—	—	κατεάγην
ὄραω	watch	(√ῥορα)	—	—	—	{ ἐώρακα ἐώρακα }	—	—

† In classical Greek. In New Testament Greek, the imperfect had "regularized" to *ἠργαζόμην*; and *ἠργασάμην* is found in the New Testament alongside *εἶργασάμην* in the aorist.

In three of these verbs, the present form (given in square brackets) is obsolete, and is not found in Classical/Hellenistic Greek. In this table, if the verb has an imperfect, this is given immediately after the root, before the future. For two verbs the root is conjectural, and it is therefore followed by a question mark. In three verbs the dropped digamma or sigma has been replaced by a rough breathing (ἐλκόμεαι, ἔλκω, and ἔχω – see the future); the others however commence with a smooth breathing.

C8.75 Verbs which had roots ending in a digamma became modified when the digamma dropped out of Greek. These descriptive rules tell what happened:

(a) Before *vowel endings* the digamma was simply omitted, but the vowels thus brought together only contracted in the case of ε+ε and ε+ι (to ει), i.e. not with α, η, ο, ω, οι, or ου; and this applies also to all flexion forms.

(b) Before consonant endings the digamma was replaced by upsilon.

(c) Where the stem has -α- before the digamma, then in the present tense this -α- added -ι- as a durative morph in the same way as liquids (#C5.04).

These modifications can all be seen clearly exemplified in the verb καίω (#C8.76) – note (a) that it has two alternative forms of the aorist passive, one a regular form with -θ-, and the other a direct flexion (#C4.4); (b) that where the digamma used to occur in the regular form it was before a -θ- and thus has been replaced by -υ- (ἐκαύθην); and (c) that where the digamma used to occur in the direct flexion form it was before a vowel, -η-, and thus simply dropped out but without contraction occurring (ἐκάην).

C8.76 The nine verbs of this kind found in the New Testament are:

ἀκούω	hear	(√ἀκοF)	ἀκούσω	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα	(ἤκουσμαι)	ἠκούσθην
δέομαι	entreat	(√δεF)	—	—	—	—	ἐδεήθην
ζέω	boil	(√ζεF)	—	—	—	—	—
καίω	burn	(√καF)	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	—	κέκαυμαι	{ ἐκαύθην ἐκάην
κλαίω	weep	(√κλαF)	κλαύσω	ἔκλαυσα	—	—	—
πλέω	sail	(√πλεF)	(πλεύσω)	ἔπλευσα	—	—	—
πνέω	breathe	(√πνεF)	(πνεύσω)	ἔπνευσα	—	—	—
ρέω	flow	(√ρέF)	ρεύσω	—	—	—	(ἔρρύθην)
-χέω	pour	(√χεF)	-χεέω	-έχεα	—	—	—
-χύννω	pour	(√χυF)	—	—	(-κέχυκα)	-κέχυμαι	-εχύθην

C8.77 It will be seen that -χέω differs from the others in this list by taking the Attic future (see #C8.85); that is, instead of adding -σ- to form the future it adds -ε- as its future morph, like a liquid. Similarly in the aorist it rejects -σ- (again like a liquid), giving the form -έχεFα and thence -έχεα (instead of -έχεFσα and thence -έχευσα). It does not contract even -ε- and -ε-. -χύννω is a related verb supplying the other flexions.

C8.78 For ἀκούω, the perfect form ἀκήκοα, with reduplication of the initial syllable (see #C8.91), has resulted from loss of the original digamma of a primitive ἀκήκοFα, the -ο- and -α- continuing as separate syllables, in accordance with the digamma-vowel rule, #C8.75(a), that (except ε+ε and ε+ι), vowels brought together by the disappearance of digamma do not contract. In accordance with the digamma-consonant rule [#C8.75(b)], the digamma was replaced by -υ- before a consonant, that is, in the future, aorist active and aorist passive. But contrary to these rules, the -υ- was then also retained in the present form, ἀκούω.

C8.79 As digamma is not present in the documents which have come down to us from the ancient world, its original occurrence in a word is sometimes hypothetical. In many cases, that digamma used to be part of a word is postulated upon strong evidence: for example, occasional inscriptions

that are very ancient and contain it; the scanning of a word in a line of verse from Homer which can only be explained on the basis of digamma having originally been present; or a parallel word in Latin which possesses the equivalent “v”, such as *vidē* for Greek *ιδ-*, see. It needs to be mentioned that in some cases, however, the evidence is less certain, and is based on analogy from similar or parallel words, or simply upon the fact that an original digamma provides a clear logical explanation for word forms that would be difficult to account for on any other basis.

C8.8 IRREGULAR ζῆτα VERBS

C8.81 Several -ζ verbs in the New Testament do not follow the usual pattern for dental stem verbs of taking -σ- as their future morph and then dropping the -ζ of their root [see the “dental drop-out rule” (#4.55, #C1.7)]. There are two groups of these irregular -ζ verbs: those which comprise the first group behave like palatals in how they form their other tenses; those in the second group behave like liquids in the formation of their future.

C8.82 Some -ζ stem verbs are present tense forms which have arisen from an original palatal verb root, and outside the present system they behave like palatal verbs, forming their future and aorist active in -ξ-, and aorist passive in -χ- before -θ-, or in -γ- if a direct flexion.

C8.83 There are five verbs which have these palatal forms in the New Testament, one of which also has parallel forms in the future and aorist which are formed in the regular way for a dental stem verb.

C8.84 These five verbs are:

κράζω	cry out	(√κραγ)	κράζω	{ ἔκραξα ἔκραγον	κέκραγα	—	—
παίζω	dance, play	(√παιγ)	παίζω	ἔπαιξα	—	—	ἐπαίχθην
στενάζω	groan, sigh	(√στεναγ)	στενάξω	ἔστενάξα	—	—	—
στηρίζω	strengthen	(√στηριγ)	{ στηρίξω στηρίσω	{ ἔστηρίξα ἔστηρισα	—	ἑστήριγμα	ἑστηρίχθην
σφάζω	slaughter	(√σφαγ)	σφάξω	ἔσφαξα	—	ἑσφαγμα	ἑσφάγην

C8.85 In the Attic dialect, verbs in -ζ did not always indicate the future by adding -σ- as the future morph. To quote from Section 665 of Goodwin’s *Greek Grammar* of Classical Greek: “Futures in *ισω* and *ισομαι* from verbs in *ιζω* of more than two syllables regularly drop *σ* and insert *ε*; then *ιέω* and *ιέομαι* are contracted to *ιῶ* and *ιούμαι*; as *κομίζω*, carry, *κομίσω*, (*κομιέω*), *κομιῶ*; *κομίσομαι*, (*κομιέομαι*), *κομιούμαι*, inflected like *φιλῶ*, *φιλούμαι*. These forms of future are called *Attic*, because the pure Attic seldom uses any others in these tenses; but they are found also in other dialects and even in Homer.”³⁵ That is to say, these particular verbs behave as if they had, not a dental stem, but a liquid stem.

C8.86 The Attic future is usual in the Septuagint, and is found in the New Testament for a number of these verbs, especially (but not exclusively) in quotations from or allusions to the Septuagint, or passages such as Luke 1:48, in a hymn in the Old Testament style.

C8.87 There is one other New Testament verb, -χέω (found only in compounds), which also behaves like a liquid and takes -ε- as its future morph instead of -σ-, and this future morph -ε- then similarly contracts with the neutral morph which is added in the suffix (the contraction being marked by the circumflex accent). Thus the full (uncontracted) future is -χεέω, which contracts to -χεῶ (Acts 2:17 and 18). This contrasts with the way in which the -ε- of the *root* resists contracting with suffixes, even those commencing with -ε- (see #C8.77).

C8.88 The ten New Testament verbs which are not liquids but which nonetheless are found with -ε- as their future morph, are set out below. Note that (except for the non-ζῆτα verb -χέω) they all

take *-σα-* as their punctiliar morph. For the two verbs marked † the regular dental future form is also found in the New Testament: *ἀφορίζω* in Matthew 25:32 and *κομίζω* in Ephesians 6:8 and Colossians 3:25.

<i>ἀφορίζω</i> †	separate	¹ <i>ἀφοριέω</i>	<i>ἀφωρισα</i>	—	<i>ἀφώρισμαι</i>	<i>ἀφωρίσθην</i>
<i>ἐγγίζω</i>	draw near	² <i>ἐγγιέω</i>	<i>ἤγγισα</i>	<i>ἤγγικα</i>	—	—
<i>ἐδαφίζω</i>	raze totally	³ <i>ἐδαφιέω</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>ἐλπίζω</i>	hope, expect	⁴ <i>ἐλπιέω</i>	<i>ἤλπισα</i>	<i>ἤλπικα</i>	—	—
<i>καθαρίζω</i>	make clean	⁵ <i>καθαριέω</i>	<i>ἐκαθάρισα</i>	—	<i>κεκαθάρισμαι</i>	<i>ἐκαθαρίσθην</i>
<i>κομίζω</i> †	bring, get	⁶ <i>κομιέω</i>	<i>ἐκόμισα</i>	—	—	—
<i>μακαρίζω</i>	consider happy	⁷ <i>μακαριέω</i>	<i>ἐμακάρισα</i>	—	—	—
<i>μετοικίζω</i>	make to move	⁸ <i>μετοικιέω</i>	<i>μετόκισα</i>	—	—	—
<i>παροργίζω</i>	make angry	⁹ <i>παροργιέω</i>	<i>παρώργισα</i>	—	—	—
<i>-χέω</i>	pour	¹⁰ <i>χέεω</i>	<i>-ἔχεα</i>	—	—	—

¹Matthew 13:49; ²James 4:8; ³Luke 19:44; ⁴Matthew 12:21 and Romans 15:12; ⁵Hebrews 9:14; ⁶1 Peter 5:4; ⁷Luke 1:48; ⁸Acts 7:43; ⁹Romans 10:19; ¹⁰Acts 2:17 and 18.

C8.89 In some manuscripts, the Attic future is also found for: *γνωρίζω* (Colossians 4:9), *καταρτίζω* (1 Peter 5:10), *φωτίζω* (Revelation 22:5), and *χρονίζω* (Hebrews 10:37).

C8.9 OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS

C8.91 (a) SYLLABIC (ATTIC) REDUPLICATION: The term “Attic reduplication” is sometimes applied to verbs beginning with a vowel which reduplicate their first syllable [though, like the Attic Future (#C8.85), “The Attic reduplication (so called by the Greek grammarians) is not peculiarly Attic, and is found in Homer” (Goodwin §530, p.127)]. When a verb commences with a vowel, then in the perfect instead of reduplicating the initial phoneme it usually takes the temporal augment on that vowel (see #E4.36). Syllabic reduplication consists, in addition, of reduplicating the initial vowel and first consonant, while still lengthening the original initial vowel with the temporal augment. These verbs retain their syllabic reduplication, including the temporal augment, in their non-indicative modes. Thus the perfect of *ἀκούω* is *ἄκῆκοα*, and its perfect participle *ἄκηκοώς*, *ἄκηκοότος*. There are eight New Testament verbs (two of them suppletive verbs) which have this syllabic reduplication in the perfect tense (see #E4.38).

(b) It is also possible to find syllabic reduplication in the aorist. In these verbs, the temporal augment will be taken on the first vowel of the reduplicated form, and as it is here a past time morph this augment will only occur in the indicative mode. There are only two such verbs which occur in the New Testament, both having a second aorist: *ἄγω*, *ἤγαγον* (infinitive: *ἀγαγεῖν*); and the suppletive *φέρω*, *ἤνεγκον* (infinitive: *ἐνεγκεῖν*). (See further, #E4.27.)

C8.92 Some verbs may take (either as a general rule, or as a stylistic preference of particular authors) a sigma before the suffix of the perfect middle/passive and/or aorist passive: for example, *κλείω* has *κέκλεισμαι* instead of *κέκλειμαι*, and *ἐκλείσθην* instead of *ἐκλείθην*. Similarly in the future passive of *γινώσκω* we find *γνωσθήσεται* instead of *γνωθήσεται* (1 Corinthians 14:7). The addition of this sigma produces an allomorphic variant of the lexical. (Re allomorphs: see #E3.3.) The presence of this sigma would not affect the recognizability of such forms, and so it has not been judged necessary to list verbs of this kind.

C8.93 Some writers sometimes use rare or archaic or unusual forms of particular verbs (for example, *ἔγημα* a variant aorist form of *γαμέω*, found three times in the New Testament as an alternative to the regular aorist, *ἐγάμησα*). Where such irregular forms are the only ones that occur in the New Testament, they have been covered in this Appendix. Where they are stylistic variants of the regular or usual forms, they are usually not included in this Appendix, but are regarded as a matter for discussion in commentaries on the Greek text.

C8.94 It happened on occasions that a new present tense was formed from an aorist or a perfect form. Thus the perfect of *ἵστημι* is *ἔστηκα*, and a new present flexion was formed to correspond with this perfect: *στήκω*. This new form of the verb was then used in the present and imperfect flexions.

C8.95 Apart from the abovementioned cases, all the verbs which are irregular in the New Testament are dealt with in this Appendix. A number of verbs which exhibit more than one irregularity are referred to in relation to each irregular feature. To find a particular verb, look it up in the Greek Index (#G3.6, Appendix G), which gives the cross reference(s) to the place(s) where that verb is described and/or its Principal Parts are set out.

C9. VERB GROUPS FOR NEW TESTAMENT VERBS

C9.1 It will be of interest to see the relative numbers of New Testament verbs in the different verb groups (classified according to stem and conjugation).

C9.2 The figure that is given for the number of verbs in the New Testament will vary depending upon the New Testament text that is used and how verbs are counted and classified. The text used here is that of the United Bible Societies Greek New Testament, Third and Fourth Editions. This summary treats compound verbs as being, morphologically, forms of the simplex verb, and does not count them separately unless the simplex form is unused and the compounds are unrelated in their usage. Where separate and distinct forms of a verb are found in the New Testament belonging to different conjugations (for example, *ἰσθάνω* and *ἵστημι*) or to different subgroups within the one conjugation (for example, *-χέω* and *-χύνω*), the two verbs are treated separately and each is counted in its appropriate group. Verbs are listed as Second or Third Conjugation if (and only if) such a form occurs in the New Testament, and under First Conjugation otherwise (even if Second or Third Conjugation forms are found *outside* the New Testament).

C9.3 Using this basis for classification, there will be found to be one thousand verbs in the Greek New Testament, distributed into verb groups as follows:

CONS. STEMS	LABIALS			PALATALS					DENTALS			LIQUIDS					σ	ϕ	Cons. Total	
	π	τ	TA Sub	ζ	σκ	σσ	TA	Sub	ζ	TA	Sub	λ	μ	ν	+ν	ρ				Sub
1st Conj.	18	19	37	5	15	24	21	65	206	17	223	16	4	40	10	14	84	-	9	418
2nd Conj.	1	3	4	1	3	-	10	14	-	7	7	4	3	1	-	-	8	-	-	33
3rd Conj.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	10

VOWEL STEMS	LONG VOWEL STEMS									SHORT VOWEL				Vowel Total	No Pres.	Cons. Total	TOTAL	
	ι	υ	ω	αι	ει	οι	αυ	ευ	ου	Sub	α	ε	ο					Sub
1st Conj.	4	21	-	2	2	1	3	70	2	105	78	235	91	404	509	3	418	930
2nd Conj.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(7)	33	34
3rd Conj.	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	12	5	2	19	26	-	10	36

Cons. = Consonant. TA = Τὰ Λοιπὰ, the remainder (of the category). Sub = Subtotal (of that category). +ν = words with ν added to stem. No Pres. = No Present Stem.