CONJUGATION

C0. THE GREEK VERB

C0.1 THE GREEK CONJUGATION SYSTEM

C0.11 There are three conjugations in Greek (#10.12). Their distinctive features may be seen in the following table:

Conjugation: Feature:	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Ending of lexical form:	$-\omega$	$-\omega$	$-\mu\iota$
Aorist active, when adding endings, takes the morph:	punctiliar morph $-\sigma\alpha-$	neutral morph $-o/\varepsilon-$	no morph – adds endings directly
Builds verb system upon:	present stem	aorist stem	aorist stem
In forming of the present stem, requires to add a durative morph?	no	yes	yes
No. of verbs in the N.T. following this conjugation:	930	34	36

(counting each simplex verb and its compounds as a single verb)

C0.12 Numbers of the Second and Third Conjugation verbs have forms and flexions which follow the First Conjugation.

C0.13 For a discussion of these Conjugations, see #10.1 and #10.2.

C0.14 The Greek verb system in all its ramifications will be presented in full for the regular First Conjugation verb, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, for which there will be given a *Paradigm Synopsis*, setting out the first person singular form for all the flexions of the paradigm of $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, followed by a *Meaning Synopsis* of the meanings of the various flexions. The other paradigms of the First Conjugation are then given, followed by the Second and Third Conjugations (#C2 and #C3), and sections discussing Verbs With Direct Flexions (#C4), and Verbs Which Add a Durative Aspect Morph (#C5). Finally a Conspectus is given for the three Conjugations (#C6), and details of Deponent Verbs (#C7), Irregular Verbs (#C8) and Verb Groups (#C9).

C0.15 The form from a flexion given in the Paradigm Synopsis (always the first person singular where it exists, but the second person singular for the imperative and the masculine nominative singular for the participle) is called the *flexion form*. It consists of the *tense stem* (see #10.2) and the *pronoun suffix* (see #2.76).

C0.2 PARADIGM SYNOPSIS OF THE GREEK VERB

(For explanations, see the Notes which follow in #C0.3.)

		DURATIVE		PUNCTILIAR	PERFECTIVE	
ASPECT:						
TIME:			FUTURE			(FUTURE)
TENSE:		PRESENT/IMPERFECT	FUTURE	AORIST	PRESENT PERFECT/PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
MODE:						
Primary Indicative (6 each)	A	λύω	λύσω	none	λέλυκα	λελυκὼς ἔσομαι
	M	λύομαι	λύσομαι		λέλυκμαι	λελύσομαι
	P	*	λυθήσομαι		*	?
Secondary Indicative (6 each)	A	ἔλυον		ἔλυσα	ἐλελύκειν	
	M	ἐλυόμην	none	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλελύμην	none
	P	*		ἐλύθην	*	
Subjunctive (6 each)	A	λύω		λύσω	λελυκὼς ὦ	
	M	λύωμαι	none	λύσωμαι	λελυμένος ὦ	none
	P	*		λυθῶ	*	
Optative (6 each)	A	λύοιμι	λύσοιμι	λύσαιμι	λελυκὼς εἴην	lacking
	M	λυοίμην	λυσοίμην	λυσαίμην	λελυμένος εἴην	λελυσοίμην
	P	*	λυθησοίμην	λυθείην	*	?
Imperative (4 each)	A	λῦε		λῦσον	λελυκὼς ἴσθι	
	M	λύου	none	λῦσαι	λέλυσο	none
	P	*		λύθητι	*	
Infinitive (1 each)	A	λύειν	λύσειν	λῦσαι	λελυκέναι	lacking
	M	λύεσθαι	λύσεσθαι	λύσασθαι	λελύσθαι	λελύσεσθαι
	P	*	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθῆναι	*	?
Participle (24 each)	A	λύων	λύσων	λύσας	λελυκώς	lacking
	M	λυόμενος	λυσόμενος	λυσάμενος	λελυμένος	λελυσομένος
	P	*	λυθησόμενος	λυθείς	*	?
No. of forms in the column:		106	111	141	106	43 = 507

C0.3 NOTES ON THE PARADIGM SYNOPSIS

C0.31 This Paradigm Synopsis shows the flexion form (the first person singular, apart from the Imperative, where it is the second person singular, and the Participle, for which it is the masculine nominative singular) for all the possible flexions of a single Greek verb. Some categories do not exist at all, and these are indicated in the Synopsis by the word "none". Some forms *could* exist but are not found in Hellenistic literature, and are indicated by the word "lacking". Some of the verb forms illustrated in this Synopsis are not found in the New Testament but *can* occur in Hellenistic Greek; that is to say, they were available to the New Testament writers had they had occasion to use them. Other forms illustrated in the Synopsis are very rare in the New Testament. (See further, #C0.33.)

C0.32 In the Synopsis, **A** = Active, **M** = Middle, and **P** = Passive. Separate forms exist for the passive only in the Future and Aorist systems; in the Present and Perfect systems the middle forms are found used with passive meaning as well as being used with middle meaning. The places in the Synopsis where a middle flexion is used with passive as well as middle meanings are indicated by *.

C0.33 Some forms were rare even in Classical times, primarily because the circumstances for their use would arise so infrequently. In Hellenistic times a number of categories had become virtually obsolete or, if used, usually had something of an archaic connotation. These were: The Optative Mode, the Future Perfect, the Perfect Imperative, and the Future Infinitive and Participle. Nonetheless, all these verb categories were available for use to the Hellenistic writer if he wished to call upon them.[31] In fact some examples of forms from all of these categories are found in the pages of the New Testament, amounting to several dozen instances in all. Some forms, though possible, are so conjectural as to be omitted from the Synopsis – for example, such a form as the future perfect passive participle, which would be λελυθησομένος, if it were ever needed.

C0.34 The numbers that are given under the name of the Mode indicate the number of forms which there are in each of the flexions for which the flexion form has been given, and the totals for each aspect are given at the foot of each column. It can be seen that the number of forms of each verb available to a Greek writer was 507. (It was greater still in Classical times, when a Dual number was in use for second and third person of each flexion, in addition to Singular and Plural.) If one deducts the 107 forms in the rarely-used flexions (#C0.33), this leaves 400 forms in the frequently-used flexions of a verb – though in the nature of the case some of these would be used less frequently and others more frequently.

C0.35 Some verbs would not have any passive forms in consequence of their meaning (for example, φεύγω, I flee). Many verbs were *defective*, that is, they did not have a full range of flexions in use (and various verbs would of course be defective to varying degrees). There are seven verbs which are actually "verb sets", where two or three defective verbs were used in association, one supplying flexions which the other lacked. These are called *suppletives* (see #7.63 and #C2.8).

C0.36 In the Indicative Mode, the present, future, present perfect and future perfect tenses are called the *Primary Tenses*. They have in common that they do not refer to past time, and they take similar pronoun suffixes in the middle flexions. The imperfect, aorist and pluperfect tenses are called the *Secondary Tenses* or *Historic Tenses*. They have in common that they *do* refer to past time, and their middle pronoun suffixes are similar to each other and differ in some forms from those of the Primary Tenses. The middle forms of the subjunctive have pronoun suffixes similar to those of the Primary Tenses, while those for the optative have pronoun suffixes similar to the Secondary Tenses.

C0.37 It should be noted that the Greek verb has four tense systems, one for each of the three *aspects* in Greek, *durative*, *punctiliar*, and *perfective*, and the fourth is the *future* system. Each of the three aspect tense systems has a *Secondary Indicative* or *past time* flexion (the Imperfect, Aorist, and Pluperfect), and two of the three have a *Primary Indicative* or *present* flexion (the Present and the Present Perfect). The aorist has no present or Primary Indicative form, but outside

the Indicative Mode it indicates only punctiliar aspect and not past time (and accordingly it has no past time morph). The perfective aspect system also has future time flexions, the Future Perfect flexions, which are used in referring to something having been completed (and thus inaugurating a new state of affairs) at some time in the future. In the nature of the case, the occasions for the use of this tense are few.

C0.38 The future forms have no inherent aspect, but can be either durative or punctiliar – and this will be related to the lexical meaning of a particular verb, or, according to circumstances, indicated by the context in which a verb is used.

C0.4   MEANING SYNOPSIS OF THE GREEK VERB

C0.41 This Synopsis gives the nearest English approximation of the meaning of the flexion form of each of the Greek verb flexions, for most contexts.

C0.42 Some of these English renderings are cumbersome, to say the least, and are not necessarily intended to represent how that verb ought to be translated in English, but rather to give an approximation of the force of the Greek. The meaning of the less common, more difficult forms (including those like the optative, which have not been given in this Synopsis) is best grasped by noting them in the context where they occur at the time when they are encountered.

C0.43 INDICATIVE

PRESENT

A	λύω	I am loosing
M	λύομαι	I am loosing for myself
P	λύομαι	I am (being) loosed

FUTURE

	λύσω	I will loose/be loosing
	λύσομαι	I will loose/be loosing for myself
	λυθήσομαι	I will be loosed

IMPERFECT

A	ἔλυον	I was loosing
M	ἐλυόμην	I was loosing for myself
P	ἐλυόμην	I was being loosed

AORIST

	ἔλυσα	I loosed
	ἐλυσάμην	I loosed for myself
	ἐλύθην	I was loosed

PRESENT PERFECT

A	λέλυκα	I have loosed
M	λέλυμαι	I have loosed for myself
P	λέλυμαι	I have been loosed

FUTURE PERFECT

	λελυκὼς ἔσομαι	I will have loosed
	λελύσομαι	I will have loosed for myself
	λελύσομαι	I will have been loosed

PLUPERFECT

A	(ἐ)λελύκειν	I had loosed
M	(ἐ)λελύμην	I had loosed for myself
P	(ἐ)λελύμην	I had been loosed

C0.44 SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT (Durative)   AORIST (Punctiliar)

A	λύω	I would/might be loosing	λύσω	I would/might loose
M	λύωμαι	I would/might be loosing for myself	λύσωμαι	I would/might loose for myself
P	λύωμαι	I would/might be being loosed	λυθῶ	I would/might be loosed

PRESENT PERFECT

A	λελυκὼς ὦ	I would/might have been loosing
M	λελυμένος ὦ	I would/might have been loosing for myself
P	λελυμένος ὦ	I would/might have been loosed

C0.45 IMPERATIVE

PRESENT (Durative)   AORIST (Punctiliar)

A	λῦε	loose!	λῦσον	loose!
M	λύου	loose for yourself!	λῦσαι	loose for yourself!
P	λύου	be loosed!	λύθητι	be loosed!

PRESENT PERFECT

A	λελυκὼς ἴσθι	be having been loosing!
M	λέλυσο	be having been loosing for yourself!
P	λέλυσο	be having been loosed!

C0.46 INFINITIVE

PRESENT (Durative)   FUTURE

A	λύειν	to be loosing	λύσειν	to be about to loose
M	λύεσθαι	to be loosing for oneself	λύσεσθαι	to be about to loose for oneself
P	λύεσθαι	to be being loosed	λυθήσεσθαι	to be about to be loosed

PRESENT PERFECT   AORIST (Punctiliar)

A	λελυκέναι	to have loosed	λῦσαι	to loose
M	λελύσθαι	to have loosed for oneself	λύσασθαι	to loose for oneself
P	λελύσθαι	to have been loosed	λυθῆναι	to be loosed

C0.47 PARTICIPLE

PRESENT (Durative)   FUTURE

A	λύων	(while) loosing	λύσων	being about to loose
M	λυόμενος	(while) loosing for oneself	λυσόμενος	being about to loose for oneself
P	λυόμενος	(while being) loosed	λυθησόμενος	being about to be loosed

PRESENT PERFECT   AORIST (Punctiliar)

A	λελυκώς	having loosed	λύσας	having loosed/after loosing
M	λελυμένος	having loosed for oneself	λυσάμενος	having loosed/after loosing for oneself
P	λελυμένος	having been loosed	λυθείς	having been loosed/after being loosed

C1. THE FIRST CONJUGATION

There are nine paradigms of the First Conjugation.

C1.1 LONG VOWEL STEM PARADIGM (λύω, I loose, untie, release)

The Principal Parts for λύω are: λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην

This paradigm is followed by approximately 100 New Testament verbs (70 of which end in -ευ).

C1.11 ACTIVE:

		PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
INDICATIVE					
Singular	1	λύω	λύσω	none	λέλυκα
	2	λύεις	λύσεις		λέλυκας
	3	λύει	λύσει		λέλυκε(ν)
Plural	1	λύομεν	λύσομεν		λελύκαμεν
	2	λύετε	λύσετε		λελύκατε
	3	λύουσι(ν)	λύσουσι(ν)		λελύκασι(ν)
		Imperfect			**Pluperfect**
Singular	1	ἔλυον	none	ἔλυσα	(ἐ)λελύκειν
	2	ἔλυες		ἔλυσας	(ἐ)λελύκεις
	3	ἔλυε(ν)		ἔλυσε(ν)	(ἐ)λελύκει
Plural	1	ἐλύομεν		ἐλύσαμεν	(ἐ)λελύκειμεν
	2	ἐλύετε		ἐλύσατε	(ἐ)λελύκειτε
	3	ἔλυον		ἔλυσαν	(ἐ)λελύκεισαν
SUBJUNCTIVE					
Singular	1	λύω	none	λύσω	λελυκὼς ὦ
	2	λύῃς		λύσῃς	λελυκὼς ᾖς
	3	λύῃ		λύσῃ	λελυκὼς ᾖ
Plural	1	λύωμεν		λύσωμεν	λελυκότες ὦμεν
	2	λύητε		λύσητε	λελυκότες ἦτε
	3	λύωσι(ν)		λύσωσι(ν)	λελυκότες ὦσι(ν)
OPTATIVE					
Singular	1	λύοιμι	λύσοιμι	λύσαιμι	λελυκὼς εἴην
	2	λύοις	(No forms	λύσαις	(No forms
	3	λύοι	occur	λύσαι	occur
Plural	1	λύοιμεν	in the	λύσαιμεν	in the
	2	λύοιτε	New	λύσαιτε	New
	3	λύοιεν	Testament)	λύσαιεν	Testament)
IMPERATIVE					
Singular	2	λῦε	none	λῦσον	λελυκὼς ἴσθι
	3	λυέτω		λυσάτω	(No forms occur
Plural	2	λύετε		λύσατε	in the New
	3	λυέτωσαν		λυσάτωσαν	Testament)
INFINITIVE		λύειν	λύσειν	λῦσαι	λελυκέναι
PARTICIPLE					
Nom S	M	λύων	λύσων	λύσας	λελυκώς
	F	λύουσα	λύσουσα	λύσασα	λελυκυῖα
	N	λῦον	λῦσον	λῦσαν	λελυκός
Gen S	M/N	λύοντος	λύσοντος	λύσαντος	λελυκότος

C1.12 MIDDLE AND PASSIVE:

	PRESENT MIDDLE & PASSIVE	FUTURE MIDDLE	FUTURE PASSIVE	AORIST MIDDLE	AORIST PASSIVE	PERFECT MIDDLE & PASSIVE
INDICATIVE						
S1	λύομαι	λύσομαι	λυθήσομαι	none	none	λέλυμαι
2	λύῃ	λύσῃ	λυθήσῃ			λέλυσαι
3	λύεται	λύσεται	λυθήσεται			λέλυται
P1	λυόμεθα	λυσόμεθα	λυθησόμεθα			λελύμεθα
2	λύεσθε	λύσεσθε	λυθήσεσθε			λέλυσθε
3	λύονται	λύσονται	λυθήσονται			λέλυνται
	Imperfect					**Pluperfect**
S1	ἐλυόμην	none	none	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλύθην	(ἐ)λελύμην
2	ἐλύου			ἐλύσω	ἐλύθης	(ἐ)λέλυσο
3	ἐλύετο			ἐλύσατο	ἐλύθη	(ἐ)λέλυτο
P1	ἐλυόμεθα			ἐλυσάμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	(ἐ)λελύμεθα
2	ἐλύεσθε			ἐλύσασθε	ἐλύθητε	(ἐ)λέλυσθε
3	ἐλύοντο			ἐλύσαντο	ἐλύθησαν	(ἐ)λέλυντο
SUBJUNCTIVE						
S1	λύωμαι	none	none	λύσωμαι	λυθῶ	λελυμένος ὦ
2	λύῃ			λύσῃ	λυθῇς	λελυμένος ᾖς
3	λύηται			λύσηται	λυθῇ	λελυμένος ᾖ
P1	λυώμεθα			λυσώμεθα	λυθῶμεν	λελυμένοι ὦμεν
2	λύησθε			λύσησθε	λυθῆτε	λελυμένοι ἦτε
3	λύωνται			λύσωνται	λυθῶσι(ν)	λελυμένοι ὦσι(ν)
OPTATIVE						
S1	λυοίμην	λυσοίμην	λυθησοίμην	λυσαίμην	λυθείην	λελυμένος εἴην
2	λύοιο	(No forms	(No forms	λύσαιο	λυθείης	(No forms
3	λύοιτο	occur	occur	λύσαιτο	λυθείη	occur
P1	λυοίμεθα	in the	in the	λυσαίμεθα	λυθείημεν	in the
2	λύοισθε	New	New	λύσαισθε	λυθείητε	New
3	λύοιντο	Testament)	Testament)	λύσαιντο	λυθείησαν	Testament)
IMPERATIVE						
S2	λύου	none	none	λῦσαι	λύθητι	λέλυσο
3	λυέσθω			λυσάσθω	λυθήτω	λελύσθω
P2	λύεσθε			λύσασθε	λύθητε	λέλυσθε
3	λυέσθωσαν			λυσάσθωσαν	λυθήτωσαν	λελύσθωσαν
INFINITIVE						
	λύεσθαι	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	λελύσθαι
PARTICIPLE						
NS M	λυόμενος	λυσόμενος	λυθησόμενος	λυσάμενος	λυθείς	λελυμένος
F	λυομένη	λυσομένη	λυθησομένη	λυσαμένη	λυθεῖσα	λελυμένη
N	λυόμενον	λυσόμενον	λυθησόμενον	λυσάμενον	λυθέν	λελυμένον
GS M/N	λυομένου	λυσομένου	λυθησομένου	λυσαμένου	λυθέντος	λελυμένου

C1.13 For many of the forms given in this paradigm, variant forms will be encountered in the New Testament at times. When these occur in the Greek text, they will usually be mentioned in commentaries or grammatical analyses on the text. They can be noted when encountered, but there is no need to give all these possible variant forms in the standard paradigm.

C1.14 It will be noticed that the augment on the forms in the two pluperfect flexions (for Active and Middle-Passive) is placed in brackets. This augment is "correct" in that the pluperfect is a past tense and therefore "should" have the augment, but because the pluperfect forms are adequately identifiable by reduplication, the pluperfect active specifier (-ει-) in Slot 8, and distinctive endings, the augment was often omitted by Greek authors when they used the pluperfect.

C1.2   SHORT VOWEL STEM IN -α (τιμάω, I honour)

C1.21 The Principal Parts for τιμάω are:

   τιμάω, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα, ἐτιμήθην

C1.22 In those flexions where the neutral morph is added to the stem (that is, in all flexions of the durative aspect), the short -α of the stem contracts with the -ε- to give long -α- (and with -ει- to give -ᾳ-); with the -ο- (and -ω- and -ου-) to give -ω-. There are 78 New Testament verbs which follow this paradigm.

C1.3   SHORT VOWEL STEM IN -ε (λαλέω, I speak, chat, converse)

C1.31 The Principal Parts for λαλέω are:

   λαλέω, λαλήσω, ἐλάλησα, λελάληκα, λελάλημαι, ἐλαλήθην

C1.32 In all flexions of the durative aspect, the short -ε of the stem contracts with neutral morph -ε- to give -ει-, with -ο- to give -ου-, and is absorbed into a long vowel/diphthong. There are 235 New Testament verbs which follow this paradigm.

C1.4   SHORT VOWEL STEM IN -ο (πληρόω, I fulfil, make come true, accomplish)

C1.41 The principal Parts for πληρόω are:

   πληρόω, πληρώσω, ἐπλήρωσα, πεπλήρωκα, πεπλήρωμαι, ἐπληρώθην

C1.42 In all flexions of the durative aspect, the short -ο of the stem contracts with -ε- or -ο- to give -ου-, with -η- to give -ω-, with -ει- or -η- to give -οι-, and is absorbed into -ω- and -ου-. There are 91 New Testament verbs which follow this paradigm.

C1.43 There are two apparent exceptions to the above contraction rules for these verbs: for τιμάω and πληρόω in the active infinitive, when taking the -ειν infinitive ending (as in λύειν). But in fact the infinitive ending was originally -σεν, from which the -σ- was lost by syncopation (#E2.5) between two vowels. The process was:

   τιμά-ε-σεν contracts to τιμᾶ-σεν,   thence τιμᾶ-εν,   and finally τιμᾶν
   πληρό-ε-σεν contracts to πληροῦ-σεν, thence πληροῦ-εν, and finally πληροῦν

C1.44 Because short vowel stem verbs contract in the durative flexions, they are frequently referred to as *contracted* or *contract* verbs.

C1.45 The following conspectus gives the contracted form of each paradigm verb, and then in brackets shows the short vowel and ending which have contracted together. The New Testament does not contain any form of the optative of a contract verb, so the optative is not given in this paradigm conspectus.

DURATIVE ACTIVE:

		C1.2 τιμάω	Contraction	C1.3 λαλέω	Contraction	C1.4 πληρόω	Contraction
INDICATIVE							
Present							
S	1	τιμῶ	(-ά-ω)	λαλῶ	(-έ-ω)	πληρῶ	(-ό-ω)
	2	τιμᾷς	(-ά-εις)	λαλεῖς	(-έ-εις)	πληροῖς	(-ό-εις)
	3	τιμᾷ	(-ά-ει)	λαλεῖ	(-έ-ει)	πληροῖ	(-ό-ει)
P	1	τιμῶμεν	(-ά-ομεν)	λαλοῦμεν	(-έ-ομεν)	πληροῦμεν	(-ό-ομεν)
	2	τιμᾶτε	(-ά-ετε)	λαλεῖτε	(-έ-ετε)	πληροῦτε	(-ό-ετε)
	3	τιμῶσι(ν)	(-ά-ουσιν)	λαλοῦσι(ν)	(-έ-ουσιν)	πληροῦσι(ν)	(-ό-ουσιν)
Imperfect							
S	1	ἐτίμων	(-α-ον)	ἐλάλουν	(-ε-ον)	ἐπλήρουν	(-ο-ον)
	2	ἐτίμας	(-α-ες)	ἐλάλεις	(-ε-ες)	ἐπλήρους	(-ο-ες)
	3	ἐτίμα	(-α-ε)	ἐλάλει	(-ε-ε)	ἐπλήρου	(-ο-ε)
P	1	ἐτιμῶμεν	(-ά-ομεν)	ἐλαλοῦμεν	(-έ-ομεν)	ἐπληροῦμεν	(-ό-ομεν)
	2	ἐτιμᾶτε	(-ά-ετε)	ἐλαλεῖτε	(-έ-ετε)	ἐπληροῦτε	(-ό-ετε)
	3	ἐτίμων	(-α-ον)	ἐλάλουν	(-ε-ον)	ἐπλήρουν	(-ο-ον)
SUBJUNCTIVE							
S	1	τιμῶ	(-ά-ω)	λαλῶ	(-έ-ω)	πληρῶ	(-ό-ω)
	2	τιμᾷς	(-ά-ῃς)	λαλῇς	(-έ-ῃς)	πληροῖς	(-ό-ῃς)
	3	τιμᾷ	(-ά-ῃ)	λαλῇ	(-έ-ῃ)	πληροῖ	(-ό-ῃ)
P	1	τιμῶμεν	(-ά-ωμεν)	λαλῶμεν	(-έ-ωμεν)	πληρῶμεν	(-ό-ωμεν)
	2	τιμᾶτε	(-ά-ητε)	λαλῆτε	(-έ-ητε)	πληρῶτε	(-ό-ητε)
	3	τιμῶσι(ν)	(-ά-ωσιν)	λαλῶσι(ν)	(-έ-ωσιν)	πληρῶσι(ν)	(-ό-ωσιν)
INFINITIVE							
		τιμᾶν	(-ά-ε-σεν)	λαλεῖν	(-έ-ε-σεν)	πληροῦν	(-ό-ε-σεν)
IMPERATIVE							
S	2	τίμα	(-α-ε)	λάλει	(-ε-ε)	πλήρου	(-ο-ε)
	3	τιμάτω	(-α-έτω)	λαλείτω	(-ε-έτω)	πληρούτω	(-ο-έτω)
P	2	τιμᾶτε	(-ά-ετε)	λαλεῖτε	(-έ-ετε)	πληροῦτε	(-ό-ετε)
	3	τιμάτωσαν	(-α-έτωσαν)	λαλείτωσαν	(-ε-έτωσαν)	πληρούτωσαν	(-ο-έτωσαν)
PARTICIPLE							
NS	M	τιμῶν	(-ά-ων)	λαλῶν	(-έ-ων)	πληρῶν	(-ό-ων)
	F	τιμῶσα	(-ά-ουσα)	λαλοῦσα	(-έ-ουσα)	πληροῦσα	(-ό-ουσα)
	N	τιμῶν	(-ά-ον)	λαλοῦν	(-έ-ον)	πληροῦν	(-ό-ον)
GS	M/N	τιμῶντος	(-ά-οντος)	λαλοῦντος	(-έ-οντος)	πληροῦντος	(-ό-οντος)

DURATIVE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE:

		C1.2 τιμάω	Contraction	C1.3 λαλέω	Contraction	C1.4 πληρόω	Contraction

INDICATIVE

Present

			Contraction		Contraction		Contraction
S	1	τιμῶμαι	(-ά-ομαι)	λαλοῦμαι	(-έ-ομαι)	πληροῦμαι	(-ό-ομαι)
	2	τιμᾷ	(-ά-ῃ)	λαλῇ	(-έ-ῃ)	πληροῖ	(-ό-ῃ)
	3	τιμᾶται	(-ά-εται)	λαλεῖται	(-έ-εται)	πληροῦται	(-ό-εται)
P	1	τιμώμεθα	(-α-όμεθα)	λαλούμεθα	(-ε-όμεθα)	πληρούμεθα	(-ο-όμεθα)
	2	τιμᾶσθε	(-ά-εσθε)	λαλεῖσθε	(-έ-εσθε)	πληροῦσθε	(-ό-εσθε)
	3	τιμῶνται	(-ά-ονται)	λαλοῦνται	(-έ-ονται)	πληροῦνται	(-ό-ονται)

Imperfect

S	1	ἐτιμώμην	(-α-όμην)	ἐλαλούμην	(-ε-όμην)	ἐπληρούμην	(-ο-όμην)
	2	ἐτιμῶ	(-ά-ου)	ἐλαλοῦ	(-έ-ου)	ἐπληροῦ	(-ό-ου)
	3	ἐτιμᾶτο	(-ά-ετο)	ἐλαλεῖτο	(-έ-ετο)	ἐπληροῦτο	(-ό-ετο)
P	1	ἐτιμώμεθα	(-α-όμεθα)	ἐλαλούμεθα	(-ε-όμεθα)	ἐπληρούμεθα	(-ο-όμεθα)
	2	ἐτιμᾶσθε	(-ά-εσθε)	ἐλαλεῖσθε	(-έ-εσθε)	ἐπληροῦσθε	(-ό-εσθε)
	3	ἐτιμῶντο	(-ά-οντο)	ἐλαλοῦντο	(-έ-οντο)	ἐπληροῦντο	(-ό-οντο)

SUBJUNCTIVE

S	1	τιμῶμαι	(-ά-ωμαι)	λαλῶμαι	(-έ-ωμαι)	πληρῶμαι	(-ό-ωμαι)
	2	τιμᾷ	(-ά-ῃ)	λαλῇ	(-έ-ῃ)	πληροῖ	(-ό-ῃ)
	3	τιμᾶται	(-ά-ηται)	λαλῆται	(-έ-ηται)	πληρῶται	(-ό-ηται)
P	1	τιμώμεθα	(-α-ώμεθα)	λαλώμεθα	(-ε-ώμεθα)	πληρώμεθα	(-ο-ώμεθα)
	2	τιμᾶσθε	(-ά-ησθε)	λαλῆσθε	(-έ-ησθε)	πληρῶσθε	(-ό-ησθε)
	3	τιμῶνται	(-ά-ωνται)	λαλῶνται	(-έ-ωνται)	πληρῶνται	(-ό-ωνται)

INFINITIVE

		τιμᾶσθαι	(-ά-εσθαι)	λαλεῖσθαι	(-έ-εσθαι)	πληροῦσθαι	(-ό-εσθαι)

IMPERATIVE

S	2	τιμῶ	(-ά-ου)	λαλοῦ	(-έ-ου)	πληροῦ	(-ό-ου)
	3	τιμάσθω	(-α-έσθω)	λαλείσθω	(-ε-έσθω)	πληρούσθω	(-ο-έσθω)
P	2	τιμᾶσθε	(-ά-εσθε)	λαλεῖσθε	(-έ-εσθε)	πληροῦσθε	(-ό-εσθε)
	3	τιμάσθωσαν	(-α-έσθωσαν)	λαλείσθωσαν	(-ε-έσθωσαν)	πληρούσθωσαν	(-ο-έσθωσαν)

PARTICIPLE

NS	M	τιμώμενος	(-α-όμενος)	λαλούμενος	(-ε-όμενος)	πληρούμενος	(-ο-όμενος)
	F	τιμωμένη	(-α-ομένη)	λαλουμένη	(-ε-ομένη)	πληρουμένη	(-ο-ομένη)
	N	τιμώμενον	(-α-όμενον)	λαλούμενον	(-ε-όμενον)	πληρούμενον	(-ο-όμενον)
GS	M/N	τιμωμένου	(-α-ομένου)	λαλουμένου	(-ε-ομένου)	πληρουμένου	(-ο-ομένου)

C1.46 NOTE in the foregoing conspectus that whenever the *first* vowel of those contracting (that is, the short stem vowel) has the verb accent, then the contracted vowel/diphthong carries a circumflex accent (ˆ); whenever the *second* vowel of those contracting has the verb accent, then the contracted vowel/diphthong carries that accent (´). If neither of the contracting vowels has the accent, then the contracted vowel/diphthong will not be accented.

C1.47 In the short vowel verb flexions other than in the durative (present-tense) system, the suffix that is added to the stem always begins with a consonant (that is, in the case of all of the future time morph, the punctiliar and perfective aspect morphs, the pronoun morphs added directly for the perfect middle/passive, and the aorist passive morph). Thus no contraction of vowels takes place in

any of these flexions. Rather, in accordance with the Short Vowel Lengthening Rule (#E2.31), the short stem vowel lengthens before the consonant: α to η, ε to η, and o to ω. Thus the flexion forms for these flexions (from which the rest of each flexion, and the other modes, are conjugated as for λύω) are:

TENSE		C1.2	C1.3	C1.4
FUTURE	**ACTIVE**	τιμήσω	λαλήσω	πληρώσω
	MIDDLE	τιμήσομαι	λαλήσομαι	πληρώσομαι
	PASSIVE	τιμηθήσομαι	λαληθήσομαι	πληρωθήσομαι
AORIST	**ACTIVE**	ἐτίμησα	ἐλάλησα	ἐπλήρωσα
	MIDDLE	ἐτιμησάμην	ἐλαλησάμην	ἐπληρωσάμην
	PASSIVE	ἐτιμήθην	ἐλαλήθην	ἐπληρώθην
PERFECT	**ACTIVE**	τετίμηκα	λελάληκα	πεπλήρωκα
	MIDDLE	τετίμημαι	λελάλημαι	πεπλήρωμαι
	PASSIVE	τετίμημαι	λελάλημαι	πεπλήρωμαι

C1.48 There are a number of verbs in -α and -ε which do not follow the Short Vowel Lengthening Rule of #E2.31 but which retain these vowels in front of a consonant (in the case of -ε, sometimes not in all flexions). Not all of the forms below necessarily occur in the New Testament but they are given here (in brackets) to show the verb's patterns. The verbs are:

(a) In all cases where -α follows -ρ, -ι, or -ε (called "α pure") – these six verbs:

ἀγαλλιάω	rejoice	(ἀγαλλιάσομαι)	ἠγαλλίασα	—	—	ἠγαλλιάθην
ἐάω	allow	ἐάσω	εἴασα	(εἴακα)	(εἴαμαι)	εἰάθην
θεάομαι	look at	(θεάσομαι)	ἐθεασάμην	—	τεθέαμαι	ἐθεάθην
ἰάομαι	heal	(ἰάσομαι)	ἰασάμην	—	ἴαμαι	ἰάθην
καταράομαι	curse	(καταράσομαι)	κατηρασάμην	—	(κατήραμαι)	(κατηράθην)
κοπιάω	toil	(κοπιάσω)	ἐκοπίασα	κεκοπίακα	—	—

(b) In the following five -α verbs:

γελάω	laugh	γελάσω	ἐγέλασα	—	γεγέλαμαι	ἐγελάσθην
κλάω	break	κλάσω	ἔκλασα	—	κέκλασμαι	ἐκλάσθην
πεινάω	be hungry	πεινάσω	ἐπείνασα	πεπείνηκα	—	—
σπάω	draw, pull	σπάσω	ἔσπασα	ἔσπακα	ἔσπασμαι	ἐσπάσθην
χαλάω	let down	χαλάσω	ἐχάλασα	κεχάλακα	κεκάλασμαι	ἐχαλάσθην

(c) In the following seven -ε verbs:

αἰνέω	praise	αἰνέσω	ἤνεσα	ἤνεκα	ἤνημαι	ἠνέθην
ἀρκέω	be sufficient	ἀρκέσω	ἤρκεσα	—	—	ἠρκέσθην
δέω	bind, tie	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα	δέδεμαι	ἐδέθην
ἐμέω	vomit	(ἐμέσω)	ἤμεσα	—	—	—
καλέω	call	καλέσω	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκλήθην
τελέω	finish	τελέσω	ἐτέλεσα	τετέλεκα	τετέλεσμαι	ἐτελέσθην
φορέω	wear	φορέσω	ἐφόρεσα	—	—	—

C1.5 LABIAL STEM PARADIGM (followed by 18 verbs in -πτ, and 19 others)

The Principal Parts for representative verbs of this paradigm are:

βλέπω	see	βλέψω	ἔβλεψα	βέβλεφα	βέβλεμμαι	ἐβλέφθην
θλίβω	press hard	θλίψω	ἔθλιψα	τέθλιφα	τέθλιμμαι	ἐθλίφθην
γράφω	write	γράψω	ἔγραψα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφθην†
καλύπτω‡	cover	καλύψω	ἐκάλυψα	κεκάλυφα	κεκάλυμμαι	ἐκαλύφθην

† The direct flexion form ἐγράφην (#C4.53) is common in the New Testament.
‡ The -τ- is a durative morph added in the present system only (see #C5.7), and in all other tenses the flexions are formed from the stem καλυπ-.

C1.6 PALATAL STEM PARADIGM (followed by 35 verbs)

The Principal Parts for representative verbs of this paradigm are:

ἄγω	lead, bring	ἄξω	-ῆξα†	ἦχα	(ἦγμαι)	ἤχθην
διώκω	persecute	διώξω	ἐδίωξα	(δεδίωκα)	δεδίωγμαι	ἐδιώχθην
ἄρχω	rule	ἄρξω	ἦρξα	ἦρχα	ἦργμαι	(ἤρχθην)
κηρύσσω	proclaim	κηρύξω	ἐκήρυξα	κεκήρυχα	κεκήρυγμαι	ἐκηρύχθην

† This First Conjugation form is found in the New Testament only in the compound verb; the aorist of the simplex verb is the Second Conjugation form, ἤγαγον (see Second Conjugation, #C2.7).

C1.7 DENTAL STEM PARADIGM (followed by 206 verbs in -ζ, and 15 others)

The Principal Parts for representative verbs of this paradigm are:

σπεύδω	hasten	σπεύσω	ἔσπευσα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευσμαι	—
δοξάζω	glorify	δοξάσω	ἐδόξασα	δεδόξακα	δεδόξασμαι	ἐδοξάσθην

C1.8a POLYSYLLABIC ORAL LIQUID VERBS† (4 verbs)

The Principal Parts for representative verbs of this paradigm are:

ἀγγέλλω	announce	ἀγγελέω	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι	ἠγγέλθην
ἐγείρω	raise	ἐγερέω	ἤγειρα	ἐγήγερκα	ἐγήγερμαι	ἠγέρθην

C1.8b MONOSYLLABIC ORAL LIQUID VERBS† (17 verbs)

The Principal Parts for representative verbs of this paradigm are:

ἀνατέλλω	rise	ἀνατελέω	ἀνέτειλα	ἀνατέταλκα	ἀνατέταλμαι	—
φθείρω	ruin	φθερέω	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην‡

C1.9a POLYSYLLABIC NASAL LIQUID VERBS† (27 verbs)

The Principal Parts for a representative verb of this paradigm are:

ξηραίνω	dry up	ξηρανέω	ἐξήρανα	ἐξήραγκα	ἐξήρασμαι	ἐξηράνθην

C1.9b MONOSYLLABIC NASAL LIQUID VERBS† (6 verbs)

The Principal Parts for a representative verb of this paradigm are:

ἀποκτείνω	kill	ἀποκτενέω	ἀπέκτεινα	—	—	ἀπεκτάνθην

C1.9c NASAL LIQUID VERBS IN -ιν† (3 verbs)

The Principal Parts for a representative verb of this paradigm are:

κρίνω	judge	κρινέω	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην

† Liquid verbs are an important (and rather troublesome) subsection of the First Conjugation, so a detailed coverage of these paradigms is given below, following the Conspectus of the Consonant Paradigms.
‡ ἐφθάρην is *direct flexion* form, that is, it lacks the -θ- which is to be expected in the aorist passive flexion (if it had this -θ-, its form would have been ἐφθάρθην)—see Verbs With Direct Flexions, #C4.