

## Master Verb Chart (Indicatives/Subjunctives, Infinitives, Participles)

*Compiled by Stephen S. Rives, based upon Mounce's 1993 BGG and 1994 MBG*

Indicative Mood Tenses <sup>1</sup>	Aug <sup>2</sup> /redup	Tense stem	Tense form. <sup>3</sup>	Formative exceptions/notes	Con. <sup>4</sup> vowel	Personal endings	Ending exceptions	1 <sup>st</sup> sing verb paradigm	Participle <sup>5</sup> morpheme masc/fem <sup>6</sup>	Infinitives <sup>7</sup>	Verb/participle in BGG
Present act		pres			o/e	prim act		luvw	nt/sa <sup>8</sup>	en <sup>9</sup> /nai <sup>10</sup>	p127/243
Present mid/pas		pres			o/e	prim m/p		luvomai	meno/men <sup>h</sup>	sqai	p146/244
Imperfect act	e	pres			o/e	sec act		e[luon			p179
Imperfect mid/pas	e	pres			o/e	sec m/p		e[luovmhn			p180
Future act		fut act	s		o/e	prim act		luvsw	nt/sa <sup>11</sup>	en	p155
Liquid fut act		fut act	es	s drops	o/e	prim act		krinw`			p168
Liquid fut mid		fut act	es	s drops	o/e	prim m/p		krinou`ma i			p168
Future mid		fut act	s		o/e	prim m/p		ejleuvsom ai	meno	sqai	p157
1 <sup>st</sup> future pas		eor pas	qhs <sup>12</sup>		o/e	prim m/p		luqhv <sup>s</sup> oma i		sqai	p212
2 <sup>nd</sup> future pas		eor pas	hs		o/e	prim m/p		grafhv <sup>s</sup> om ai		sqai	p213
1 <sup>st</sup> aorist act	e	eor act	sa	se in 3 <sup>rd</sup> sg ka in mi verb		sec act	1 <sup>st</sup> sg has no ending	e[lusa	nt/sa <sup>13</sup>	i	p199/254
Liquid aorist act	e	eor act	a			sec act	1 <sup>st</sup> sg no ending	e[meina			p201
2 <sup>nd</sup> aorist act	e	eor act			o/e	sec act		e[labon	nt/sa <sup>14</sup>	en/enai	p191/257
1 <sup>st</sup> aorist mid	e	eor act	sa			sec m/p		ejluvsamh n	meno/men <sup>h</sup>	sqai	p202/255
2 <sup>nd</sup> aorist mid	e	eor pas			o/e	sec m/p		ejgenovmh n	meno/men <sup>h</sup>	sqai	p193/258
1 <sup>st</sup> aorist pas	e	eor pas	qh	qe particip. <sup>15</sup>		sec act	san in 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl	ejluqhn	nt/sa <sup>16</sup>	nai	p209/256
2 <sup>nd</sup> aorist pas	e	eor pas	h	e participle		sec act	san in 3 <sup>rd</sup> pl	ejgravfhn	nt/sa <sup>17</sup>	nai	p211/259
1 <sup>st</sup> perfect act	le	peract	ka	ke in 3 <sup>rd</sup> sg k participle		prim act	3 <sup>rd</sup> sg no ending	levluka	ot/uia <sup>18</sup>	nai	p220/273

<sup>1</sup> This chart is built around the Indicative Mood, however, columns dealing with participles and other mood notes are included. For example, the Subjunctive mood forms are easily derived from this chart by modifying the connecting vowels (cf. n4 below). Subjunctives always use the primary endings and are found only in the present and aorist tense (with a few instances of the perfect). Aorist subjunctives are built on unaugmented aorist stems.

<sup>2</sup> Augmented words are past time and always use the secondary endings.

<sup>3</sup> Words with tense formatives that end in a vowel do not have connecting vowels.

<sup>4</sup> In the Subjunctive, the connecting vowels lengthen from o / e to w / h

<sup>5</sup> Participles have a continuous or undefined aspect, therefore arguments are not used by them (aorist participles are undefined aspect and have no augment).

<sup>6</sup> Morphemes are list with the masc-neut first followed by a slash then the feminine. Participles with the men<sup>o</sup>/men<sup>h</sup> morpheme follow the 2-1-2 pater of noun endings. All other participles follow the 3-1-3 endings.

<sup>7</sup> Infinitive endings are given in the order thematic/athematic. The mi verbs are athematic (they do not use connecting vowels). The endings undergo vowel contractions; they will not look like they are presented here. Infinitives are verbal roots with formatives connecting vowels and the infinitive morpheme. There are no personal endings or noun endings.

<sup>8</sup> usa: In the feminine, the sigma causes the connecting vowel to lengthen (ousa). The ending works out like this: o + nt + i\_a => onsa => osa => ousa. It might be best just to think of the feminine as having the sa ending where the sigma modifies the preceding vowel (MGB p152n2).

<sup>9</sup> The ending works out to be ein: e + en => ein

<sup>10</sup> nai is the ending for the athematic verbs (verbs without connecting vowels; e.g. mi verbs).

<sup>11</sup> There are nine future active participles in the NT (MBG p.154). There are two future middle participles in the NT (ejsovmenon, genhsovmenon).

<sup>12</sup> When considering the passive formative qhs, remember the following mnemonic: q = 1st h = passive s = future

<sup>13</sup> Unlike the other feminine participles, the vowel in this tense formative does not lengthen due to the consonantal iota and sigma shifts.

<sup>14</sup> usa: In the feminine, the s causes the connecting vowel, o, to go to ou (cf. n8 above).

<sup>15</sup> qe is really the morpheme anyway, it shows up here in the participle more clearly (BBG p209).

<sup>16</sup> isa: In the feminine, the s causes the tense formative, e, to go to ei (cf. n8 above).

<sup>17</sup> isa: In the feminine, the s causes the tense formative, e, to go to ei (cf. n8 above).

<sup>18</sup> The masculine morpheme is ot. The feminine morpheme is us, to which is added i\_a. us + i\_a => ui\_a => uia