

Unit 12, 13, 14 Study Guide: -μι (ATHEMATIC) Verbs

Instead of having the ending *-ω*, Principal Part I of a Greek verb can have the ending *-μι*. Such verbs are called **-μι verbs**; and in the moods and tenses formed from Principal Parts I, III, and (sometimes) IV, *-μι* verbs differ in conjugation from the *-ω* verbs seen thus far. The moods and tenses of the *-μι* verbs have exactly the same *functions* as the moods and tenses of the *-ω* verbs; they are simply *formed* in a different way.

Three of the most common *-μι* verbs are:

(a) **δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, “give”**

(b) **τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην, “put”**

(c) **ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕστησα (transitive) or ἕστην (intransitive), ἕστηκα (intransitive), ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην, “make stand; (intransitive and middle) stand”**

100. PRESENT SYSTEM OF *-μι* VERBS

In the present system, *-μι* verbs differ from *-ω* verbs in the endings they use and in having both a *long-vowel* and a *short-vowel grade* of the present tense stem. Thus, to conjugate these verbs properly, one must learn what endings to put on what grade of the stem. The two grades of the present tense stem of the three verbs given above are:

VERB	LONG-VOWEL GRADE PRESENT TENSE STEM	SHORT-VOWEL GRADE PRESENT TENSE STEM
δίδωμι	διδω-	διδο-
τίθημι	τιθη-	τιθε-
ἵστημι	ἵστη-	ἵστα-

Note that *-η-* is the long vowel grade of both *-ε-* and *-α-*; cf. *ἔθελω/ἤθελον; ἀδικῶ/ἤδικον*.

THE LONG-VOWEL GRADE IS USED ONLY IN THE SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT AND IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE. THE SHORT-VOWEL GRADE IS USED IN ALL OTHER FORMS.

PRESENT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present indicative active of an athematic verb, add the present active athematic endings to the long-vowel grade of the present tense stem in the singular and to the short-vowel grade of the stem in the plural.

<i>PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEMS</i> διδω-	<i>STEMS</i> τιθη-	<i>STEMS</i> ιστη-
S 1	-μι	δίδωμι	τίθημι	ίστημι
2	-ς	δίδως	τίθης	ίστης
3	-σι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	ίστησι(ν)
P 1	-μεν	δίδομεν	τίθεμεν	ίσταμεν
2	-τε	δίδοτε	τίθετε	ίστατε
3	-ᾱσι(ν)	διδόᾱσι(ν)	τιθέᾱσι(ν)	ιστᾱσι(ν)

SINGULAR: **LONG** STEM / PLURAL: **SHORT** STEM (**UNAUGMENTED**)

PRESENT INDICATIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present indicative middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the present middle/passive athematic endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem.

<i>PRESENT INDICATIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM</i> διδω-	<i>STEM</i> τιθη-	<i>STEM</i> ιστα-
S 1	-μαι	δίδομαι	τίθεμαι	ίσταμαι
2	-σαι	δίδοσαι	τίθειςαι	ίστασαι
3	-ται	δίδοται	τίθεται	ίσταται
P 1	-μεθα	διδόμεθα	τιθέμεθα	ιστάμεθα
2	-σθε	δίδοσθε	τιθεσθε	ίστασθε
3	-νται	δίδονται	τιθενται	ίστανται

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT** STEM (**UNAUGMENTED**)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the imperfect indicative active of an athematic verb, add the imperfect indicative active athematic endings to the augmented long-vowel grade of the present tense stem in the singular and to the augmented short-vowel grade of the present tense stem in the plural. (NOTE: For some of the athematic forms a thematic form has been substituted; such thematic forms are printed entirely in boldface in the paradigms and explained in the observations.)

<i>IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEMS</i>	<i>STEMS</i>	<i>STEMS</i>
		διδω-	τιθη-	ιστη-
		διδο-	τιθε-	ιστα-
S 1	-ν	ἔδιδουν	ἐτίθην	ἴστην
2	-ς	ἔδιδους	ἐτίθεις	ἴστης
3	—	ἔδιδου	ἐτίθει	ἴστη
P 1	-μεν	ἔδιδόμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἴσταμεν
2	-τε	ἔδιδοτε	ἐτίθετε	ἴστατε
3	-σαν	ἔδιδοσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἴστασαν

SINGULAR: **LONG STEM (AUGMENTED)** / PLURAL: **SHORT STEM (AUGMENTED)**

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the imperfect indicative middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the imperfect middle/passive athematic endings to the augmented short-vowel grade of the present tense stem.

<i>IMPERFECT INDICATIVE MIDDLE/ PASSIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>AUGMENTED STEM</i>	<i>AUGMENTED STEM</i>	<i>AUGMENTED STEM</i>
		ἔδιδο-	ἐτιθε-	ἴστα-
S 1	-μην	ἔδιδόμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἰστάμην
2	-σο	ἔδιδοσο	ἐτίθεσο	ἴτασο
3	-το	ἔδιδοτο	ἐτίθετο	ἴτατο
P 1	-μεθα	ἔδιδόμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἰστάμεθα
2	-σθε	ἔδιδοσθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἴτασθε
3	-ντο	ἔδιδοντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἴταντο

SINGULAR & PLURAL : **SHORT STEM (AUGMENTED)**

Observation : As in the active, so in the middle/passive, in the first and second person plural only the length of the initial iota allows one to distinguish between the present and the imperfect of ἴστημι. Compare

ἰστάμεθα, ἴτασθε: imperfect
ἰτάμεθα, ἴτασθε: present

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present subjunctive active of an athematic verb, add the usual subjunctive active endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem and *contract* the vowel of the stem and that of the ending.

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ιστε-
S 1	-ω	διδῶ	τιθῶ	ιστῶ
2	-ῆς	διδῶς	τιθῆς	ιστῆς
3	-ῆ	διδῶ	τιθῆ	ιστῆ
P 1	-όμεν	διδῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	ιστῶμεν
2	-ῆτε	διδῶτε	τιθῆτε	ιστῆτε
3	-οσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	ιστῶσι(ν)

SINGULAR & PLURAL: SHORT STEM (UNAUUMENTED)

NOTE: Although using short stem, the long-vowels in the endings contract the short-vowel.

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present subjunctive middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the usual subjunctive middle/passive endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem and *contract* the vowels of the stem and the ending.

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ιστε-
S 1	-ομαι	διδῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	ιστῶμαι
2	-ῆ	διδῶ	τιθῆ	ιστῆ
3	-ῆται	διδῶται	τιθῆται	ιστῆται
P 1	-όμεθα	διδῶμεθα	τιθῶμεθα	ιστῶμεθα
2	-ῆσθε	διδῶσθε	τιθῆσθε	ιστῆσθε
3	-ονται	διδῶνται	τιθῶνται	ιστῶνται

SINGULAR & PLURAL: SHORT STEM (UNAUUMENTED)

NOTE: Although using short stem, the long-vowels in the endings contract the short-vowel.

PRESENT OPTATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present optative active of an athematic verb, add the present optative active athematic endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem.

<i>PRESENT OPTATIVE ACTIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ιστα-
S 1	-ιην	διδοίην	τιθείην	ισταίην
2	-ιης	διδοίης	τιθείης	ισταίης
3	-ιη	διδοίη	τιθείη	ισταίη
P 1	-ιμεν	διδοίμεν	τιθείμεν	ισταίμεν
2	-ιτε	διδοίτε	τιθείτε	ισταίτε
3	-ιεν	διδοίεν	τιθείεν	ισταίεν
	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>
P 1	-ιήμεν	διδοίημεν	τιθείημεν	ισταίημεν
2	-ιητε	διδοίητε	τιθείητε	ισταίητε
3	-ιησαν	διδοίησαν	τιθείησαν	ισταίησαν

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT STEM (UN AUGMENTED)**

PRESENT OPTATIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present optative middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the present optative middle/passive athematic endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem.

<i>PRESENT OPTATIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ιστα-
S 1	-ιμην	διδοίμην	τιθείμην	ισταίμην
2	-ιο	διδοίο	τιθείο	ισταίο
3	-ιτο	διδοίτο	τιθείτο	ισταίτο
P 1	-ιμεθα	διδοίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	ισταίμεθα
2	-ισθε	διδοίσθε	τιθείσθε	ισταίσθε
3	-ιντο	διδοίντο	τιθείντο	ισταίντο

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT STEM (UN AUGMENTED)**

PRESENT IMPERATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present imperative active of an athematic verb, add the present imperative active athematic endings to the short vowel grade of the stem. The second person singular form must be learned for each verb.

*PRESENT
IMPERATIVE
ACTIVE
ATHEMATIC
ENDINGS*

		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ἰστα-
S 2	-θι, -ε, —	δίδου (*δίδοε)	τίθει (*τίθεε)	ἰστη
3	-τω	διδότω	τιθέτω	ιστάτω
P 2	-τε	δίδοτε	τιθετε	ἰστατε
3	-ντων	διδόντων	τιθέντων	ιστάντων

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT STEM (UN AUGMENTED)**

PRESENT IMPERATIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present imperative middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the present imperative middle/passive endings to the short-vowel grade of the present tense stem.

*PRESENT IMPERATIVE
MIDDLE/PASSIVE
ATHEMATIC ENDINGS*

		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ἰστα-
S 2	-σο	δίδοσο	τίθεσο	ἰστασο
3	-σθω	διδόσθω	τιθέσθω	ιστάσθω
P 2	-σθε	δίδοσθε	τιθεσθε	ἰστασθε
3	-σθων	διδόσθων	τιθέσθων	ιστάσθων

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT STEM (UN AUGMENTED)**

PRESENT INFINITIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the present infinitives active and middle/passive of an athematic verb, add the appropriate ending to the short vowel grade of the present tense stem.

		<i>ENDING</i>		
		<i>STEM</i> διδο-	<i>STEM</i> τιθε-	<i>STEM</i> ιστα-
<i>PRESENT ACTIVE</i>	-ναι	διδόναι	τιθέναι	ιστάναι
<i>PRESENT MIDDLE/PASSIVE</i>	-σθαι	δίδοσθαι	τίθεσθαι	ιστασθαι

SHORT STEM (UNAUGMENTED)

-μι (ATHEMATIC) Verbs (Continued)

In this Section are presented the remaining forms of *δίδωμι*, *τίθημι*, and *ἵστημι* which are not conjugated like the corresponding tenses of *παιδεύω*: the second aorist active of all three verbs, the second aorist middle of *δίδωμι* and *τίθημι*, and the perfect and pluperfect indicative active and perfect infinitive active of *ἵστημι*.

The Principal Parts in bold face below are those which still require explanation. All other Principal Parts of these verbs can already be employed to construct the appropriate forms.

- (a) *δίδωμι*, δώσω, **ἔδωκα**, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, “give”
- (b) *τίθημι*, θήσω, **ἔθηκα**, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην, “put”
- (c) *ἵστημι*, στήσω, ἔστησα (transitive) or **ἔστην** (intransitive), **ἕστηκα** (intrans.), ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην, “make stand; (intrans. and mid.) stand”

In the aorist active and middle, athematic verbs have some first aorist forms and some second aorist forms. The term first aorist applies to those aorists active and middle which employ exactly the same endings as the equivalent aorist forms of *παιδεύω*. The term **second aorist** applies to any aorist active or middle which employs any different endings.

The second aorist active and middle of *λείπω*, which is *thematic* throughout and which is marked by the ending *-ον* (or *-ομην*) of Principal Part III, must be distinguished from the second aorists active and middle presented in this Section, which are for the most part *athematic* and which generally employ endings different from those of the second aorists already learned.

PRESENT TENSE STEM:

<u>long-vowel grade</u>	<i>διδω-</i>	<i>τιθη-</i>	<i>ἵστη-</i>	(<*σιστη-)
<u>short-vowel grade</u>	<i>διδο-</i>	<i>τιθε</i>	<i>ἵστα-</i>	(<*σιστα-)

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE TENSE STEM:

<u>long-vowel grade</u>	*δω-	*θη-	στη-
<u>short-vowel grade</u>	δο-	θε-	στα-

The stems *δω- and *θη-, which had appeared only in the singular of the indicative active, were replaced by the *first aorist stems* δωκ- and θηκ- which appear in Principal Part III. In the plural of the indicative active, and in the rest of this conjugation, these verbs use the short-vowel stems δο- and θε-.

In contrast, ἔστην uses the long-vowel grade of the stem throughout the indicative. It is therefore treated separately below.

MIXED AORIST VS. ROOT AORIST

MIXED AORIST

In the singular of the aorist indicative active, the verbs δίδωμι and τίθημι have a *first aorist*; in the plural they have an *athematic second aorist* which employs the short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem. To this stem are added the same athematic endings as are employed to form the imperfect indicative active of these verbs.

Such a mixture of first aorist singular and second aorist plural is called a **mixed aorist**.

ROOT AORIST

The verb ἵστημι has two separate aorists. The first aorist ἔστησα is transitive and means “I stood (something, e.g., a statue) up.” It can also be used transitively in the middle, e.g., ἑστησάμην, “I stood (something) up for myself.” The second aorist ἔστην is intransitive and means “I stood (someplace)”; it has *no middle voice*.

Unlike the aorists ἔδωκα and ἔθηκα, the second aorist indicative active ἔστην is an athematic second aorist throughout its conjugation and employs in the indicative ONLY the long-vowel grade of the second aorist active tense stem, together with the same athematic endings as were employed in the imperfect indicative active of athematic verbs. Such a second aorist is called a **root aorist**. Other root aorists will be introduced later.

AORIST INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB - MIXED AORIST (ἔδωκα & ἔθηκα))

<i>AORIST INDICATIVE ACTIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>AUGMENTED STEMS:</i>		
		<i>ἔδωκ- ἔδο-</i>	<i>ἔθηκ- ἔθε-</i>	
S 1		<i>ἔδωκα</i>	<i>ἔθηκα</i>	<i>FIRST AORIST</i>
2		<i>ἔδωκας</i>	<i>ἔθηκας</i>	
3		<i>ἔδωκε(ν)</i>	<i>ἔθηκε(ν)</i>	
P 1	<i>-μεν</i>	<i>ἔδομεν</i>	<i>ἔθεμεν</i>	<i>ATHEMATIC SECOND AORIST</i>
2	<i>-τε</i>	<i>ἔδοτε</i>	<i>ἔθετε</i>	
3	<i>-σαν</i>	<i>ἔδοσαν</i>	<i>ἔθεσαν</i>	

SINGULAR: **LONG** AORIST STEM (AUGMENTED) / PLURAL: **SHORT** AORIST STEM (AUGMENTED)

AORIST INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB - ROOT AORIST (ἔστην))

<i>ROOT AORIST INDICATIVE ACTIVE ENDINGS</i>		<i>AUGMENTED STEM:</i>	
		<i>ἔστη-</i>	
S 1	<i>-ν</i>	<i>ἔστην</i>	<i>ROOT AORIST</i>
2	<i>-ς</i>	<i>ἔστης</i>	
3	<i>—</i>	<i>ἔστη</i>	
P 1	<i>-μεν</i>	<i>ἔστημεν</i>	
2	<i>-τε</i>	<i>ἔστητε</i>	
3	<i>-σαν</i>	<i>ἔστησαν</i>	

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **LONG** AORIST STEM (AUGMENTED)

AORIST INDICATIVE - MIDDLE (ATHEMATIC VERB - MIXED AORIST (ἔδωκα & ἔθηκα))

In all forms of the aorist indicative middle, as in the plural of the aorist indicative active, the verbs **δίδωμι** and **τίθημι** have an athematic second aorist which employs the short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem. The athematic endings are the same as those of the imperfect indicative middle/passive of these verbs, except in the second person singular.

<i>AORIST INDICATIVE MIDDLE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>AUGMENTED STEMS:</i>	
		<i>ἔδο-</i>	<i>ἔθε-</i>
S 1	<i>-μην</i>	<i>ἔδόμην</i>	<i>ἔθέμην</i>
2	<i>-ο < *-σο</i>	<i>ἔδου</i>	<i>ἔθου</i>
3	<i>-το</i>	<i>ἔδοτο</i>	<i>ἔθετο</i>
P 1	<i>-μεθα</i>	<i>ἔδόμεθα</i>	<i>ἔθέμεθα</i>
2	<i>-σθε</i>	<i>ἔδοσθε</i>	<i>ἔθεσθε</i>
3	<i>-ντο</i>	<i>ἔδοντο</i>	<i>ἔθεντο</i>

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT** AORIST STEM (**AUGMENTED**)

Remember that **ἵστημι** has no second aorist middle.

AORIST SUBJUNCTIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the aorist subjunctive active of athematic verbs, add the usual subjunctive active endings to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem and *contract* the vowel of the stem with the initial vowel of the ending.

SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE ENDINGS		STEM: δο-	STEM: θε-	STEM: στε-
S 1	-ω	δῶ	θῶ	στῶ
2	-ῆς	δῶς	θῆς	στῆς
3	-ῆ	δῶ	θῆ	στῆ
P 1	-ωμεν	δῶμεν	θῶμεν	στῶμεν
2	-ῆτε	δῶτε	θῆτε	στῆτε
3	-ωσι(ν)	δῶσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	στῶσι(ν)

SINGULAR & PLURAL: SHORT AORIST STEM (UNAUGMENTED (Contracted))

AORIST SUBJUNCTIVE - MIDDLE (ATHEMATIC VERB - MIXED AORIST (ἔδωκα & ἔθηκα))

To form the aorist subjunctive middle of athematic verbs, add the usual subjunctive middle endings to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem and *contract* the vowel of the stem with the initial vowel of the ending.

SUBJUNCTIVE MIDDLE ENDINGS		STEM: δο-	STEM: θε-
S 1	-ωμαι	δῶμαι	θῶμαι
2	-ῆ	δῶ	θῆ
3	-ῆται	δῶται	θῆται
P 1	-ωμεθα	δῶμεθα	θῶμεθα
2	-ῆσθε	δῶσθε	θῆσθε
3	-ωνται	δῶνται	θῶνται

SINGULAR & PLURAL: SHORT AORIST STEM (UNAUGMENTED (Contracted))

Remember that ἴστημι has no second aorist middle.

AORIST OPTATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

To form the aorist optative active of athematic verbs, add to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem the same endings as are employed to form the present optative active of athematic verbs.

<i>OPTATIVE ACTIVE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM:</i> δο-	<i>STEM:</i> θε-	<i>STEM:</i> στα-
S 1	-ιην	δοίην	θείην	σταίην
2	-ιης	δοίης	θείης	σταίης
3	-ιη	δοίη	θείη	σταίη
P 1	-ιμεν	δοῖμεν	θεῖμεν	σταῖμεν
2	-ιτε	δοῖτε	θεῖτε	σταῖτε
3	-ιεν	δοῖεν	θεῖεν	σταῖεν
	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>OR</i>
P 1	-ιημεν	δοίημεν	θείημεν	σταίημεν
2	-ιητε	δοίητε	θείητε	σταίητε
3	-ιησαν	δοίησαν	θείησαν	σταίησαν

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT AORIST STEM (UNAUGMENTED)**

AORIST OPTATIVE - MIDDLE (ATHEMATIC VERB - MIXED AORIST (ἔδωκα & ἔθηκα))

To form the aorist optative middle of athematic verbs, add to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem the same endings as were employed to form the present optative middle/passive of these verbs.

<i>OPTATIVE MIDDLE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		<i>STEM:</i> δο-	<i>STEM:</i> θε-	<i>Alternative thematic forms:</i>
S 1	-ιμην	δοίμην	θείμην	
2	-ιο	δοῖο	θεῖο	
3	-ιτο	δοῖτο	θεῖτο	θοῖτο
P 1	-ιμεθα	δοίμεθα	θείμεθα	θοίμεθα
2	-ισθε	δοῖσθε	θεῖσθε	θοῖσθε
3	-ιντο	δοῖντο	θεῖντο	θοῖντο

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT AORIST STEM (UNAUGMENTED)**

Remember that ἴστημι has no second aorist middle.

AORIST IMPERATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

S 2	-ς		-θι				
3	-τω		-τω				
P 2	-τε		-τε				
3	-ντων		-ντων				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>STEM:</td> <td>STEM:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>δο-</td> <td>θε-</td> </tr> </table>		STEM:	STEM:	δο-	θε-	STEM:
STEM:	STEM:						
δο-	θε-						
			στη-				
S 2	δός	θές	στῆθι				
3	δότω	θέτω	στήτω				
P 2	δότε	θέτε	στήτε				
3	δόντων	θέντων	σάντων				

MIXED AORIST: **SHORT** 2ND AORIST STEM / ROOT AORIST: **LONG** 2ND AORIST STEM

AORIST IMPERATIVE - MIDDLE (ATHEMATIC - MIXED AORIST (ἔδωκα & ἔθηκα))

To form the aorist imperative middle of athematic verbs, add to the short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem the following endings:

<i>IMPERATIVE MIDDLE ATHEMATIC ENDINGS</i>		STEM:	STEM:
		δο-	θε-
S 2	-ο < *-σο	δοῦ (*δόο)	θοῦ (*θέο)
3	-σθω	δόσθω	θέσθω
P 2	-σθε	δόσθε	θέσθε
3	-σθων	δόσθων	θέσθων

SINGULAR & PLURAL: **SHORT** AORIST STEM (**UNAUGMENTED**)

Remember that ἵστημι has no second aorist middle.

AORIST INFINITIVE - ACTIVE

The verbs **δίδωμι** and **τίθημι** form the aorist infinitive active by adding to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem the ending **-έναι**, which *contracts* with the vowel of the stem to form a spurious diphthong:

δοῦναι (*δοέναι)

θεῖναι (*θεέναι)

The verb **ἵστημι** forms the second aorist infinitive active by adding to the unaugmented long-vowel grade of the second aorist active tense stem the ending **-ναι**:

στῆναι

AORIST INFINITIVE - MIDDLE

The verbs **δίδωμι** and **τίθημι** form the aorist infinitive middle by adding to the unaugmented short-vowel grade of the second aorist active and middle tense stem the ending **-σθαι**:

δόσθαι

θέσθαι

Remember that **ἵστημι** has no second aorist middle.

PERFECT INFINITIVE - ACTIVE (ἵστημι)

The verb **ἵστημι** forms the perfect infinitive active by adding the ending **-ναι** to the perfect active stem **ἔστα-**. The penult is accented, as always before this ending:

ἑστάναι

The perfect and pluperfect indicative active of **δίδωμι** and **τίθημι** are formed in the same way as the same tenses of *παιδεύω*.

The verb **ἵστημι** forms the singular of the perfect and pluperfect indicative active in the same way as the same tenses of *παιδεύω*. But in the plural this verb employs a different stem, and different endings.

PERFECT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC (**ἔστηκα**))

The perfect active of *ἵστημι* is conjugated as follows:

		STEMS:	
		ἔστηκ-	(*σεστηκ-)
		ἔστα-	(*σεστα-)
S	1	ἔστηκα	
	2	ἔστηκας	
	3	ἔστηκε(ν)	
P	1	ἔσταμεν	
	2	ἔστατε	
	3	ἔστᾱσι(ν)	

In the singular **ἔστηκα** is conjugated like *πεπαίδευκα*; in the plural, this perfect uses the stem **ἔστα-** and the person markers **-μεν** and **-τε** as endings, together with the normal third person plural ending **-ᾱσι(ν)**, which contracts with the final **α** of the stem.

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC (**εἰστήκη**))

The pluperfect active of *ἵστημι* is conjugated as follows:

		STEMS:	
		εἰστηκ-	(*ἔσεστηκ-)
		ἔστα-	(*σεστα-)
S	1	εἰστήκη	
	2	εἰστήκης	
	3	εἰστήκει(ν)	
P	1	ἔσταμεν	
	2	ἔστατε	
	3	ἔστασαν	

In the singular the augmented stem **εἰστηκ-** receives the usual pluperfect indicative endings; in the plural the alternative stem **ἔστα-**, unaugmented, receives the person markers **-μεν**, **-τε**, **-σαν** as endings. In the first and second persons plural the forms of the perfect and pluperfect indicative active are identical. Context will help to determine meaning.

OBJECT CLAUSES OF EFFORT

Verbs of effort, striving, or caring often take **object clauses of effort** with the future indicative, introduced by the conjunction **ὅπως**, “that.” The negative is **μή**.

One verb which introduces such clauses is *πράττω* when used in the sense “bring it about (that).” Another is *μηχανάομαι*:

μηχανάομαι, μηχανήσομαι, ἐμηχανησάμην, —, μεμηχάνημαι, —,
“contrive, devise”

πράττει ὅπως τῆς πόλεως ἄρξει.

He is bringing it about **that he will rule the city.**

μηχανῶνται ὅπως τοὺς πολεμίους νικήσουσιν.

They are contriving **that they will defeat the enemy.**

μηχανᾶσθε ὅπως ἡ δημοκρατία μὴ λυθῆσεται.

You are contriving **that the democracy will not be destroyed.**

The future indicative is used even when the introductory verb is in a secondary tense:

ἐμηχανῶντο ὅπως τοὺς πολεμίους νικήσουσιν.

They were contriving **that they would defeat the enemy.**

Object clauses of effort can be used independently with the force of an exhortation or a warning. They are thus alternatives to the imperative and the hortatory and prohibitive subjunctives (cf. Section 90).

ὅπως τοὺς πολεμίους νικήσετε.

(See to it) **that you defeat the enemy!**

ὅπως μὴ νικηθήσεσθε.

(See to it) **that you are not defeated!**

ὅπως νικήσομεν.

(Let us see to it) **that we conquer!**

Object clauses of effort are so named because they function as the *direct object* of a verb. They answer the question “What?” (E.g., What is he bringing about?, What are they contriving?)

Purpose clauses function as *adverbs* and answer the question “Why?”

μηχανᾶται ὅπως τοῦ δήμου ἄρξει. (*object clause of effort*)

He is contriving **that he will rule the people.**

ταῦτα μηχανᾶται $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὅπως} \\ \text{ἵνα} \\ \text{ὡς} \end{array} \right\}$ *τοῦ δήμου ἄρξει.* (*purpose clause*)

He is contriving these things **in order that he may rule the people.**

The object clause of effort answers the question “What is he contriving?”

The purpose clause answers the question “Why is he contriving these things?”

ACCUSATIVE OF RESPECT

A noun in the accusative case, without a preposition, can indicate the respect in which a statement is true. This usage is called the **accusative of respect**. It is employed to limit the application of an adjective or of a verb denoting a state of being.

ψυχὴν μὲν καλὸς ὁ Σωκράτης, σῶμα δὲ αἰσχροῦς.

In soul (with respect to his soul), on the one hand,

Sokrates is beautiful; **in body (with respect to his body)**, on the other hand, (he is) ugly.

ἀγαθὸς μάχην οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης.

This soldier is good **in battle (with respect to battle)**.

In the first example the two accusatives of respect show that Sokrates' beauty and ugliness are limited to particular areas. In the second example the soldier's goodness is limited to a single area.

The accusative of respect and dative of respect (cf. Section 81) overlap in meaning and can often be used interchangeably. They differ in that the force of the dative is instrumental, while the force of the accusative is limiting.

ψυχὴν καλὸς ὁ Σωκράτης.

Sokrates is beautiful **in soul**.

(Sokrates' beauty is limited to one area, his soul.)

(As far as his soul is concerned, Sokrates is beautiful.)

ψυχῇ καλὸς ὁ Σωκράτης.

Sokrates is beautiful **in soul**.

(Sokrates is beautiful by means of his soul.)

ATHEMATIC PARTICIPLES

The present participle active and second aorist participle active of the athematic verbs *δίδωμι*, *τιθημι*, and *ἵσθημι* are presented below, in the nominative/vocative and genitive singular. The declension of these participles is almost identical with that of participles already learned.

The present and aorist participles of these athematic verbs are identical except that the present participle shows reduplication of the stem.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

	M	F	N
Nom./Voc. S	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
Gen.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
Nom./Voc. S	τιθείς	τιθεισα	τιθέν
Gen.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
Nom./Voc. S	ἱστάς	ἱσταῖσα	ἱσάν
Gen.	ἱστάντος	ἱστάσης	ἱστάντος

PRESENT PARTICIPLE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

	M	F	N
Nom. S	διδόμενος	διδομένη	διδόμενον
Nom. S	τιθέμενος	τιθεμένη	τιθέμενον
Nom. S	ἱστάμενος	ἱσταμένη	ἱστάμενον

2ND AORIST PARTICIPLE - ACTIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

	M	F	N
Nom./Voc. S	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν
Gen.	δόντος	δούσης	δόντος
Nom./Voc. S	θείς	θεισα	θέν
Gen.	θέντος	θείσης	θέντος
Nom./Voc. S	στάς	στάσα	σάν
Gen.	σάντος	στάσης	σάντος

2ND AORIST PARTICIPLE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE (ATHEMATIC VERB)

	M	F	N
Nom. S	δόμενος	δομένη	δόμενον
Nom. S	θέμενος	θεμένη	θέμενον

Remember that ἴστημι has no second aorist middle.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE OF (ἴστημι)

The perfect participle active of ἴστημι is declined as follows:

	M	F	N
Nom. S	ἔστώς	ἔστῶσα	ἔστός
Gen.	ἔστώτος	ἔστώσης	ἔστώτος

Observation: The masculine and neuter belong, as usual, to the third declension (dative plural ἔστώσι[ν]), the feminine to the first declension (genitive plural ἔστωσῶν).

All participles of δίδωμι, τίθημι, and ἴστημι not covered in the preceding Sections are formed from the other Principal Parts of these verbs according to rules already learned.

ATHEMATIC VERB - of the type (δείκνυμι) "Show"

The verb **δείκνυμι** has the following Principal Parts:

δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην, "show"

This verb is athematic in the present and imperfect. In all other tenses it employs the same endings as παιδέω. Thus all the athematic forms of δείκνυμι come from Principal Part I; ἔδειξα is a first aorist like ἐπαίδεσσα, δέδειχα is a perfect like πεπαίδευκα.

This verb also differs from **δίδωμι**, **τίθημι**, and **ἵστημι** in that:

- (1) In the present subjunctive, the final vowel of the stem does NOT contract with the endings.
- (2) The present optative is *thematic*.

The present tense stem of **δείκνυμι** shows the same vowel gradation as the present tense stems of the athematic verbs already encountered (cf. Section 100):

Long-vowel grade: δείκνῶ-

Short-vowel grade: δείκνυ-

PRESENT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE

S	1	δείκνῶμι
	2	δείκνῶς
	3	δείκνῶσι(ν)
P	1	δείκνυμεν
	2	δείκνυτε
	3	δείκνῶσι(ν)
		<u>Long-vowel grade:</u>

PRESENT INDICATIVE - MIDDLE / PASSIVE

S	1	δείκνυμαι
	2	δείκνυσαι
	3	δείκνυται
P	1	δείκνόμεθα
	2	δείκνυσθε
	3	δείκνυνται
		<u>Short-vowel grade:</u>

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

To form the imperfect indicative active and middle/passive of *δείκνυμι*, add the usual athematic endings to the appropriate grade of the augmented present tense stem (cf. Section 100). The forms are as follows:

	IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE	IMPERFECT INDICATIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE
S 1	ἔδεικνῶν	ἔδεικνόμην
2	ἔδεικνῷς	ἔδεικνυσο
3	ἔδεικνῷ	ἔδεικνυτο
P 1	ἔδεικνυμεν	ἔδεικνόμεθα
2	ἔδεικνυτε	ἔδεικνυσθε
3	ἔδεικνυσαν	ἔδεικνυντο

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

In the present subjunctive active and middle/passive *δείκνυμι* employs the usual subjunctive endings. But it differs from *δίδωμι*, *τίθημι*, and *ἵστημι* in that the final vowel of the stem does not contract with the endings. Thus these forms are like the corresponding forms of *παιδεύω*.

	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE
S 1	δεικνύω	δεικνύμαι
2	δεικνύης etc.	δεικνύῃ etc.

PRESENT OPTATIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

Unlike *δίδωμι*, *τίθημι*, and *ἵστημι*, the verb *δείκνυμι* uses in the present optative active and middle/passive the same *thematic* endings as those employed in the corresponding forms of *παιδεύω*.

	PRESENT OPTATIVE ACTIVE	PRESENT OPTATIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE
S 1	δεικνύοιμι	δεικνυοίμην
2	δεικνύοις etc.	δεικνύοιο etc.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

The present imperative of *δείκνυμι* follows the pattern of *ἵστημι* (Section 100). The second person singular active consists of the long-vowel grade of the stem with no ending added. The other forms add the usual endings to the short-vowel stem.

<i>PRESENT IMPERATIVE ACTIVE</i>		<i>PRESENT IMPERATIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE</i>	
S 2	δείκνῶ	S 2	δείκνυσσο
3	δεικνύτω	3	δεικνύσθω
P 2	δείκνυτε	P 2	δείκνυσθε
3	δεικνόντων	3	δεικνύσθων

PRESENT INFINITIVE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

The verb *δείκνυμι* forms the present infinitives active and middle/passive in the same way as the athematic verbs already studied (cf. Section 100).

<i>PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE:</i>	δεικνόναι
<i>PRESENT INFINITIVE MIDDLE/PASSIVE:</i>	δείκνυσθαι

PRESENT PARTICIPLE - ACTIVE & MIDDLE / PASSIVE (δείκνυμι)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

	(M)	(F)	(N)
Nom./Voc. S	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
Gen.	δεικνόντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνόντος

PRESENT PARTICIPLE MIDDLE/PASSIVE

	(M)	(F)	(N)
Nom. S	δεικνόμενος	δεικνυμένη	δεικνόμενον

SUPPLEMENTARY PARTICIPLE

The **supplementary participle** completes the meaning of a verb. The participle indicates aspect only, not relative time, in the constructions explained below.

One such verb is:

χαίρω, χαιρήσω, —, κεχάρηκα, —, ἐχάρην, “take pleasure, enjoy”

χαίρετε τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.

You take pleasure **doing this**.

You enjoy **doing this**.

Such participles are best translated not by an English participle, as in the first translation above, but by an English *gerund*, as in the second translation. Compare the circumstantial participle, which states a separate circumstance.

τιμᾶσθε τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.

Doing this, you are honored.

Because you do this, you are honored.

In this example the participle and the main verb *cannot be combined into a single verbal expression* (cf. “you enjoy doing”).

Many verbs of beginning, ceasing, and enduring take a supplementary participle. The participle is generally in the present tense.

ἐπαυσάμεθα τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.

We ceased **doing this**.

πάσομεν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο ποιοῦντας.

We shall stop them (from) **doing this**.

We shall stop their **doing this**.

These participles must be translated by the English *gerund*, not the English participle.

The verb *ἄρχω*, which in the middle voice means “begin,” can take either a supplementary participle or an infinitive, with a difference in meaning.

ἀρξόμεθα τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.
We shall begin **by doing this.**

ἀρξόμεθα τοῦτο ποιεῖν.
We shall begin **to do this.**

The supplementary participle with this verb states the first of a series of actions (e.g., “We shall begin by doing this, then we shall do that”); the infinitive indicates the beginning of a single action, and is usually in the present tense.

Here are the Principal Parts of three verbs whose meaning is usually completed by a supplementary participle:

λανθάνω, λήσω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα, —, —, —, “escape the notice of (+ *acc.*)”
φθάνω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθασα or ἔφθην, —, —, —, “act first; be first (in doing something); anticipate (someone)”
τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, —, —, —, “happen (to); hit the mark; (+ *gen.*) obtain”

The supplementary participle with *τυγχάνω* must be rendered by the appropriate English infinitive.

τυγγάνομεν τοῦτο ποιοῦντες. (*present participle*)
We happen **to be doing this.**

ἐτύχομεν τοῦτο ποιήσαντες. (*orist participle*)
We happened **to do this.**

ἐτύχομεν τοῦτο ποιοῦντες. (*present participle*)
We happened **to be doing this.**

The participle usually has the same aspect as the finite verb, but an aorist participle together with a present or imperfect indicative shows *prior action*:

τυγγάνομεν τοῦτο ποιήσαντες.
We happen **to have done this.**

English lacks verbs with the exact meaning of *λανθάνω* and *φθάνω*. Sentences with these verbs are best translated in two stages: a literal, if awkward, version, and then a more colloquial version. Note especially that the direct object in the Greek will be translated as a possessive or as the object of a preposition in English.

τοὺς φίλους λανθάνομεν τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.

We escape our friends' notice **doing this**.

We do this secretly from our friends.

We are doing this secretly from our friends.

τοὺς φίλους ἐλάθομεν τοῦτο ποιήσαντες.

We escaped our friends' notice **doing this**.

We did this secretly from our friends.

τοὺς φίλους φθάνομεν τοῦτο ποιοῦντες.

We anticipate our friends (**in**) **doing this**.

We do this before our friends.

We are doing this before our friends.

τοὺς φίλους { ἐφθάσαμεν } τοῦτο ποιήσαντες.
{ ἔφθημεν }

We anticipated our friends (**in**) **doing this**.

We "beat" our friends doing this.

We did this before our friends.