## PRINCIPAL PARTS OF GREEK VERBS in CORE VOCABULARY STEMS ENDING in PALATALS

Paradigm for principal parts of Greek verbs:

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Meaning
		augment	reduplication	reduplication	augment	
$\underline{\text{stem}} + \boldsymbol{\omega}$	<u>stem</u> + $\sigma\omega$	$+ \underline{stem} + \sigma \alpha$	$+ \underline{\text{stem}} + \kappa \alpha$	+ <u>stem</u> + μαι	+ <u>stem</u> + θע	
<u>λύ</u> ω	<u>λύ</u> σω	ἔ <u>λυ</u> σα	λέ <u>λυ</u> κα	λέ <u>λυ</u> μαι	ἐ <u>λύ</u> θην	loosen

Verbs whose stems end in palatals have present stems which end in  $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\chi$ , or  $\sigma\sigma$  (=  $\tau\tau$  in Attic).

The stems of these verbs go through a fairly predictable set of changes:

 $+ \sigma \rightarrow \xi$ , therefore  $-\xi$ - in future and aorist

+  $\kappa \rightarrow \chi$ , therefore - $\chi$ - in perfect active

+  $\mu \rightarrow \gamma \mu$ , therefore - $\gamma \mu$ - in perfect middle

 $+ \theta \rightarrow \chi \theta$ , therefore  $-\chi \theta$ - in a orist passive

Example: ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦργμαι, ἤρχθην

## Vowels:

augmented, lengthened or reduplicated:

 $\alpha$  or  $\varepsilon \rightarrow \eta$  (except after  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\rho$ , where  $\alpha \rightarrow \overline{\alpha}$ )

Consonants:

reduplicated:

φ → πεφχ → κεχθ → τεθσ → ἐσ-

Regular verbs. Not all verbs are attested in all tenses, moods, and voices, but the following verbs normally form their stems regularly: ἀπαλλάσσω (release, escape), ἄρχω (rule), δέχομαι (welcome), διαλέγω (discuss), διώκω (pursue), εἴργω (confine), ἐλέγχω (refute), ἐξελέγχω (refute), ἥκω (have come, be present), λέγω (say, speak), προσδέχομαι (accept), προσήκω (have arrived), προστάσσω (place at), συντάσσω (arrange), τάσσω (arrange), τεύχω (build), ὑπάρχω (begin, exist), φυλάσσω (guard). Verbs with stems which violate the above rules are listed below, with the irregular part(s) underlined. While many verbs lack one or more principal parts, or are simply not attested in some forms, lack of a particular part does not in itself constitute a violation. A verb must display an irregular formation to be listed here. Most irregularities involve changes in the vowels in the stem.

Present ἄγω <u>ἀνοίγνυμι δείκνυμι διδάσκω</u>	Future ἄξω ἀνοίξω δείξω διδάξω	Aorist <u>ňγαγον</u> <u>ἀνέωξα</u> ἔδειξα ἐδίδαξα	Perfect Active ἦχα <u>ἀνέωχα</u> δέδειχα δεδίδαχα	Perfect Middle ἦγμαι δέδειγμαι δεδίδαγμαι	Aorist Passive ἤχθην ἀνεώχθην ἐδείχθην ἐδιδάχθην		Meaning lead, bring open show teach
ἐπείγω	<u>ἐπείξομαι</u>	ἤπειξά		ἤπειγμαι	ἐπείχθην		press hard (mid: hurry)
ἔρχομαι (see mixed stem verbs) ἔχω (see mixed stem verbs)							
<u>ίκνέομαι</u>	<b>ἕξομαι</b>	<u>ίκόμην</u>		ἶγμαι			come
<u>λαγχάνω</u>	<u>λήξομαι</u>	<u>ἔλαχον</u>	<u>εἴληχα</u>	<u>εἴληγμαι</u>	<u>ἐλήχθην</u>		obtain by a lottery
μάχομαι (see v	vowel stem verbs)						
οἴχομαι	<u>οἰχήσομαι</u>						be gone
πάσσω (see dental stem verbs)							
<i>/</i> <b>·</b>	ixed stem verbs)	"		( )			
πλήσσω	πλήξω	ἔπληξα	<u>πέπληγα</u>	πέπληγμαι	<u>ἐπλήγην</u>		strike
πράσσω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγμαι	ἐπράχθην		do
<u>τίκτω</u> τρέχω (see mir	<u>τέξομαι</u> xed stem verbs)	<u>ἔτεκον</u>	<u>πέπραγα</u> <u>τέτοκα</u>				give birth
τυγχάνω <u>φεύγω</u>	<u>τεύξομαι</u> φεύξομαι	<u>ἔτυχον</u> ἔφυγον	<u>τετύχηκα</u> πέφευγα			happen	(+ <i>part</i> .) hit, meet, have (+ <i>gen</i> .) flee, run away

Verbs with the suffix  $-\sigma\kappa$ - drop it after the present tense and then form the remaining stems from the preceding vowel:

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Meaning		
<u>ἁλίσκομαι</u>	ἁλώσομαι	<u>ἑάλων</u>	<u>ἑάλωκα</u>			be taken		
<u>ἀποθνήσκω</u> (see mixed stem verbs)								
<u>ἀρέσκω</u>	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα			ἠρέσθην	please		
<u>γιγνώσκω</u>	γνώσομαι	<u>ἔγνων</u>	<u>ἔγνωκα</u>	<u>ἔγνωσμαι</u>	ἐγνώσθην	come to know, learn		
<u>εὑρίσκω</u>	εύρήσω	<u>εὗρον</u>	<u>εΰρηκα</u>	<u>εὕρημαι</u>	<u>εὑρέθην</u>	find		
<u>μιμνήσκω</u>	μνήσω	ἔμνησα		μέμνημαι	<u>ἐμνήσθην</u>	remember		