

Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Gender	Number	Case
P=Present	A=Active	I=Indicative	1=1 <sup>st</sup>	M=Masculine	S=Singular	N=Nominative
I=Imperfect	M=Middle	S=Subjunctive	2=2 <sup>nd</sup>	F=Feminine	P=Plural	G=Genitive
F=Future	P=Passive	M=Imperative	3=3 <sup>rd</sup>	N=Neuter		D=Dative
A=Aorist	Mp=M or P	O=Optative		Mn=M or N		A=Accusative
T=Perfect	Md=M Deponent	P=Participle				V=Vocative
L=Pluperfect	Pd=P Deponent	N=Infinitive				Na=N or A
R=Future Perfect	Mpd=Mp Deponent					Nv=N or V

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+σ	+θ
<b>Labial</b>	π	β	φ	ψ	φθ
<b>Velar</b>	κ	γ	χ	ξ	χθ
<b>Dental</b>	τ	δ	θ	σ	σθ

- Reduplicated aspirate is unvoiced. (e.g., φ → πεφ, χ → κεχ, θ → τεθ). This applies to iota reduplication too.
- Tau drops off if it is the last letter of a word. (e.g., ὄναματ → ὄναμα).
- Nu drops out before sigma. (e.g., πανς → πας).

P#	Primary Active	TAI	Secondary Active	Imperative Active	μ Verbs PAI
1S	–	–	v [– for 1AAI] [v or μ for Optative]		μ
2S	ις	ς	ς	[– for PAM, 2AAM, TAM] [αv for 1AAM] [θι or τι for APM] [– or ε for μPAM] [θι or ς for μAAM]	ς
3S	ι	–(v)	–(v) [– for API]	τω	σι(v)
1P	μεν	μεν	μεν		μεν
2P	τε	τε	τε	τε	τε
3P	νσι(v)	νσι(v) or v	v [σαν for API] [σαν or εν for optative]	τωσαν	ασι(v)

P#	Primary Middle	Secondary Middle	Imperative Middle
1S	μοι	μην	
2S	σαι	σο	σο [ι 1AMM]
3S	ται	το	σθω
1P	μεθα	μεθα	
2P	σθε	σθε	σθε
3P	νται	ντο	σθωσαν

Indicative	Subjunctive	Infinitive	Imperative	Participle	Optative
ο, ε, ε, ο, ε, ο	ω, η, η, ω, η, ω	ε	ε	ο	ο

	Past	Present	Future
<b>Undefined Aspect</b>	*Aorist Tense*	Present Tense	*Future Tense*
<b>Continuous Aspect</b>	Imperfect Tense	*Present Tense*	Future Tense?
<b>Perfect Aspect</b>	Pluperfect Tense	*Perfect Tense*	Future Perfect Tense



	Short Vowel	Spurious Diphthong	Long Vowel
<b>A-Type</b>	Short α	N/A	Long α
<b>E-Type</b>	ε	ει*	η
<b>O-Type</b>	ο	ου*	ω

- A spurious diphthong is ει or ου that was created by contraction or lengthening.
- Spurious diphthongs are marked ει\* and ου\*
- Step 1: Delete the 2<sup>nd</sup> letter of the diphthong if it is υι, ει\*, or ου\*.
- Step 2: Contract the 1<sup>st</sup> two letters. Use the table above to find the result:
  - Row of the letter that came first, except O-Type if either starting vowel is O-Type.
  - Long vowel column, except use spurious diphthong column if (εε, οο, εο, or οε).
- Step 3: If end up with three letters, delete the middle letter.
- Exception to contraction: ο + η → ω by the rules, but often → οη instead.
- The tense stems of μι verbs always end in a vowel that only contracts in 2AAN.

	1M	1F	2MF	2N	3MF	3N	3 (Stem ending in)
SN	ς	–	ς	v / –	ς	–	– (v, ρ, σ, or οvt)
SG	ου	ς	υ	υ	ος	ος	
SD	ι sub	ι sub	ι sub	ι sub	ι	ι	
SA	v	v	v	v / –	α	–	– / α / v (F or ι)
SV	–	–	ε	ε / v	ς / –	–	
PNv	ι	ι	ι	α	ες	α	
PG	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	
PD	ις	ις	ις	ις	σι(v)	σι(v)	
PA	ς	ς	υς	α	ας	α	ες (ι)

1<sup>st</sup> Declension: Stem ends in alpha or eta.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Declension: Stem ends in omicron.

3<sup>rd</sup> Declension: Stem ends in a consonant.

	See Table	Noun	Adjective	Finite Verb	Participle	Infinitive	Comments
<b>Augment</b>	10			X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When? Absolute past time only, so (Indicative mood) AND (Aorist, Imperfect, or Pluperfect Tense).</li> <li>Pluperfect often doesn't augment, because it already has one change at the front of the word (i.e., reduplication).</li> <li>Where? Compound verbs → Augment between preposition and tense stem.</li> <li>How? Consonant → Prepend epsilon. Vowel → Lengthen (see table 10). Some diphthongs don't augment.</li> </ul>
<b>Reduplication</b>	2, 10			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When? Perfect aspect only.</li> <li>Where? Compound verbs → Augment between preposition and tense stem.</li> <li>How? Vowel → Like augment. Consonant → Epsilon reduplication (e.g., λ → λελ).</li> <li>Reduplicated aspirate becomes unvoiced (e.g., φ → πεφ) as described in the table of stops (table 2).</li> <li>Consonant cluster → Prepend epsilon (e.g., γν → εγν), except stop + λ or ρ → reduplicate stop (e.g., γρ → γεγρ).</li> </ul>
<b>Stem</b>	11	1 Stem	3 Gender Stems	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What? Stem depends on gender for words that have multiple genders (e.g., adjectives and pronouns).</li> <li>What? Verb stem depends on tense and voice. Independent of mood.</li> <li>What? Principle parts indicate the tense stems: PA11S, FA11S, AA11S, TA11S, TMp11S, API1S</li> </ul>
<b>Tense Formative ("TF")</b>	11			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TF depends on tense and voice.</li> <li>If indicative TF has ≥2 letters, 2<sup>nd</sup> form exists that drops initial TF consonant (2TA, 2LA, 2AP, 2FP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except 2AA and 2AM, which completely eliminate the TF.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Liquid verbs have stems ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ ("Liquids <b>May Not Run</b>"). → Different TF if TF begins with sigma.</li> <li>If TF ends in a vowel, always drop the final vowel of the TF in the subjunctive mood (e.g., θη → θ in the subjunctive)</li> </ul>
<b>Connecting Vowel ("C.V.")</b>	4			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When? Always use a CV in the subjunctive mood. (No exceptions!)</li> <li>When? Ω Verbs: Always unless (1) TF ends in a vowel, (2) Perfect Middle/Passive, or (3) Pluperfect Middle/Passive</li> <li>When? μτ Verbs: Never unless TF ends in a consonant.</li> <li>What? Depends on mood, person, and number as described in table 4.</li> </ul>
<b>Mood Formative Morpheme</b>	12			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optative mood uses iota or ιη as mood formative immediately before the personal ending.</li> <li>Verbs without person (e.g., participles and infinitives) use a morpheme. Middle morph except (1) active voice or (2) AP.</li> </ul>
<b>Personal Ending ("PE")</b>	3			X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary PE except (1) Imperative mood → Imperative PE, (2) Optative mood or absolute past time → Secondary PE.</li> <li>Active endings are used in the active voice and the aorist passive. Otherwise, use middle endings.</li> </ul>
<b>Case Ending</b>	8	X	X		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anything with case uses a case ending.</li> </ul>

α →	η
ε →	η
ι →	ι
ο →	ω
υ →	υ

T&V	TS	Tense Formative	
		Default TF	Exceptions to Tense Formative in Various Moods (If TF ends in a vowel, drop final vowel in the subjunctive mood)
PA	P	–	
PMp	P	–	
IA	P	–	
IMp	P	–	
FA	FA	σ [εσ for liquid]	
FM	FA	σ [εσ for liquid]	
IAA	AA	σα [α for liquid]	Indicative Mood: κα for some μτ verbs. α → ε in 3S for all verbs.
IAAM	AA	σα [α for liquid]	
2AA	AA	–	
2AAM	AA	–	
TA	TA	κ	Indicative Mood: κα for all verbs (but κε in 3S).
LA	TA	κει	
RA	TA	σ [εσ for liquid]	
TMp	TMp	–	
LMp	TMp	–	
RMp	TMp	σ [εσ for liquid]	
AP	AP	θη	Participles and Optative Mood: θε
FP	AP	θης	

Morpheme (Underlined vowel replaces preceding vowel)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active &amp; Aorist Passive Participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perfect M &amp; N: τ</li> <li>Perfect F: υια</li> <li>All other M &amp; N: ντ</li> <li>All other F: νσα</li> </ul> </li> <li>Middle &amp; Passive Participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M &amp; N: μενο</li> <li>F: μενη</li> </ul> </li> <li>Active &amp; Aorist Passive Infinitives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAN, FAN, 2AAN: εν</li> <li>μτPAN, TAN, APN: ναι</li> <li>1AAN: ι</li> <li>μτ2AAN: εναι (the ε contracts)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Middle &amp; Passive Infinitives: σθαι</li> </ul>

Sources used throughout:

- W.D. Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek*, Zondervan 1993.
- W.D. Mounce, *The Morphology of Biblical Greek*, Zondervan 1994.
- H.W. Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, rev. G.M. Messing, Harvard 1984.

Sources limited to specific tables:

- D.A. Black, *It's Still Greek to Me*, Baker 1998. Idea of table 5.
- L.M. Fields, "Those Pesky Contract Verbs," Paper at ETS National Meeting 2001. Parts of tables 6&7.

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See review slides for explanations.