GREEK VERB ENDINGS for the INDICATIVE

PRIMARY PERSONAL ENDINGS									
-ω conjugation active			-μι conjugation active			middle voice			
	Singular	Plural		<u>Singular</u>	Plural		Singular	<u>Plural</u>	
1.	-ω	-ομεν	1.	-μι	–μεν	1.	-μαι	–μεθα	
2.	-εις	-ετε	2.	- 5	-τ ε	2.	-σαι	$-\sigma\theta$ ε	
3.	– ει	-ουσι	3.	-σι	-ασι	3.	$-\tau \alpha \iota$	-νται	
 = present tense for -ω conjugation -σ- + these endings = future tense of all verbs 			 = present tense for -μι conjugation -(κ)α- + these endings = perfect of all verbs 1st singular ending -α 3rd singular ending -ε 			 = middle primary tense endings of all verbs The future tense adds -σ- before these endings. The perfect middle never uses the -(κ)α- marker. 			
SECONDARY PERSONAL ENDINGS									
	- ω conjugation active			-μι conjugation active			middle voice		
	Singular	Plural		<u>Singular</u>	Plural		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
1.	-ov	-ομεν	1.	-v	–μεν	1.	-μην	–μεθα	
2.	-ες	-ετε	2.	- 5	-τε	2.	-σο	-σθε	
3.	3–	-ov	3.	_	-σαν	3.	-το	-ντο	
• = imperfect tense for $-\omega$ conjugation • = strong (2 nd) aorist tense for $-\omega$ conjugation			 = imperfect tense for -μι conjugation = aorist tense for -μι conjugation weak (1st) aorist adds -σα- + these endings: 1st singular ending -σα 3rd singular ending -σε 3rd plural -σα- + -σαν → -σαν. intransitive/passive aorist = -(θ)η- + these endings pluperfect = (sg) -κη -κης -κει, (pl) ε- + endings 			•	= middle secondary tens The pluperfect middle n	se endings of all verbs never uses the $-(\kappa)\alpha$ - marker.	

STEMS

Most verbs build on their present stem, but some verbs build on their agrist stem. To mark the perfect or pluperfect, duplicate the initial sound of the stem. To mark secondary tenses, add an augment to the beginning of the stem.

INFINITIVE

- active:
 - Present and Aorist
 - $-\omega$ conjugation: $-\varepsilon \iota \nu$
 - μι conjugation: -ναι
 - The weak/1st agrist of any verb adds $-\sigma\alpha + -\nu\alpha\iota \rightarrow -\sigma\alpha\iota$.
 - o Future
 - All verbs add $-\sigma$ +- $\epsilon i \nu$ (from $-\omega$ conjugation).
 - o Perfect
 - All verbs add $-(\kappa)\alpha + -\nu\alpha\iota \rightarrow -(\kappa)\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ (from $-\mu\iota$ conjugation).
- middle: -σθαι
 - O All verbs in all tenses use $-\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ to designate the infinitive in the middle voice.

IMPERATIVE

- o 2nd person: same endings as (secondary) indicative
 - except 2^{nd} singular active : $-\varepsilon$ or $-\theta \iota$
 - except weak/1st aorist: 2^{nd} singular: -ov (active) $-\sigma\alpha\iota$ (middle)
- ο 3rd person: singular: $-\tau\omega$ (active) $-\sigma\theta\omega$ (middle) plural: $-v\tau\omega v$ (active) $-\sigma\theta\omega v$ (middle)

SUBJUNCTIVE

- All verbs form the subjunctive mood with augmented (ω/η) primary endings.
 - o active: $-\omega \eta \zeta \eta \omega \mu \epsilon \nu \eta \tau \epsilon \omega \sigma \iota$ (augmented - ω conjugation active endings).
 - ο middle: $-\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $-\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ $-\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $-\omega\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ $-\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $-\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ (augmented primary endings).

OPTATIVE

- All verbs form the optative mood by adding an -1- before secondary personal endings.
 - $\circ\quad$ active: $\mu\iota$ conjugation secondary endings
 - (except - ω verbs use - μ l for the 1st singular and 3rd plural - $\sigma\alpha\nu$ often reduces to - ν)
 - o middle: secondary endings