

A Return to Prof. Goodwin's 8-Class Verb System:
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Written: October 10, 2023

INTRODUCTION:

Greek verbs can be divided up into 8 distinct classes. We will be using the standard which was established in the 19th century in *An Elementary Greek Grammar* by William W. Goodwin, originally published in 1870.

WHO IS GOODWIN?

Professor Goodwin was born 9 May 1831 and studied classical Greek with textbooks written in Latin. He graduated with his BA at age 20 and then obtained his Ph.D. at age 24 at Harvard College. From 25 to 29 years old, Goodwin tutored at Harvard College. Then in 1860 he was promoted to *Eliot Professor of Greek Literature*, a position which he held until his retirement at age 70 in 1901. During these years, Goodwin was an editor for the 7th edition of the Scott's and Liddell's Greek/English Lexicon and wrote several textbooks on the Greek language. He was at Harvard College during the years of Professor William James, who was the founder of the American Study of Psychology, and several other leading scholars of the late 19th century.

THE EIGHT CLASSES:

In the 8 classes, both 1st and 2nd aorist verbs appear mostly without a clear connection between class and 1st or 2nd aorist group. The classes are *morphological classes*, opposed to the 1st and 2nd aorist distinction, which separates the aorist verbs based on which set of endings they entail and whether or not the verb contains a sigma or sigma-alpha. These 8 classes are categorizing the verbs in a different way, based on the *roots* of each verb and how they change based on tense in a certain fixed pattern.

We can examine our own English language and find a regular verb *create* in the past tense becomes *created*. Another regular verb *walk* becomes *walked*. We call these verbs the Simple Class or Class I since they have regular simple endings. In Greek, these will be verbs which follow a pattern of adding sigma alpha to the original stem and normal 1st aorist endings.

Other verbs have vowel patterns which change depending on the tense. For example, the verb *eat* becomes *ate*, *meet* → *met*, *lead* → *led*, *read* → *read*, *sing* → *sang*, *throw* → *threw*, *know* → *knew*, *take* → *took*, *run* → *ran*, *awake* → *awoke*, etc. We will classify these verbs into a separate class in Greek to match our English examples. We will call these verbs the Lengthened Stem or Class II.

There are other verbs in English, which do not add an *-ed* but instead add a *-t* ending. Although the English equivalent is not identical to the Greek T Class, we can use these types of verbs as an example of how English has a similar process of differing patterns. The verb *feel* becomes *felt* with the vowel becoming shorter with the attached *t* instead of *ed* ending. We can call this the T Stems or Class III. Other verbs in the Class III would include: *sleep* → *slept*, *creep* → *crept*, *leap* → *lept*, etc.

There are some English verbs which attach the letters *-en* to the stem to form the past perfect. These are similar to the N Class in Greek, which is Class V. These English verbs include *fall* → *fallen*, *forget* → *forgotten*, *forbid* → *forbidden*, *steal* → *stolen*, *awake* → *awoken*, *arise*

→ *arisen*, *beat* → *beaten*, *bite* → *bitten*, *break* → *broken*, *hide* → *hidden*, *overtake* → *overtaken*, *shake* → *shaken*, *swell* → *swollen*, *write* → *written*, etc. In Greek, we find words like μανθάνω have the N in the present and lose it in the future and 2nd aorist past. This pattern is not exactly what we find in English, where the *-en* is added in the perfect tense and absent in the present stems, but it is close enough to help us understand how Greek works and what we are learning about with Greek verb classes.

Other English verbs have the stem change completely, like the verb *bring* → *brought*, which follows neither the pattern of Class II which would have created *brang*, a word still uttered by hillbillies today, or the Class I, which would have created *bringed*, a word still uttered by small children. Instead, this verb changes the entire stem from *bring* to *brough-* before adding the final *-t*. This verb will be viewed as irregular, since it follows no certain pattern. Other irregular verbs include *bet*, *spit*, *cut*, *cost*, etc., which all never change in the past or present forms.

Kindly note that after Harvard's Eliot Professor Goodwin retired, his replacement Professor Herbert W. Smyth restructured the 8 verb classes into only 6 verb classes, combining classes 1, 2, and 7 into a single group called Class I. As a result, each other class (namely, classes 3 to 8) got bumped back a digit or two. So, Goodwin's Class III became Smyth's Class II. Goodwin's Class IV became Smyth's Class III. Then lastly, Goodwin's Class VIII became Smyth's Class VI. Because Goodwin was more careful to differentiate between his classes 1, 2, and 7, in this textbook, we will be using Goodwin's 8-Class System in order to help us understand the differences in each class better. Although Smyth wasn't *wrong*, per se, to organize them differently in his textbook, because there is the option to use different systems, the preference of the author of this textbook is to use Goodwin's original work, which was standard from the mid-1800's to the early 1900's nationwide.

<u>Goodwin's Classes</u>	<u>Smyth's Classes</u>
CLASS I	CLASS I
CLASS II	CLASS I (as a section of the group)
CLASS III	CLASS II
CLASS IV	CLASS III
CLASS V	CLASS IV
CLASS VI	CLASS V
CLASS VII	CLASS I (as a section of the group)
CLASS VIII	CLASS VI

SECTION 1: The Main Verb

CLASS I: Unchanged Stems (like regular verbs in English ending in *-ed*).

The first class of verbs in Greek has the same stem in the present form as the several past tenses and the future tense. For instance, λύω (I loose) is a Class I verb since it does not change or alter

its stem in the 1st aorist tense. These are the verbs which use the same present stem in the past tense, only adding the augment to the front and the sigma/alpha to the end.

Present Active Indicative Forms:

λύω	I loose	λύομεν	we loose
λύεις	thou loosest	λύετε	ye loose
λύει	he / she / it looseth	λύουσιν	they loose

1st Aorist Active Verbal Forms:

ἔλυσα	I loosed	ἐλύσαμεν	we loosed
ἔλυσας	thou loosedst	ἐλύσατε	ye loosed
ἔλυσε	he / she / it loosed	ἔλυσαν	they loosed

Part of Class I verbs contains a subcategory of certain verbs which retain the original stem but use a doubled consonant instead of the beta, pi, or phi plus the sigma.

βλέπω → ἔβλεπσα = ἔβλεψα

γράφω → ἔγραφσα = ἔγραψα

In this class, βλέπω (I see) is a Class I verb since the 1st aorist stem βλεπ- is and is the same βλεπ- stem as the present stem. Examples of Class I verbs are βλέπω (I see) and γράφω (I write), κτλ. The Class I verbs are 100% 1st aorist verbs by default.

CLASS II:

Lengthened Stems (like in English *sing* → *sang/sung*, or *eat* → *ate*, or *throw* → *threw*, etc.). We should expect almost 100% 2nd aorist verbs in this class, with the only exception being the 1st aorist asigmatic (no sigma!) as in μένω → ἔμεινα.

These are verbs which have different vowel lengths in the present and aorist forms. Some types of verbs have lengthened vowels in the present stem, which shorten in the other tenses. For example, the verb λείπω (I leave) with the diphthong in the middle becomes the 2nd aorist ἔλιπον (I left) with a short iota in the past tense. In the same way, other verbs like μένω (I remain), which have a short vowel in the present stem, become the 1st asigmatic aorist ἔμεινα (I remained) with a diphthong in other tenses. Either the vowel length is shortened or lengthened in Class II verbs. Compare the present to the aorist past tense of these two sample verbs and notice the changes in vowel length.

Present Active Indicative Paradigm: Long Diphthong ει.

λείπω	I leave	λείπομεν	we leave
λείπεις	thou leavest	λείπετε	ye leave
λείπει	he/she/it leaveth	λείπουσι(ν)	they leave

2nd Aorist Active Indicative Paradigm: Short Vowel ι.

ἔλιπον	I left	ἐλίπομεν	we left
ἔλιπες	thou leftest	ἐλίπετε	ye left
ἔλιπε(ν)	he /she /it left	ἔλιπον	they left

Note how the vowel goes from long to short above, like English examples *meet* → *met*, *lead* → *led*, etc. Notice how all these English examples have a diphthong in the present tense become shorter in the past tense.

English Examples:

1. PRESENT: Today James meets his boss today.
PAST: Yesterday James met his boss.
2. PRESENT: Ceasar leads the army to battle against the Germans.
PAST: Many years ago, Ceasar led the army to victory, declaring, “*Veni, vidi, vici!*”

The same phenomenon happens here in English as we see in Greek for Class II verbs.

Present Active Indicative: Short Vowel

μένω	I remain	μένομεν	we remain
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μένεις	thou remainest	μένετε	ye remain
μένει	he /she /it remaineth	μένουσι	they remain

1st Aorist Asigmatic Paradigm: Long Diphthong ει.

ἔμεινα	I remained	ἐμείναμεν	we remained
ἔμεινας	thou remainedst	ἐμείνατε	ye remained
ἔμεινε(ν)	he/she/it remained	ἔμειναν	they remained

Note here how the vowel goes from short to long, opposite of the first example. These verbs are similar to the English present verb *to be* going from a single *e* to a diphthong with a double *ee* in the past perfect form *been*. In the same way, *be* changes into *been*, μένω becomes ἔμεινα.

- A. The second class of verbs in Greek has a different vowel gradation in the present stem than in the past and/or future. These verbal stems end in mutes. For instance, μένω and λείπω are Class II verbs since their aorist stems have a different length of vowel than in their present stems. Note: nu and pi are both mutes, thus the change in vowel gradation. Compare: μένω (I remain) → ἔμεινα (I remained) and λείπω (I leave) → ἔλιπον (I left). Examples of Class II verbs are μένω, λείπω, ἀποκτείνω.
- B. There are also 6 distinct verbs which end in -εω, which are part of this class. Originally these verbs contained the digamma, historical 6th letter of the original alphabet, which has since dropped out. Note: The digamma is also called stigma in later times and remained in use for numerical purposes.

Before and After the Digamma Dropped Out:

νέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> νέω (to swim)

θέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> θέω (to run)

πλέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> πλέω (to sail)

πνέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> πνέω (to breathe)

ρέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> ρέω (to flow)

χέ~~Ϝ~~ω ---> χέω (to pour)

CLASS III: T Class.

The third class is made up of verb stems ending in a simple labial consonant, namely: β, π, φ, which add a τ in the present verbal form but nix the τ in all other tenses. An example can be found in English verbs ending in *-t* instead of *-ed*. Unlike the English, which has the *-t* only in

the past tense, the Greek will have the τ only in the present tense. The τ will be missing in all other tenses.

For instance, κόπτω (I strike) is a Class III verb since it ends in a -πτω in the present. Note that the τ will only be in the present form. Example: κόπτω (I strike) only includes the τ in the present. Once in the past or future the τ disappears. The 1st aorist becomes ἔκοψα [*ἔκοψα] (I struck) and κόψω [*κόψω] (I shall strike).

Compare the following charts.

Present Active Indicative Paradigm: there is a tau.

τύπτω	I strike	τύπτομεν	we strike
τύπτεις	thou strikest	τύπτετε	ye strike
τύπτει	he/she/it striketh	τύπτουσιν	they strike

1st Aorist Active Indicative Paradigm: there is no tau.

ἔτυψα	I struck	ἐτύψαμεν	we struck
ἔτυπας	thou struckest	ἐτύπατε	ye struck
ἔτυψε(ν)	he/she/it struck	ἔτυπαν	they struck

CLASS IV: Iota Class.

The fourth class includes all verbs which include a proto form with the iota in the original stem before *metathesis* occurred. Historically the verb βαίνω (I go/walk) used to be *βανιω with the iota after the nu. At some point in time, the iota jumped to the other side of the nu to get the form we find today.

Present Active Indicative Paradigm: with the ι in the stem.

βαίνω	I go	βαίνομεν	we go
βαίνεις	thou goest	βαίνετε	ye go
βαίνει	he/she/it goeth	βαίνουνσι(ν)	they go

2nd Aorist Athematic Indicative Paradigm: no iota.

ἔβην	I went	ἔβημεν	we went
ἔβης	thou wentest	ἔβητε	ye went
ἔβη	he/she/it went	ἔβησαν	they went

Present Active Indicative Paradigm: Proto βάλιω → βάλλω.

βάλλω	I throw	βάλλομεν	we throw
βάλλεις	thou throwest	βάλλετε	ye throw
βάλλει	he/she/it throweth	βάλλουσι	they throw

2nd Aorist Active Indicative Paradigm:

ἔβαλον	I threw	ἐβαλομεν	we threw
ἔβαλες	thou threwest	ἐβάλετε	ye threw
ἔβαλεν	he/she/it threw	ἔβαλον	they threw

All of these above should be viewed as having a historical iota which switched places into the middle of the present stem and does several other unique moves in the other tenses.

CLASS V: N Class.

The fifth class include all the verbs which added a -ν / -μ, and/or -αν to the original stem.

A. Examples include the famous classical forms of μανθάνω (I learn) and λαμβάνω (I get), which include spurious nasals between the 2nd and 3rd consonants of their root stems. Note how the μαθ- becomes μανθ- (with the nu jammed between the alpha and theta) and the λαβ- becomes λαμβ- (with a spurious mu jammed between the alpha and beta). In Modern Greek we find the nasals in certain cases dropped back out in the first positions and are replaced with the purer forms μαθαίνω (I learn) and in the longer form of καταλαβαίνω (I understand), where the nasals are no longer included in the standard spelling of the present forms. Modern Greek still has the nasal in λαμβάνω (I get), even though καταλαμβάνω (I understand), the same stem with a prefix, loses the mu in the present form and becomes καταλαβαίνω (I understand). Kindly notice how the final nasal is always retained in all these forms in Classical and Modern forms.

Example #1.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative: a nasal is inserted between the first alpha and theta.

μα <u>ν</u> θάνω	I learn	μα <u>ν</u> θάνομεν	we learn
μα <u>ν</u> θάνεις	thou learnest	μα <u>ν</u> θάνετε	ye learn
μα <u>ν</u> θάνει	he/she/it learneth	μα <u>ν</u> θάνουσιν	they learn

Compare to the Modern Standard Greek forms: no nasal between the first alpha and theta.

μαθαίνω	I'm learning	μαθαίνουμε	we're learning
μαθαίνεις	you're learning	μαθαίνετε	you guys are learning
μαθαίνει	he's learning	μαθαίνουν	they're learning

In both Classical and Modern Greek, the 2nd aorist forms only include the pure stems: ἔμαθον and ἔλαβον, even though Modern Greek ends in -α (έμαθα and έλαβα) opposed to the Classical forms.

Classical Greek 2nd Aorist Active Indicative: the nasals all disappear.

ἔμαθον	I learned	ἐμάθομεν	we learned
ἔμαθες	thou learnedst	ἐμάθετε	ye learned
ἔμαθε(ν)	he/she/it learned	ἔμαθον	they learned

Modern Standard Greek Aorist Active Indicative: the nasals all disappear.

έμαθα	I learned	μάθαμε	we learned
έμαθες	you learned	μάθατε	you guys learned
έμαθε	he/she/it learned	έμαθαν	they learned

Example #2.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

λαμβάνω	I get	λαμβάνομεν	we get
λαμβάνεις	thou gettest	λαμβάνετε	ye get
λαμβάνει	he/she/it getteth	λαμβάνουσιν	they get

Modern Greek Present Active Indicative:

λαμβάνω	I'm getting	λαμβάνουμε	we're getting
λαμβάνεις	you're getting	λαμβάνετε	you guys are getting
λαμβάνει	he/she/it is getting	λαμβάνουν	they're getting

Classical Greek 2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

ἔλαβον	I gat	ἐλάβομεν	we gat
ἔλαβες	thou gattest	ἐλάβετε	ye gat
ἔλαβεν	he/she/it gat	ἔλαβον	they gat

Modern Standard Greek Aorist Active Indicative:

έλαβα	I got	λάβαμε	we got
έλαβες	you got	λάβατε	you guys got
έλαβε	he/she/it got	έλαβαν	they got

Example #3.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

καταλαμβάνω	I understand	καταλαμβάνομεν	we understand
καταλαμβάνεις	thou understandest	καταλαμβάνετε	ye understand
καταλαμβάνει	he/she/it understandeth	καταλαμβάνουσιν	they understand

Modern Greek Present Active Indicative:

καταλαμβάνω	I'm understanding	καταλαμβάνουμε	we're understanding
καταλαμβάνεις	you're understanding	καταλαμβάνετε	you're understanding
καταλαμβάνει	he/she/it is understanding	καταλαμβάνουν	they're understanding

Classical Greek 2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

κατέλαβον	I understood	κατελάβομεν	we understood
κατέλαβες	thou understoodest	κατελάβετε	ye understood
κατέλαβεν	he/she/it understood	κατέλαβον	they understood

Modern Standard Greek Aorist Active Indicative:

κατάλαβα	I understood	καταλάβαμε	we understood
κατάλαβες	you understood	καταλάβετε	you understood
κατάλαβε	he/she/it understood	κατάλαβαν	they understood

B. So far, the Class V forms which we have looked at included a 1st nasal which was inserted in the middle of the stem (i.e. λαμβ- and μανθ-) as well as a 2nd nasal at the ending (i.e. -αν). Besides these more complex Class V verbs, there are some verbs which only have an -ν or -αν attached to *the end* of the present form of the stem without anything inserted in the middle.

Examples of the simpler forms of Class V include: πίνω (I drink) → ἔπιον (I drank), ἀμαρτάνω (I err) → ἤμαρτον (I erred), etc. In all these cases the -ν or -αν is only in the present form of the stem. Let us examine the present and past forms of the Greek word for *to drink* in both classical and modern forms.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

πίνω	I drink	πίνομεν	we drink
πίνεις	thou drinkest	πίνετε	ye drink
πίνει	he/she/it drinketh	πίνουνσιν	they drink

Modern Standard Greek Present Active Indicative:

πίνω	I am drinking	πίνουμε	we're drinking
πίνεις	you're drinking	πίνετε	you're drinking
πίνει	he/she/it is drinking	πίνουν	they're drinking

Classical Greek 2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

ἔπιον	I drank	ἐπίομεν	we drank
ἔπιες	thou drankest	ἐπίετε	ye drank
ἔπιεν	he/she/it drank	ἔπιον	they drank

Modern Standard Greek Aorist Active Indicative:

ήπια	I drank	ήπαμε	we drank
ήπιες	you drank	ήπιατε	you guys drank
ήπιε	he/she/it drank	ήπιαν	they drank

CLASS VI: -SK/-ISK Class.

The sixth class include all verbs which added either a -σκω or -ίσκω to the original stem.

Example #1. The verb εὐρίσκω (I find) is a Class VI verb since the present stem end in -ίσκω, which equals the stem εὐρ + ίσκω. Note: the 2nd aorist form εὔρον (I found) does not have the -ίσκω attached anymore, neither does the future form εὐρήσω (I shall find) have the constituent -ίσκω anymore attached.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

εὐρίσκω	I find	εὐρίσκομεν	we find
εὐρίσκεις	thou findest	εὐρίσκετε	ye find
εὐρίσκει	he/she/it findeth	εὐρίσκουσιν	they find

Modern Standard Greek Present Active Indicative:

βρίσκω	I'm finding	βρίσκουμε	we're finding
βρίσκεις	you're finding	βρίσκετε	you're finding
βρίσκει	he/she/it is finding	βρίσκουν	they're finding

Look closely at how both Classical and the Modern shortened forms include the ISK in the present forms. Then compare to how they are missing in the past tense.

Classical Greek 2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

εὔρον	I found	εὔρομεν	we found
εὔρες	thou foundest	εὔρετε	you guys found
εὔρεν	he/she/it found	εὔρον	they found

Modern Standard Greek Aorist from the original Perfect Tense:

βρήκα	I found	βρήκαμε	we found
βρήκας	you found	βρήκατε	you guys found
βρήκε	he/she/it found	βρήκαν	they found

In the case of this example, the Modern Greek verb retains the archaic stem from the perfect tense, εὔρηκα (I have found) → βρήκα (I found) which has not been formally taught in this

textbook or class yet. The following chart is an illustration of how the classical perfect chart just became a little bit shorter in the modern form.

Classical Perfect → Modern Standard Greek Aorist Past Tense:

εὔρηκα → βρήκα	I have found	εὔρηκαμεν → βρήκαμε	we have found
εὔρηκας → βρήκας	thou hast found	εὔρηκατε → βρήκατε	ye have found
εὔρηκε → βρήκε	he hath found	εὔρηκαν → βρήκαν	they have found

Example #2. This example will only be from the Classical and Koine Period, since the modern Greek word ξέρω replaces γινώσκω in normal everyday speech. Look carefully at how the ISK is present in the present tense and absent everywhere else.

Classical Present Active Indicative:

γινώσκω	I know	γινώσκομεν	we know
γινώσκεις	thou knowest	γινώσκετε	ye know
γινώσκει	he/she/it knoweth	γινώσκουσιν	they know

2nd Aorist Athematic Active Indicative:

ἔγνων	I knew	ἔγνωμεν	we knew
ἔγnows	thou knewest	ἔγνωτε	ye knew
ἔγνω	he/she/it knew	ἔγνωσαν	they knew

CLASS VII: E Class.

The seventh class include all the verbs whose stem end in -ε. For instance, φιλέω (I kiss / am friends with) is a Class VII verb since the stem ends in an epsilon. Note: the aorist form ἐφίλησα (I kissed) and the future form φιλήσω (I shall kiss) have a lengthened η instead of the short ε stem-ending.

Classical Uncontracted Original Form of Present Active Indicative:

φιλέω	I kiss	φιλέομεν	we kiss
φιλέεις	thou kissest	φιλέετε	ye kiss
φιλέει	he kisseth	φιλέουσιν	they kiss

Modern Standard Greek:

φιλώ	I'm kissing	φιλούμεν	we are kissing
φιλάς	you're kissing	φιλάτε	you guys are kissing
φιλά	he/she/it is kissing	φιλούν	they are kissing

Classical Greek 1st Aorist Active Indicative: with the long η.

ἐφίλησα	I kissed	ἐφίλησαμεν	we kissed
ἐφίλησας	thou kissedst	ἐφίλησατε	ye kissed
ἐφίλησεν	he/she/it kissed	ἐφίλησαν	they kissed

Modern Standard Greek: with the retention of long η.

φίλησα	I kissed	φίλησαμε	we kissed
φίλησες	you kissed	φίλησατε	you guys kissed
φίλησε	he/she/it kissed	φίλησαν	they kissed

CLASS VIII: Mixed Class.

The eighth class is a hodgepodge of everything which is random or somehow irregular to the other seven distinct classes of verbs. We find here a lot of 2nd aorist verbs, some 2nd aorist which were confused with 1st aorist to the extent of approx. 50% 1st and 50% 2nd aorist in usage.

Example #1. Pay close attention to the stem change entirely in the following verb.

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

λέγω	I say	λέγομεν	we say
λέγεις	thou sayest	λέγετε	ye say
λέγει	he/she/it saith	λέγουσι(ν)	they say

Modern Greek Present Active Indicative:

λέω	I'm saying	λέμε	we're saying
λες	you're saying	λέτε	you guys are saying
λέει	he/she/it is saying	λένε	they're saying

Classical 2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

εἶπον	I said	εἶπομεν	we said
εἶπες	thou saidst	εἶπετε	ye said
εἶπε	he/she/it said	εἶπον	they said

Modern Standard Greek:

είπα	I said	είπαμε	we said
είπες	you said	είπατε	you guys said
είπε	he/she/it said	είπαν	they said

Example #2. The stem for the verb ὁράω (I see) is altered significantly in the other tenses. The new stem -ιδ appears in the past tense apparently coming from the present form ὁράω. We find that εἶδον (I saw) is regularly used in place of the aorist ἔβλεψα (I saw) which comes from the stem βλέπω. In Modern Greek, there has been a complete reinsertion of the aorist past tense εἶδον (I saw) in the place of the 1st aorist form ἔβλεψα (I saw).

Classical Greek *Uncontracted* Present Active Indicative:

ὁράω	I behold	ὁράομεν	we behold
ὁράεις	thou beholdest	ὁράετε	ye behold
ὁραει	he/she/it beholdeth	ὁράουσιν	they behold

Classical Greek Present Active Indicative:

βλέπω	I see	βλέπομεν	we see
βλέπεις	thou seest	βλέπετε	ye see
βλέπει	he/she/it seeth	βλέπουσιν	they see

Modern Standard Greek Present Form:

βλέπω	I'm seeing	βλέπουμε	we're seeing
βλέπεις	you're seeing	βλέπετε	you're seeing
βλέπει	he's seeing	βλέπουν	they're seeing

2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

εἶδον	I saw	εἶδομεν	we saw
εἶδες	thou sawest	εἶδοτε	ye saw
εἶδε	he/she/it saw	εἶδον	they saw

Modern Standard Greek Aorist Chart:

είδα	I saw	είδαμεν	we saw
είδες	you say	είδατε	ye saw
είδε	he/she/it saw	είδαν	they saw

Example #3. Notice how similar the Classical Greek form of the middle deponent verb is to the present Modern Standard Greek usage. The deponent form is only in the present. In the aorist, we find regular primary active endings. With this strange feature and the entire change of the stem from present to past tense, we categorize the verb in Class VIII with the random ones.

Present Active Indicative:

ἔρχομαι	I come	ἐρχόμεθα	we come
ἔρχῃ	thou comest	ἔρχεσθε	ye come
ἔρχεται	he cometh	ἔρχονται	they come

Modern Greek Present Active Indicative:

ἔρχομαι	I'm coming	ἐρχόμαστε	we are coming
ἔρχεσαι	you're coming	ἔρχεστε	you are coming
ἔρχεται	he/she/it is coming	ἔρχονται	they are coming

2nd Aorist Active Indicative:

ἦλθον	I came	ἦλθομεν	we came
ἦλθες	thou camest	ἦλθετε	ye came
ἦλθε	he/she/it came	ἦλθον	they came

Modern Greek Aorist:

ἦρθα	I came	ἦρθαμεν	we came
ἦρθες	you came	ἦρθατε	ye came
ἦρθε	he/she/it came	ἦρθαν	they came

SECTION 2: The Participle

1. CLASS I:

Example #1. Present Active Participle Paradigm for λύω| Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
gen.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
dat.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
acc.	λύοντα	λύουσιν	λύον
nom.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
gen.	λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων
dat.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)
acc.	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

Present Middle/Passive Participle Paradigm for λύω | Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
gen.	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
dat.	λυομένῳ	λυομένῃ	λυομένῳ
acc.	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον
nom.	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
gen.	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
dat.	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
acc.	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα

1st Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for λύω | Class I, Unchanged Stems: ἔλυσα.

λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
λύσαντι	λυσάσῃ	λύσαντι
λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν
λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων
λύσασιν	λυσάσαις	λύσασιν
λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for λύω | Class I, Unchanged Stems: ἔλυσα.

λυσάμενος	λυσαμένη	λυσάμενον
λυσαμένου	λυσαμένης	λυσαμένου
λυσαμένῳ	λυσαμένῃ	λυσαμένῳ
λυσάμενον	λυσαμένην	λυσάμενον

λυσάμενοι	λυσάμεναι	λυσάμενα
λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων
λυσαμένοις	λυσαμέναις	λυσαμένοις
λυσαμένους	λυσαμένας	λυσάμενα

Example #2. Present **Active** Participle Paradigm for βλέπω | Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	βλέπων	βλέπουσα	βλέπον
gen.	βλέποντος	βλεπούσης	βλέποντος
dat.	βλέποντι	βλεπούση	βλέποντι
acc.	βλέποντα	βλέπουσαν	βλέπον
nom.	βλέποντες	βλέπουσαι	βλέποντα
gen.	βλεπόντων	βλεπουσῶν	βλεπόντων
dat.	βλέπουσι(ν)	βλεπούσαις	βλέπουσι(ν)
acc.	βλέποντας	βλεπούσας	βλέποντα

Present **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for βλέπω | Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	βλεπόμενος	βλεπομένη	βλεπόμενον
gen.	βλεπομένου	βλεπομένης	βλεπομένου
dat.	βλεπομένῳ	βλεπομένη	βλεπομένῳ
acc.	βλεπόμενον	βλεπομένην	βλεπόμενον
nom.	βλεπόμενοι	βλεπόμεναι	βλεπόμενα
gen.	βλεπομένων	βλεπομένων	βλεπομένων
dat.	βλεπομένοις	βλεπομέναις	βλεπομένοις
acc.	βλεπομένους	βλεπομένας	βλεπόμενα

1st Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for βλέπω | Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	βλέψας	βλέψασα	βλέψαν
gen.	βλέψαντος	βλεψάσης	βλέψαντος
dat.	βλέψαντι	βλεψάσῃ	βλέψαντι
acc.	βλέψαντα	βλέψασαν	βλέψαν
nom.	βλέψαντες	βλέψασαι	βλέψαντα
gen.	βλεψάντων	βλεψασῶν	βλεψάντων
dat.	βλέψασιν	βλεψάσαις	βλέψασιν
acc.	βλέψαντας	βλεψάσας	βλέψαντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for βλέπω | Class I, Unchanged Stem:

nom.	βλεψάμενος	βλεψαμένη	βλεψάμενον
gen.	βλεψαμένου	βλεψαμένης	βλεψαμένου
dat.	βλεψαμένῳ	βλεψαμένῃ	βλεψαμένῳ
acc.	βλεψάμενον	βλεψαμένην	βλεψάμενον
nom.	βλεψάμενοι	βλεψάμεναι	βλεψάμενα
gen.	βλεψαμένων	βλεψαμένων	βλεψαμένων
dat.	βλεψαμένοις	βλεψαμέναις	βλεψαμένοις
acc.	βλεψαμένους	βλεψαμένας	βλεψάμενα

Example #3.

1st Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for δακρύω | Class I, Unchanged Stems:

δακρύσας	δακρύσασα	δακρύσαν
δακρύσαντος	δακρυσάσης	δακρύσαντος
δακρύσαντι	δακρυσάση	δακρύσαντι
δακρύσαντα	δακρύσασαν	δακρύσαν

δακρύσαντες	δακρύσασαι	δακρύσαντα
δακρυσάντων	δακρυσασῶν	δακρυσάντων
δακρύσασιν	δακρυσάσαις	δακρύσασιν
δακρύσαντας	δακρυσάσας	δακρύσαντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for δακρύσω | Class I, Unchanged Stems:

δακρυσάμενος	δακρυσαμένη	δακρυσάμενον
δακρυσαμένου	δακρυσαμένης	δακρυσαμένου
δακρυσαμένῳ	δακρυσαμένη	δακρυσαμένῳ
δακρυσάμενον	δακρυσαμένην	δακρυσάμενον

δακρυσάμενοι	δακρυσάμεναι	δακρυσάμενα
δακρυσαμένων	δακρυσαμένων	δακρυσαμένων
δακρυσαμένοις	δακρυσαμέναις	δακρυσαμένοις
δακρυσαμένους	δακρυσαμένας	δακρυσάμενα

2. CLASS II:

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for λείπω | Class II, Lengthened Stems:

nom.	λιπών	λιποῦσα	λιπόν
gen.	λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
dat.	λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
acc.	λιπόντα	λιποῦσαν	λιπόν
nom.	λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι	λιπόντα
gen.	λιπόντων	λιπουσών	λιπόντων
dat.	λιποῦσιν	λιπούσαις	λιποῦσιν
acc.	λιπόντας	λιπούσας	λιπόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for λείπω | Class II, Lengthened Stems:

nom.	λιπόμενος	λιπομένη	λιπόμενον
gen.	λιπομένου	λιπομένης	λιπομένου
dat.	λιπομένῳ	λιπομένῃ	λιπομένῳ
acc.	λιπόμενον	λιπομένην	λιπόμενον
nom.	λιπόμενοι	λιπόμεναι	λιπόμενα
gen.	λιπομένων	λιπομένων	λιπομένων
dat.	λιπομένοις	λιπομέναις	λιπομένοις
acc.	λιπομένους	λιπομένας	λιπόμενα

3. CLASS III:

1st Aorist **Active** Participle for κόπτω | Class III, T Class:

κόψας	κόψασα	κόψαν
κόψαντος	κοψάσης	κόψαντος
κόψαντι	κοψάση	κόψαντι
κόψαντα	κόψασαν	κόψαν

κόψαντες	κόψασαι	κόψαντα
κοψάντων	κοψασῶν	κοψάντων
κόψασιν	κοψάσαις	κόψασιν
κόψαντας	κοψάσας	κόψαντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle for κόπτω | Class III, T Class:

nom.	κοψάμενος	κοψαμένη	κοψάμενον
gen.	κοψαμένου	κοψαμένης	κοψαμένου
dat.	κοψαμένῳ	κοψαμένη	κοψαμένῳ
acc.	κοψάμενον	κοψαμένην	κοψάμενον

nom.	κοψάμενοι	κοψάμεναι	κοψάμενα
gen.	κοψαμένων	κοψαμένων	κοψαμένων
dat.	κοψαμένοις	κοψαμέναις	κοψαμένοις
acc.	κοψαμένους	κοψαμένας	κοψάμενα

4. CLASS IV:

1st Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for κομίζω | Class IV, Iota Class:

κομίσας	κομίσασα	κομίσαν
κομίσαντος	κομισάσης	κομίσαντος
κομίσαντι	κομισάση	κομίσαντι
κομίσαντα	κομίσασαν	κομίσαν
κομίσαντες	κομίσασαι	κομίσαντα
κομισάντων	κομισασῶν	κομισάντων
κομίσασιν	κομισάσαις	κομίσασιν
κομίσαντας	κομισάσας	κομίσαντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle for κομίζω | Class IV:

nom.	κομισάμενος	κομισαμένη	κομισάμενον
gen.	κομισαμένου	κομισαμένης	κομισαμένου
dat.	κομισαμένῳ	κομισαμένη	κομισαμένῳ
acc.	κομισάμενον	κομισαμένην	κομισάμενον
nom.	κομισάμενοι	κομισάμεναι	κομισάμενα
gen.	κομισαμένων	κομισαμένων	κομισαμένων
dat.	κομισαμένοις	κομισαμέναις	κομισαμένοις
acc.	κομισαμένους	κομισαμένας	κομισάμενα

Asigmatic 1st Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for κρίνω | Class IV, Iota Class: ἔκρινα.

κρίνας	κρίνασα	κρίναν
κρίναντος	κρινάσης	κρίναντος
κρίναντι	κρινάση	κρίναντι
κρίναντα	κρίνασαν	κρίναν
κρίναντες	κρίνασαι	κρίναντα
κρινάντων	κρίνασῶν	κρινάντων
κρίνασιν	κρινάσαις	κρίνασιν
κρίναντας	κρινάσας	κρίναντα

Asigmatic 1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle for κρίνω | Class IV: ἔκρινα.

nom.	κρινάμενος	κριναμένη	κρινάμενον
gen.	κριναμένου	κριναμένης	κριναμένου
dat.	κριναμένῳ	κριναμένη	κριναμένῳ
acc.	κρινάμενον	κριναμένην	κρινάμενον

nom.	κρινάμενοι	κρινάμεναι	κρινάμενα
gen.	κριναμένων	κριναμένων	κριναμένων
dat.	κριναμένοις	κριναμέναις	κριναμένοις
acc.	κριναμένους	κριναμένας	κρινάμενα

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for βάλλω using the stem of ἔβαλον | Class IV:

nom.	βάλων	βάλουσα	βάλόν
gen.	βάλοντος	βαλούσης	βάλοντος
dat.	βάλοντι	βαλούση	βάλοντι
acc.	βάλοντα	βάλουσιν	βάλόν

nom.	βάλοντες	βάλουσαι	βάλοντα
gen.	βαλόντων	βαλουσῶν	βαλόντων
dat.	βάλουσι(ν)	βαλούσαις	βάλουσι(ν)
acc.	βάλοντας	βαλούσας	βάλοντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for βάλλω using the stem of ἔβαλον | Class IV:

nom.	βαλόμενος	βαλομένη	βαλόμενον
gen.	βαλομένου	βαλομένης	βαλομένου
dat.	βαλομένῳ	βαλομένη	βαλομένῳ
acc.	βαλόμενον	βαλομένην	βαλόμενον

nom.	βαλόμενοι	βαλόμεναι	βαλόμενα
gen.	βαλομένων	βαλομένων	βαλομένων
dat.	βαλομένοις	βαλομέναις	βαλομένοις
acc.	βαλομένους	βαλομένας	βαλόμενα

5. CLASS V:

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for μανθάνω | Class V, N Class:

μαθών	μαθοῦσα	μαθόν
μαθόντος	μαθούσης	μαθόντος
μαθόντι	μαθούση	μαθόντι
μαθόντα	μαθοῦσαν	μαθόν
μαθόντες	μαθοῦσαι	μαθόντα
μαθόντων	μαθουσῶν	μαθόντων
μαθοῦσι	μαθούσαις	μαθοῦσι
μαθόντας	μαθούσας	μαθόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Chart for μανθάνω | Class V, N Class:

μαθόμενος	μαθομένη	μαθόμενον
μαθομένου	μαθομένης	μαθομένου
μαθομένῳ	μαθομένη	μαθομένῳ
μαθόμενον	μαθομένην	μαθόμενον
μαθόμενοι	μαθόμεναι	μαθόμενα
μαθομένων	μαθομένων	μαθομένων
μαθομένοις	μαθομέναις	μαθομένοις
μαθομένους	μαθομένας	μαθόμενα

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for λαμβάνω | Class V, N Class:

λαβών	λαβοῦσα	λαβόν
λαβόντος	λαβούσης	λαβόντος
λαβόντι	λαβούση	λαβόντι
λαβόντα	λαβοῦσαν	λαβόν
λαβόντες	λαβοῦσαι	λαβόντα
λαβόντων	λαβουσῶν	λαβόντων
λαβοῦσι	λαβούσαις	λαβοῦσι
λαβόντας	λαβούσας	λαβόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Chart for λαμβάνω | Class V, N Class:

λαβόμενος	λαβομένη	λαβόμενον
λαβομένου	λαβομένης	λαβομένου
λαβομένῳ	λαβομένη	λαβομένῳ
λαβόμενον	λαβομένην	λαβόμενον

λαβόμενοι	λαβόμεναι	λαβόμενα
λαβομένων	λαβομένων	λαβομένων
λαβομένοις	λαβομέναις	λαβομένοις
λαβομένους	λαβομένας	λαβόμενα

6. CLASS VI:

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for πάσχω (root: πάθ-σκω) | Class VI, Inceptive Class:

παθών	παθοῦσα	παθόν
παθόντος	παθούσης	παθόντος
παθόντι	παθούση	παθόντι
παθόντα	παθοῦσαν	παθόν
παθόντες	παθοῦσαι	παθόντα
παθόντων	παθουσῶν	παθόντων
παθοῦσι	παθούσαις	παθοῦσι
παθόντας	παθούσας	παθόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Chart for πάσχω (root: πάθ-σκω) | Class VI, Inceptive Class:

παθόμενος	παθομένη	παθόμενον
παθομένου	παθομένης	παθομένου
παθομένῳ	παθομένη	παθομένῳ
παθόμενον	παθομένην	παθόμενον
παθόμενοι	παθόμεναι	παθόμενα
παθομένων	παθομένων	παθομένων
παθομένοις	παθομέναις	παθομένοις
παθομένους	παθομένας	παθόμενα

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Chart for εὐρίσκω. Class VI, Inceptive Class:

εὐρών	εὐροῦσα	εὐρόν
εὐρόντος	εὐρούσης	εὐρόντος
εὐρόντι	εὐρούση	εὐρόντι
εὐρόντα	εὐροῦσαν	εὐρόν
εὐρόντες	εὐροῦσαι	εὐρόντα
εὐρόντων	εὐρουσῶν	εὐρόντων
εὐροῦσι	εὐρούσαις	εὐροῦσι
εὐρόντας	εὐρούσας	εὐρόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Chart for εὐρίσκω. Class VI, Inceptive Class:

εὐρόμενος	εὐρομένη	εὐρόμενον
εὐρομένου	εὐρομένης	εὐρομένου
εὐρομένῳ	εὐρομένη	εὐρομένῳ
εὐρόμενον	εὐρομένην	εὐρόμενον
εὐρόμενοι	εὐρόμεναι	εὐρόμενα
εὐρομένων	εὐρομένων	εὐρομένων
εὐρομένοις	εὐρομέναις	εὐρομένοις
εὐρομένους	εὐρομένας	εὐρόμενα

7. CLASS VII:

1st Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for φιλέω | Class VII, E Class:

φιλοῦν	φιλοῦσα	φιλοῦν
φιλοῦντος	φιλούσης	φιλοῦντος
φιλοῦντι	φιλούση	φιλοῦντι
φιλοῦντα	φιλοῦσαν	φιλοῦν
φιλοῦντες	φιλοῦσαι	φιλοῦντα
φιλούντων	φιλουσῶν	φιλούντων
φιλοῦσι(ν)	φιλούσαις	φιλοῦσι(ν)
φιλοῦντας	φιλούσας	φιλοῦντα

1st Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for φιλέω | Class VII, E Class:

φιλούμενος	φιλουμένη	φιλούμενον
φιλουμένου	φιλουμένης	φιλουμένου
φιλουμένῳ	φιλουμένη	φιλουμένῳ
φιλούμενον	φιλουμένην	φιλούμενον
φιλούμενοι	φιλούμεναι	φιλούμενα
φιλουμένων	φιλουμένων	φιλουμένων
φιλουμένοις	φιλουμέναις	φιλουμένοις
φιλουμένους	φιλουμένας	φιλούμενα

8. CLASS VIII:

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for ὁράω | Class VIII, Mixed Class:

εἰδών	εἰδοῦσα	εἰδόν
εἰδόντος	εἰδούσης	εἰδόντος
εἰδόντι	εἰδούσῃ	εἰδόντι
εἰδόντα	εἰδοῦσαν	εἰδόν
εἰδόντες	εἰδοῦσαι	εἰδόντα
εἰδόντων	εἰδουσῶν	εἰδόντων
εἰδοῦσι	εἰδούσαις	εἰδοῦσι
εἰδόντας	εἰδούσας	εἰδόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for ὁράω | Class VIII, Mixed Class:

εἰδόμενος	εἰδομένη	εἰδόμενον
εἰδομένου	εἰδομένης	εἰδομένου
εἰδομένῳ	εἰδομένῃ	εἰδομένῳ
εἰδόμενον	εἰδομένην	εἰδόμενον
εἰδόμενοι	εἰδόμεναι	εἰδόμενα
εἰδομένων	εἰδομένων	εἰδομένων
εἰδομένοις	εἰδομέναις	εἰδομένοις
εἰδομένους	εἰδομένας	εἰδόμενα

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for ἔρχομαι | Class VIII, Mixed Class:

ἐλθών	ἐλθοῦσα	ἐλθόν
ἐλθόντος	ἐλθούσης	ἐλθόντος
ἐλθόντι	ἐλθούσῃ	ἐλθόντι
ἐλθόντα	ἐλθοῦσαν	ἐλθόν
ἐλθόντες	ἐλθοῦσαι	ἐλθόντα
ἐλθόντων	ἐλθουσῶν	ἐλθόντων
ἐλθοῦσι	ἐλθούσαις	ἐλθοῦσι
ἐλθόντας	ἐλθούσας	ἐλθόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Chart for ἔρχομαι | Class VIII, Mixed Class:

ἐλθόμενος	ἐλθομένη	ἐλθόμενον
ἐλθομένου	ἐλθομένης	ἐλθομένου
ἐλθομένῳ	ἐλθομένη	ἐλθομένῳ
ἐλθόμενον	ἐλθομένην	ἐλθόμενον
ἐλθόμενοι	ἐλθόμεναι	ἐλθόμενα
ἐλθομένων	ἐλθομένων	ἐλθομένων
ἐλθομένοις	ἐλθομέναις	ἐλθομένοις
ἐλθομένους	ἐλθομένας	ἐλθόμενα

2nd Aorist **Active** Participle Paradigm for λέγω Class VIII, Mixed Class:

εἰπών	εἰποῦσα	εἰπόν
εἰπόντος	εἰπούσης	εἰπόντος
εἰπόντι	εἰπούσῃ	εἰπόντι
εἰπόντα	εἰποῦσαν	εἰπόν
εἰπόντες	εἰποῦσαι	εἰπόντα
εἰπόντων	εἰπουσῶν	εἰπόντων
εἰποῦσι	εἰπούσαις	εἰποῦσι
εἰπόντας	εἰπούσας	εἰπόντα

2nd Aorist **Middle/Passive** Participle Paradigm for λέγω | Class VIII, Mixed Class:

εἰπόμενος	εἰπομένη	εἰπόμενον
εἰπομένου	εἰπομένης	εἰπομένου
εἰπομένῳ	εἰπομένη	εἰπομένῳ
εἰπόμενον	εἰπομένην	εἰπόμενον
εἰπόμενοι	εἰπόμεναι	εἰπόμενα
εἰπομένων	εἰπομένων	εἰπομένων
εἰπομένοις	εἰπομέναις	εἰπομένοις
εἰπομένους	εἰπομένας	εἰπόμενα

Finis.