

Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Gender	Number	Case
P=Present	A=Active	I=Indicative	1=1 st	M=Masculine	S=Singular	N=Nominative
I=Imperfect	M=Middle	S=Subjunctive	2=2 nd	F=Feminine	P=Plural	G=Genitive
F=Future	P=Passive	M=Imperative	3=3 rd	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
Labial	π	β	φ	ψ	φθ
Velar	κ	γ	χ	ξ	χθ
Dental	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
Undefined Aspect	*Aorist Tense*	Present Tense	*Future Tense*
Continuous Aspect	Imperfect Tense	*Present Tense*	Future Tense?
Perfect Aspect	Pluperfect Tense	*Perfect Tense*	Future Perfect Tense

	Short Vowel	Spurious Diphthong	Long Vowel
A-Type	Short α	N/A	Long α
E-Type	ε	ει*	η
O-Type	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 2nd letter of the diphthong if it is υι, ει*, or ου*.
- Step 2: Contract the 1st 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)

1st Declension: Stem ends in alpha or eta.
2nd Declension: Stem ends in omicron.

3rd Declension: Stem ends in a consonant.

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

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

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.