

## Sorting Out the μι Verbs

Five μι verb rules:

- 1) **They usually reduplicate the first letter of the stem to form the present** (with ι following a reduplicated consonant).
  - note: vowel distinguishes present reduplication (δίδωμι) from perfect reduplication (δέδωκα)
- 2) **They don't usually use a connecting vowel in the indicative** (endings go right onto the stem).
  - exception: connecting vowel used in imperfect singular and future
- 3) **They use some different endings *only* in the present active indicative** (elsewhere they use normal endings)
  - note: “real” form of 2p. sing. middle ending re-surfaces (-σαι instead of -η)
- 4) **The vowel of the verb stem can lengthen, shorten, or drop out**
- 5) **Many μι verbs use κ as the tense marker in the aorists**
  - note: Perfects also use a κα tense marker. You can tell them apart by looking for the reduplication (using the vowel ε) on the perfect.

### Present Active Indicative endings

	μι verbs		thematic verbs	
1 <sup>st</sup> sing.	δίδωμι	μι	λύω	ω
2 <sup>nd</sup> sing.	δίδως	ς	λύεις	ς
3 <sup>rd</sup> sing.	δίδωσι(ν)	σι	λύει	ι
1 <sup>st</sup> plur.	δίδομεν	μεν	λύομεν	μεν
2 <sup>nd</sup> plur.	δίδοτε	τε	λύετε	τε
3 <sup>rd</sup> plur.	δίδοασι(ν)	ασι	λύουσι(ν)	νσι

### Stems of common μι verbs

μι verb	stem	aor.	comments
δίδωμι	δο	κ	
ἴσθημι	στα	σ	- reduplication becomes rough breathing in pres. and perf.
τίθημι	θε	κ	
δείκνυμι	δειχ	σ	- no κ in perf. (2 <sup>nd</sup> perf.) - no reduplication in present
ἀπόλλυμι	απο-λε	σ	- perf.: ἀπόλωλα (2 <sup>nd</sup> perf.) - no ι after reduplicated λ in present
ἀφίημι	αφη	κ	- no reduplication in present - perf. mid.: ἀφέωμαι (2 <sup>nd</sup> perf.)
φημί	φα	σ	- pres. 3 <sup>rd</sup> plu.: φάσιν - 1 <sup>st</sup> sing. the same in aor. and imperf. (ἔφη)

