Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

Grammar

The Principal Parts of the $-\mu\iota$ Verbs

The $-\mu i$ verbs are related to $\epsilon i \mu i$ and are very old verb forms in Greek.

They were in use at the time the New Testament was written, but have disappeared from modern Greek.

The $-\mu\iota$ verbs differ from verbs ending in $-\omega$ only in the Present, Imperfect, and 2nd Aorist tenses.

είμι is irregular.

Present	Future	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive	
εἰμι	έσομαι	_	—	_	_	be
ἀπολλυμι	ἀπολεσω ἀπολω	ἀπωλεσα	_	_	_	destroy
ἀπολλυμαι	ἀπολουμαι	ἀπωλομην	ἀπολωλα	_	_	perish
ἀφιημι	ϲἀφησω	άφηκα	—	ἀφεομαι	ἀφεθην	forgive
διδωμι	δωσω	έδωκα	δεδωκα	δεδομαι	ἐδοθην	give
ίστημι _	στησω —	ἐστησα ἐστην	 ἐστηκα	_ _	– cause to έσταθην	stand, put stand
συνιημι	συνησω	συνηκα	-	συνεομαι	συνεθην	understand
τιθημι	θησω	έθηκα	τεθεικα	τεθειμαι	ἐτεθην	place, put
φημι	_	_	_	_	_	say

 δ εικνυμι, I show, and other $-\nu\mu$ ι verbs, by the time of the New Testament, were already beginning to use the endings of verbs in $-\omega$, though some endings similar to those of $\tau_1 \theta \eta \mu_1$ may be encountered.

 $i\eta\mu$, I stand, occurs in the New Testament only as the compounds $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ iημi and συνiημi