

Μι-VERBS: INDICATIVE MODE

There are two main conjugations of Greek verbs: (1) the more frequent *ω*-conjugation (presented in previous sections), and (2) the *Μι*-conjugation, with Present Active Indicative endings in *-μι*. The key differences between these two Indicative mode verb conjugations may be observed through the following *Μι*-Verb distinctions:

Μι-VERB DISTINCTIONS

1. **Reduplication with “ι”** in the present stem (1st principle part), affecting all voices of the *Present* and *Imperfect* tenses, which are built on the present stem.
2. A **“longer” to “shorter” stem vowel shift** in the plural persons of the *Present* and *Imperfect Active* voices.
3. **“Long” stem vowels in the active voice of all Indicative tenses** (with the only exception noted in point 2, above), and **“short” stems vowels in the middle and passive voices of all tenses** except the Future tense, which retains a long stem vowel in all of its voices.
4. **“Μι-1” personal verb (“column”) endings** in the *Present Active Indicative*.
5. **Exhibit either “κ-Aorist active voice forms** (adding a “-κ-” suffix to the *Aorist* stem instead of the normal “σ”), plus the 3^α personal (“column”) endings. Or, they **possess “μ-Αorist” active voices**, which take 3⁰ personal verb endings.

* **NOTE:** Some *μ*-Verbs (e.g., *ἵστημι*) have a “*μ*-Αorist” form and also a normal 1st *Aorist* form with “-σ” stem suffix and 3^α personal verb endings (hence, both *ἔστην* and *ἔστησα*). *Μι*-Verbs also have some variations from one verb to the next, even within the the same mode, tense or voice. For a look at some of these variations, consult a comprehensive grammatical reference work.

6. Hence, *μ*-Verbs **differ in their 1st and 3rd principal parts** (see points 1 and 5, above).

