

Chapter Twelve

Present Indicative Verbs: present /

The present indicative reports (or asks about) an action (specified by the *base* of the verb) in *present time* and urges the listener to envision that action as a *process*. The *personal ending* specifies the person and number of the subject. The speaker will have chosen either active or middle personal endings to communicate active (“performing”) or middle (“experiencing”) nuances. In our iconographic shorthand, the present tense is comprised of the following four elements:

present / *base* /  / personal ending

Translation:

The process suggested by the process-marker may be

- contemporary process. “*He is running* <right now>.”
- habitual or customary process. “*He runs* every morning.”
- beginning of a process. “Watch out! The dam *is breaking*.” (“The dam is starting to break.”)

You will translate virtually every present indicative you encounter as either a contemporary process or a habitual/customary process. Present tense verbs that emphasize the beginning of a process are rare.

Time Marker: ∅

In Greek verbs *present is the default time*. That is, verbs are assumed to be in present time unless a past or future marker is added. In this text we will identify this default present time marker as ∅ (nothing). In subsequent chapters you will learn the specific markers that are added to mark past and future time. For now, you should train yourself to expect some time marker in every indicative verb. *Remember: In indicative verbs the absence of a specific time marker (∅) implies present time.*



Aspect Marker and Base

For the present tense, these two topics need to be discussed together. Over a period of many centuries and in many different isolated localities, Greeks added several different sounds to the verb *bases* to indicate *process aspect*. Some of these sounds, *process markers*, were simply attached to the base without changing it. Others were eventually blended with the base, obscuring the original base. Make sure you learn not only the process aspect markers, but also the changes they effect in the bases they are attached to.

The fusion of *process marker* and *base* (including any pronunciation changes that may have occurred) is called the *present* (or *process*) *stem*. I'll show you that stem in a *distinctive blue*.

1. Reduplication in iota.

One very old way of marking process aspect was to preface the base with a stutter syllable beginning with the first consonant of the base and containing the vowel iota. So, for example,

- The base *δο/* is prefaced with *δι/*, producing the process stem *διδο/*.
- Similarly, *στα/* becomes *σι/στα/*. The initial *σ* is softened to *'*, as often happens with initial *σ* in Greek. Hence, ἴσθημι [*σ/σ'ι/στα/μι*] (*ἴστα/*).
- And, *θε/* becomes *θι/θε/*. Hence, τίθημι [*θ/θ'ι/θε/μι*] (*τιθε/*). Grassman's Law (Remember the declension of *θρίξ*?) requires the de-aspiration of the initial *θ* in the original *θήνημι*.

You have already encountered the present tense forms of *δίδωμι*, *τίθημι*, and *ἴσθημι*. Now you see that in each of these verbs *the initial syllable advises us to view the action as a process*.

Practice hearing all the parts of these verbs:

- *διδό*ασιν [*σ/δι/δο/*N^a*σι(ν)*] = *present* /  / *give* / *they* <active>. Envision the notion *give/they* as a *process* in *present* time: "They are giving"; "they <often> give"; etc.
- *ἴστα*σθε [*σ/σ'ι/στα/σθε*] = *present* /  / *stand* / *y'all* <middle>
- *τιθη*σι (*τιθε/*) [*θ/θ'ι/θε/σι*] = *present* /  / *put* / *he* <active>
- *γίγν*ομαι [*σ/γι/γεν/ομαι*] = *present* /  / *become* / *I* <middle>. The *ε* of the base disappears. Linguistic shorthand is that the *e-grade* base became *zero-grade*.
- *πίπτ*ω [*σ/πί/πετ/ω*] = *present* /  / *fall* / *I* <active>. Here again the *ε* of the base disappears: The base shifts from *e-grade* to *zero-grade*.

Whenever you encounter a *reduplication in iota* at the beginning of a verb base, you are looking at a verb in process aspect. *When you encounter these same verbs in event or resultant-state aspect, they will not contain a reduplication in iota.*

2. The *y* sound.

Another mechanism for marking process aspect was to add the sound *y* to the end of the base. Since Greek in the historical period did not invent a letter to represent the sound *y*, it is clear that *y* had not survived as a discreet sound, but had been swallowed up into the base in various ways. The many changes of pronunciation that the sound *y* occasioned are present in several different written patterns.

Y added to bases ending in τ, δ, and θ → ζ.

Greek contains many present tense verbs that end in -άζω or -ίζω. In all present tense verbs of this sort, the ζ represents what was originally two separate sounds: The first was the final sound of the base (usually τ, δ, or θ); the second was *y*—the process aspect marker. So, for example,

κομίζω [ø/κομιδ/γ/ω]. I.e., present / convey /  / I <active>

ἀτιμάζω [ø/ἀτιμαδ/γ/ω]. I.e., present / dishonor /  / I <active>

Whenever you encounter a verb whose base appears to end in ζ, you are looking at a process aspect marker added to the final consonant of the base. *When verbs of this sort take event or resultant-state aspect, they do not add y to the base. Consequently, they do not contain ζ.*

Y added to bases ending in κ, γ, and χ → σσ (ττ in Attic).

Similarly, the sound represented by σσ (ττ in Attic) at the end of a verb base is actually a fusion of a final consonant of the base (κ, γ, or χ) + the process marker *y*. So, for example,

πρήσσω (Ionic) [ø/πρηγ/γ/ω]. I.e., present / do /  / I <active>

πράττω (Attic) [ø/πραγ/γ/ω]. I.e., present / do /  / I <active>

Whenever you encounter a verb whose base appears to end in σσ (ττ), you are looking at a process aspect marker combined with the final palatal of the base. *When these verbs occur in event or resultant-state aspect, they do not add y to the base. Consequently, they do not contain σσ (ττ).*

Y added to bases ending in ν or ρ.

When the process marker *y* was added to bases ending in ν or ρ, the vowel before the ν or ρ came to be heard as an iota diphthong. That is what has produced these present tense forms:

φαίνομαι [ø/φαν/γ/ομαι]. I.e., present / reveal /  / I <middle>

φθείρω [ø/φθερ/γ/ω]. I.e., present / destroy /  / I <active>

Whenever you encounter verbs whose lexical forms end in -είν/ω, αίν/ω, είρ/ω, or αίρ/ω, realize that the ι represents the *y* marker, which *will not occur in event or resultant-state forms of the verb.*

Y added to bases ending in λ.

When the process marker **y** was added to bases ending in **λ**, the resulting sound came to be spelled λλ.

βάλλω [ø/βαλ/υ/ω]. I.e., **present** / **throw** /  / I <active>

ἀγγέλλω [ø/ἀγγελ/υ/ω]. I.e., **present** / **announce** /  / I <active>

3. Nasal Infix (the n sound).

The *n*-sound in various permutations was often used as a process marker. Sometimes a simple *v* was added. Sometimes it included one of several vowels. Sometimes two *n* sounds were inserted.

Simple **v** added to the base.

φθάνω [ø/φθα/υ/ω]. I.e., **present/beat, anticipate** /  / I <active>

As always: *When you encounter forms of this verb in event or resultant-state aspect, they will not contain the process aspect marker v.*

The syllable **av** / **uv** / or **ve** / added to the base.

αἰσθάνομαι [ø/αἰσθ/αν/ομαι]. I.e., **present/perceive** /  / I <mid.>

ἀφικνέομαι [ø/ἀφ/ικ/νε/ομαι]. I.e., **present/arrive** /  / I <middle>

ἐλαύνω [ø/ἐλα/υν/ω]. I.e., **present/drive** /  / I <active>

Remember: None of these process markers will appear in any verb form that is not process aspect.

The syllable **vv** / added to the base.

Athematic presents are particularly prone to use this process marker.

δείκνυμι [ø/δεικ/νυ/μι]. I.e., **present** / **show** /  / I <active>

ὀλλυμι [ø/ὀλ/νυ/μι]. I.e., **present** / **destroy** /  / I <active>. (λν always becomes λλ.)

Double **v** (double nasal infix).

Some verbs take two *n*-sounds as their process marker. In some words both *n*-sounds are attached to the end of the base. In some, one is attached to the end while the other is inserted into the middle of the base.

κεράννυμι [ø/κερα/ννυ/μι]. I.e., **present/mix** /  / I <active>

λαμβάνω [ø/λανβ/αν/ω]. I.e., **present/take** /  / I <active>. (νβ always becomes μβ.)

λανθάνω [ø/λανθ/αν/ω]. I.e., **present/escape notice** /  / I <active>

μανθάνω [ο/μανθ/αν/ω]. I.e., present/learn /  /I <active>

τυγχάνω [ο/τυνχ/αν/ω]. I.e., present/happen /  /I <active>. (νχ always becomes γχ.)

4. The process marker τ.

Some verbs add τ to the base.

βλάπτω [ο/βλαβ/τ/ω]. I.e., present / harm /  /I <active>. (βτ always becomes πτ.)

κλέπτω [ο/κλεπ/τ/ω]. I.e., present / steal /  /I <active>

σκέπτομαι [ο/σκεπ/τ/ομαι]. I.e., present / examine /  /I <active>

5. E-Grade: Change of vowel grade to ε.

A few verbs indicate process aspect by inserting ε into the base. In a few verbs of this sort, α of the base is replaced by ε to indicate process aspect.

λείπω [ο/λειπ/ω]. I.e., present / leave /  /I <active>

ἔχω [ο/σ' εχ/ω]. I.e., present / have /  /I <active>. (The base is σχ/. The initial σ of the present σέχω changes to a rough breathing, as is common in Greek verbs. Then the rough breathing is de-aspirated per Grassman's Law. The same pattern is apparent in ἵστημι.)

τρέπω [ο/τρεαπ/ω]. I.e., present / turn /  /I <active>

6. The process marker / (ι)σκ/.

This marker (also used in Latin) leaves some traces in English vocabulary, where it also indicates process: obsolescent, adolescent, senescent. All these adjectives with the /sc/ marker indicate process: becoming obsolete; becoming adult; becoming senile.

εὕρισκω [ο/εύρ/ισκ/ω]. I.e., present / find /  /I <active>

πάσχω [ο/πΝ^αθ/ισκ/ω]. I.e., present / experience /  /I <active> (The aspiration from the lost θ has migrated to the κ, producing χ.)

ἀποθνήσκω [ο/ἀπο/θαν^να/ισκ/ω]. I.e., present / die /  /I <active> (The base θαν/ somehow came to be turned inside-out to θνα/. The α then lengthened, and the ι of ισκ was subscripted.) Notice that the final vowel of the base lengthens before the σκ marker. That is worth noting because when you encounter these verbs in aspects other than the process aspect, they may contain the original un-lengthened vowel.

7. Double process markers.

Several verbs exhibit combinations of the process markers we have already discussed.

Reduplication in iota & (ι)σκ/.

γινώσκω [ø/γι/γνω/σκ/ω]. I.e., present/*know*/  /I <active>

τιτρώσκω [ø/τι/τρω/σκ/ω]. I.e., present/*wound*/  /I <active>

μυμνήσκομαι [ø/μι/μνα/σκ/ομαι]. I.e., present/*remind*/  /I <middle>

Reduplication in iota & a nasal infix

πίμπλημι (πιμπλε/) [ø/πι/ν/πλε/μι]. I.e., present/*fill*/  /I <active>. (The combination νπ always becomes μπ. The final vowel of the base lengthens.)

πίμπρημι (πιμπρα/) [ø/πι/ν/πρα/μι]. I.e., present/*burn*/  /I <active>. The combination νπ always becomes μπ. The final vowel of the base lengthens.)

ὕφισχνέομαι [ø/ὕπ(ο)/σ'ι/σχ/νεομαι]. I.e., present/*promise*/  /I <middle>

E-Grade & nasal infix

τέμνω [ø/τα^εμ/ν/ω]. I.e., present / *cut* /  /I <active>. (When vowel gradation to ε occurs, α disappears.)

8. No process marker (ø).

Many—perhaps most—Greek verbs take no process marker. For these verbs process aspect is the default aspect just as present time is the default time. So, for these verbs the *absence* of a marker for event or resultant-state aspect implies process aspect.

A verb that has no time marker (ø), none of the process markers listed above (ø), and personal endings of the ω / ομαι or μι / μαι sort listed in the section that follow (“Personal Endings”), will be a present tense verb of this sort.

καλέω [ø/καλε/ø/ω]. I.e., present / *call* /  /I <active>

τιμάω [ø/τιμα/ø/ω]. I.e., present / *honor* /  /I <active>

λέγω [ø/λεγ/ø/ω]. I.e., present / *speak* /  /I <active>

εὐχόμαι [ø/εὐχ/ø/ομαι]. I.e., present / *pray* /  /I <middle>

φημί (φα/) [ø/φα/ø/μι]. I.e., present / *say* /  /I <active>

Personal Endings

You learned these personal endings in *Part One* (Chapters 6 and 8). I include them below for purposes of reference.

Indicative Verbs: Athematic Active

	Singular	Plural
1 st	ἴστημι (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /μ <u>ι</u>)	ἴσταμεν (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /μ <u>εν</u>)
2 nd	ἴστης (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /ς)	ἴστατε (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /τ <u>ε</u>)
3 rd	ἴστησι(ν) (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /σ <u>ι</u>)	ἰστάασι(ν) (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /Ν ^α σ <u>ι</u>)

Indicative Verbs: Athematic Middle

	Singular	Plural
1 st	ἴσταμαι (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /μ <u>αι</u>)	ἰστάμεθα (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /μ <u>ε</u> θ <u>α</u>)
2 nd	ἴστασαι (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /σ <u>αι</u>)	ἴστασθε (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /σ <u>θ</u> ε)
3 rd	ἴσταται (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /τ <u>αι</u>)	ἴστανται (ο/σ' ι/σ <u>τα</u> /ν <u>ται</u>)

Indicative Verbs: Thematic Active

	Singular	Plural
1 st	λούω [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ω</u>]	λούομεν [ο/λου/ο/ο <u>μεν</u>]
2 nd	λούεις [ο/λου/ο/ <u>εις</u>]	λούετε [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ετε</u>]
3 rd	λουει [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ει</u>]	λούουσι(ν) [ο/λου/ο/οΝ ^ο σ ^{ου} <u>σι</u>]

Indicative Verbs: Thematic Middle

	Singular	Plural
1 st	λούομαι [ο/λου/ο/ο <u>μαι</u>]	λούόμεθα [ο/λου/ο/ο <u>με</u> θ <u>α</u>]
2 nd	λούεαι (Attic: λούῃ or λούει) [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ε</u> σ <u>αι</u>]	λούεσθε [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ε</u> σ <u>θ</u> ε]
3 rd	λούεται [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ε</u> τ <u>αι</u>]	λούνται [ο/λου/ο/ <u>ο</u> ν <u>ται</u>]

What now?

At this stage of your knowledge you cannot expect to anticipate exactly what process marker a given verb base will take—just as you cannot anticipate whether it will take thematic or athematic endings. Even after you know Greek much better, some verb forms will surprise you. Languages have been subject to too many dialectical influences and too much idiosyncratic whimsy to be entirely predictable. Ultimately, you have to rely on lexica (dictionaries) and grammar books to provide the authoritative forms of any given verb.

I hear that that is the case with cars as well. If you want to know the exact form that a given 2006 Honda Civic takes, you have to check its serial number against some data bank to find which options it has. It may have a 4-cylinder or a 6-cylinder engine. Its radio may or may not include a CD player. It may have an automatic or a standard transmission. But if you actually look at that specific car, you can see what's there. You know it's got an engine: Count the spark plugs to figure out how many cylinders it has. If it has a clutch pedal, it has a standard transmission. Your grandmother may ask, "What's that thing in the dash?" A moment's contemplation will allow you to say, "It's a CD player" even if it looks different from any CD player you've ever seen.

So also with indicative verbs. They've all got four components. Sometimes those components involve options, but once you learn what the options are and what they look like, you'll be able to tell your grandmother or yourself just what options this particular verb form is equipped with. Once in a while you'll encounter a feature that baffles you, and you'll need to ask someone with more experience what that weird feature is. The simple fact, though, is that every Greek verb form comes equipped with 4 features: **time**, **aspect**, **meaning** (base), and **personal ending**. Once you identify those four features, you will be able to understand what the verb form means.

The exercise below gives you the bases and present tense forms of over 100 common verbs. Your task is to learn to automatically recognize the features of present tense verbs by studying each of these. It's rather like turning a five-year-old loose on a car lot and telling her to identify the features of 100 cars. "This one has 8 cylinders," you teach her after showing her how to check under the hood. "This one has electric windows. You can tell because it has buttons instead of cranks." "Station wagons never have convertible tops." By the time she has inventoried 100 cars, she'll be able to recognize the features with little thought. So also, you will learn to recognize the four features of present tense verbs by doing it over and over again.

- You know that none of them has a **time marker** because they are all present time verbs.
- You know that all of them will have personal endings either in **ω, ομαι**, or **μι, μαι** because those are the only options for 1st-person singulars in the present tense.
- The real challenge is distinguishing the **base** from the **process aspect marker**. At first this task may seem daunting. But since the base is given to you, half the job is done. Carefully consult

Chapter 12. Present Indicative Verbs

the options detailed in this chapter, and you'll pretty quickly learn to spot the process marker. You may wonder why this analysis is necessary. The answer is that in the coming chapters you are going to learn six more tenses, only one of which presents the action in **process aspect**. Consequently most of the forms you will learn will not contain process markers. Consider the verb δίδωμι (*ο/δι/δο/μι*), for example.

- Any form of this verb that does *not* stipulate process aspect will *not* include the marker **δι**. In fact, the only part that non-process forms have in common with process forms is the base **δο/**.
- If you learn δίδωμι only as δίδωμι, you won't recognize the non-process forms built around **δο/** as forms of *give*. But once you have trained yourself to see **δο/** as the core of δίδωμι, you will have little trouble recognizing it in the many forms that lack **δι/**.

Just as in *Part One* you learned to analyze every noun form you encountered with the particular goal of isolating the **noun base**, so in *Part Two* you will learn to analyze every verb you encounter—with the particular goal of isolating the **verb base**.

Summary and Review:

Before you move on to the exercise section, go back to the previous material and make a list of the process markers you can expect to find in the present tense. Keep that list handy until you don't need it any more.

Next, master the analysis of the following 15 present tense paradigms, whose patterns you will encounter in hundreds of present tense verbs.

If you see this pattern,	the process marker is		and the base is
δίδωμι	certainly	δι (reduplication in iota)	δο/
γίγνομαι	certainly	γι (reduplication in iota)	γ(ε)ν/
νομίζω	certainly	γ	νομιδ/
έτοιμάζω	certainly	γ	έτοιμαδ/
φυλάσσω (φυλάττω)	certainly	γ	φυλακ/
σημαίνω, αποκτείνω	certainly	γ	σημαν/, απο/κτεν/
έγείρω, μεγαίρω	certainly	γ	έγερ/, μεγαρ/
στέλλω	certainly	γ	στελ/
φθίνω	probably	ν	φθι/
ρήγνυμι	certainly	νν	ρήγν/

Greek Before Christmas

If you see this pattern,	the process marker is		and the base is
κρεμάννυμι	certainly	ννυ	κρεμα/
λανθάνω	certainly	ν ... αν	λαθ/
κόπτω	probably	τ	κοπ/
φάσκω	certainly	σκ	φα/
βιβρώσκω	certainly	βι...σκ (reduplication in iota and σκ)	βρο/
Any other pattern: [x/ω; x/ομαι, x/μι, x/μαι]	probably	ø	[x]/

Practice.

Okay. Get to work on the exercise below. In the “Analysis” column accurately identify the four components of each present tense verb and make sure you understand what each one means. Remember: The time marker for all present tense verbs is *ø*; the *base* in the analysis is (and must be) identical to that in the “Base” column; and the 1st-singular personal ending is obvious in the present form. So, your task is to accurately identify the *process marker*.

<i>Base</i>	Present	Analysis	Meaning
παυ/	παύω		stop
λυ/	λύω		loosen
κατάλυ/	καταλύω		release
κωλύ	κωλύω		prevent
κελευ/	κελεύω		bid, command
παιδευ/	παιδεύω		educate
πορευ/	πορεύομαι		travel, fare

Chapter 12. Present Indicative Verbs

<i>ἀκου/</i>	ἀκούω		hear
<i>ποιε/</i>	ποιέω		make, do
<i>αἰτε/</i>	αἰτέω		ask (a favor), demand
<i>αἶρε/</i>	αἶρέω		pick up, pick
<i>φιλε/</i>	φιλέω		love
<i>ζητε/</i>	ζητέω		seek, look for
<i>ἀπορε/</i>	ἀπορέω		be at a loss
<i>ἀνα/χωρε/</i>	ἀναχωρέω		withdraw, leave
<i>ἐξ/ήγε/</i>	ἐξηγέομαι		explain
<i>φοβε/</i>	φοβέω		terrify
<i>δια/νοε/</i>	διανοέομαι		contemplate
<i>τελε/</i>	τελέω		complete
<i>καλε/</i>	καλέω		call
<i>ἐπι/καλε/</i>	ἐπικαλέω		call upon
<i>πλε/</i>	πίμπλημι		fill
<i>θε/</i>	τίθημι		put
<i>τιμα/</i>	τιμάω		honor

Greek Before Christmas

<i>έρωτα/</i>	έρωτάω		ask (a question)
<i>βοα/</i>	βοάω		shout
<i>σιωπα/</i>	σιωπάω		be silent
<i>τολμα/</i>	τολμάω		dare
<i>χρα/</i>	χράομαι		use
<i>κτα/</i>	κτάομαι		obtain
<i>μηχανα/</i>	μηχανάομαι		contrive
<i>γελα/</i>	γελάω		laugh
<i>δρα/</i>	δράω		do, act, perform
<i>FeFa/</i>	έάω		allow
<i>δηλο/</i>	δηλόω		reveal, make clear
<i>όρα/</i>	όράω		see
<i>δυνα/</i>	δύναμαι		be able
<i>κρεμα/</i>	κρεμάννυμι		hang
<i>κερα/</i>	κεράννυμι		mix
<i>πρα/</i>	πίμπρημι		burn
<i>στα/</i>	ΐστημι		stand

Chapter 12. Present Indicative Verbs

<i>δο/</i>	δίδωμι		give
<i>μνα/</i>	μιμνήσκω		remind
<i>τρο/</i>	τιτρώσκω		wound
<i>γνο/</i>	γινώσκω		know
<i>δα/</i>	διδάσκω		teach
<i>πι/</i>	πίνω		drink
<i>φθα/</i>	φθάνω		anticipate, beat (+ participle)
<i>έλα/</i>	ελαύνω		drive
<i>διωκ/</i>	διώκω		pursue, prosecute
<i>σελκ/</i>	ἔλκω		drag
<i>λεγ/</i>	λέγω		speaking rationally
<i>σεχ/</i>	ἔχω		hold, have
<i>άρχ/</i>	ἄρχω		lead
<i>δεχ/</i>	δέχομαι		receive
<i>άγ/</i>	ἄγω		lead, act
<i>ρήγ/</i>	ρήγνυμι		break
<i>δεικ/</i>	δείκνυμι		show

Greek Before Christmas

<i>ἀν(α)/οιγ/</i>	ανοίγνυμι		open
<i>μιγ/</i>	μίννυμι		mix
<i>πρηγ/</i> <i>Attic: πραγ/</i>	πρήσσω Attic: πραττω		do, practice
<i>ἐκ/πληγ/</i>	ἐκπλήσσω Attic: ἐκπλήττω		amaze
<i>κηρυγ/</i>	κηρύσσω Att: κηρύττω		proclaim
<i>πεμπ/</i>	πέμπω		send
<i>τρεπ/</i>	τρέπω		turn
<i>γραφ/</i>	γράφω		draw, write
<i>θρεφ/</i>	τρέφω		nurture
<i>λιπ/</i>	λείπω		leave
<i>βλαβ/</i>	βλάπτω		harm
<i>θαφ/</i>	θάπτω		bury
<i>κοπ/</i>	κόπτω		cut, hack
<i>κλεπ/</i>	κλέπτω		steal
<i>ρίπ/</i>	ρίπτω		throw
<i>σκεπ/</i>	σκέπτομαι		look at, investigate
<i>λαβ/</i>	λαμβάνω		take

Chapter 12. Present Indicative Verbs

<i>τυχ/</i>	τυγχάνω		happen (to <participle>)
<i>λαθ/</i>	λανθάνω		escape notice (+ participle.)
<i>μαθ/</i>	μανθάνω		learn
<i>πιθ/</i>	πείθω		persuade
<i>νομιδ/</i>	νομίζω		consider, reckon
<i>κομιδ/</i>	κομίζω		convey
<i>ἐλπιδ/</i>	ἐλπίζω		hope
<i>θωμαδ/</i> <i>Attic: θαυμαδ/</i>	θωμάζω, θαυμάζω		marvel
<i>κολαδ/</i>	κολάζω		punish
<i>ἀ/τιμαδ/</i>	ἀτιμάζω		dishonor
<i>φεργαδ/</i>	ἐργάζομαι		work
<i>βιαδ/</i>	βιάζω		treat violently
<i>ταμ/</i>	τέμνω		cut
<i>κριν/</i>	κρίνω		judge
<i>σημαν/</i>	σημαίνω		signify
<i>ποιμαν/</i>	ποιμαίνω		herd, shepherd
<i>φαν/</i>	φαίνω		shine (Mid.: appear)

Greek Before Christmas

<i>τῆ</i>	τείνω		stretch
<i>ἀπο/κτῆ</i> /	ἀποκτείνω		kill
<i>γεν/</i>	γίγνομαι		become, happen
<i>βουλ/</i>	βούλομαι		want, decide
<i>στελ/</i>	στέλλω		send, dispatch
<i>ἀγγελ/</i>	ἀγγέλλω		announce
<i>σφαλ/</i>	σφάλλω		cause to slip
<i>βαλ/</i>	βάλλω		throw
<i>ὀλ/</i>	ὄλλυμι		destroy
<i>φθερ/</i>	φθείρω		corrupt, ruin
<i>ἐγερ/</i>	ἐγείρω		raise
<i>εὗρ/</i>	εὕρισκω		find
<i>φερ/</i>	φέρω		carry
<i>ἐρχ/</i>	ἔρχομαι		come