

Chapter Thirteen

Aorist Indicative Verbs: **past** /



Meaning

Components:

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

past /

base /



/ **personal ending**

Translation:

You will almost always translate an aorist indicative as a simple past tense in English: “he jumped;” “they ran;” “I saw.” Notice that these phrases really are the way that English captures photographic aspect in past time.

Past-time marker: the augment

A vowel sound prefixed to the base is the only past time marker that Greek contains. This vowel sound is called an **augment**, and it reveals itself in two forms, depending on whether the base of the verb begins with a vowel or a consonant.

Bases beginning with a consonant The syllable **ἐ** is prefixed to the base. This new syllable tells you very clearly—at the very beginning of the verb—that the action being reported occurred in the past. Grammarians call this form of the augment the **syllabic augment** because it comprises an entire syllable in the past time verb form. To set a verb in past time,

βαλ/ becomes **ἐ/βαλ**/.

δο/ becomes **ἐ/δο**/.

μεν/ becomes **ἐ/μεν**/.

Bases beginning with the semi-vowel digamma. The digamma always disappears between the augment and the first vowel of the base, and those two vowels contract. So,

φεπ/ becomes ειπ/ (**ἐ/φεπ/**).

φιδ/ becomes ειδ/ (**ἐ/φιδ/**).

Bases beginning with a vowel. You can probably anticipate that prefixing the syllable ἐ to a base beginning with a vowel would result in either lengthening or contraction. The actual result is not contraction, but lengthening. Grammarians call these lengthening augments found on bases beginning with vowels **temporal augments** because they affect the verbs' temporal meaning, but do not add a syllable to their form.

α and ε lengthen to η.

ο lengthens to ω.

υ and ι lengthen to long υ and ι in pronunciation. There is no change in the written form.

In analyses I will underline the initial vowel that lengthens. In addition, I will put a green dash (—) where you would expect to see the augment. This will remind you why the initial vowel lengthened.

ἐλθ/ becomes ἤλθ/ (—/**ἐλθ/**).

αἰσθ/ becomes ἤσθ/ (—/**αἰσθ/**).

οἶγ/ becomes ῥῖγ/ (—/**οἶγ/**).

ὕγιαν/ remains ὕγιαν/ (—/**ὕγιαν/**).

Note about compound verbs: You are aware that some verbs are compounds of a preposition (or, more accurately, an adverb) and a verb proper.

βάλλω (**βαλ/γ/ω**) means *I throw*.

καταβάλλω (**κατα/βαλ/γ/ω**) means *I throw down*.

ἐκβάλλω (**ἐκ/βαλ/γ/ω**) means *I throw out*.

Placing the augment at the very beginning of a compound would set *the adverb part* of the compound in past time.

ἐ/καταβαλ/ would say that somebody “throw down-ed”

Since Greeks wanted to attach the past tense meaning to the *verb* part of the compound, they placed the augment *at the beginning of the verb base proper*—i.e., between the adverb and the actual verb base. So, you will find

κατ/ε/βαλ/

ἐξ/ε/βαλ/ (ἐκ becomes ἐξ before a vowel.)

You have just learned the only way that Greek has of setting an action in past time. You will see the **augment** again when you learn how to set process and resultant-state statements in past time.



Event aspect marker

You learned seven common process markers for the present tense, and you may fear a similar task in this chapter. Relax! The task here is very simple. Greek has only **two event aspect markers**.

- **σ**. The vast majority of verbs indicate event aspect by adding **σ** to the **base**. Grammarians (exhibiting the imagination we are noted for) refer to all aorists that add **σ** as an event aspect marker as **Weak Aorists**, **First Aorists**, or **Sigmatic Aorists**.
- **ο**. A relatively few verbs were *strong* enough to resist the pervasive tendency to add **σ**. These so-called **Strong Aorists** or **Second Aorists** retained an old way of viewing verbs in which event-aspect was the default, and process aspect could not be communicated without attaching a process marker to the base.

Wait! There are some present tense verbs that use **ο** as a process marker. Won't you confuse these presents with strong aorists? No. Because present and strong aorist indicatives always have *different time markers* and *different personal endings*. And, for that matter, any individual verb's presents and strong aorists always have different aspect markers: When a verb's event aspect marker is **ο**, its process marker is always something other than **ο**. (That's a small, but useful, lie.)

There is no way to predict from the base that a given verb will use the **ο** event marker—just as there is no way to look at the English verb *buy* and predict that its past tense will be *bought* rather than *buyed* or to predict that the past tense of *run* will be *ran* rather than *runned*. You will eventually need to learn a list of a few dozen of these Strong Aorists just as folks learning English need to learn a couple of dozen “irregular” verbs in English.

Changes to the base

Changes caused by adding the σ event-aspect marker

It should come as no surprise to you that adding a **σ aspect marker** to a **verb base** results in some complications of spelling and pronunciation—just as it does when it is added to **noun bases** as a nominative singular **case ending**.

The fusion of **event marker** and **base** (including any pronunciation changes that occur) is called the **aorist** (or **event**) **stem** of that verb. I'll show you that stem in a **distinctive blue**.

Bases ending in dentals (δ, τ, θ). The dental disappears before **σ**—just as it does in nominative singular nouns whose bases end in dentals (e.g., **παῖδ/ς** → **παῖς**).

νομιδ/σ/ becomes **νομισ/**

ἔτοιμαδ/σ/ becomes **ἔτοιμασ/**

Bases ending in palatals (κ, γ, χ) and labials (π, β, φ). The combinations are spelled ξ and ψ—just as they are in nominative singular nouns whose bases end in palatals (e.g., κύλικ/ς → κύλιξ) and labials κύκλοπ/ς → κύκλωψ.

φυλακ/σ/ becomes φυλαξ/

βλαβ/σ/ becomes βλαψ/

Contract verbs: Bases ending in α, ε, or ο. These are the verbs whose presents contract in Attic. In the weak aorist, when the σ event marker is added, the final vowel of their bases almost always lengthens to avoid sigma between short vowels (and the subsequent tendency to loss of intervocalic sigma). A few verbs (for reasons I don't understand) don't exhibit lengthening; nor do they lose intervocalic sigma even when it occurs between short vowels.

τιμα/σ/ becomes τιμησ/.

φιλε/σ/ becomes φιλησ/.

αξιω/σ/ becomes αξιωσ/.

But, καλε/σ/ remains unlengthened: καλεσ/.

Bases ending in liquids—μ, λ, ν, ρ. In studying nouns you learned that Greek strongly avoids the combinations νσ and ρσ. Greek exhibits a similar aversion to μσ and λσ. When a verb base ends in one of the four liquids, and the event marker σ should be added, the result is the same as in nominative singular nouns: The σ does not stick and the final vowel of the base lengthens.

α lengthens to η.

ε lengthens to ει rather than to η as it does in nouns (e.g., λιμήν (λιμέν/ς)).

ι and υ lengthen to long ι and υ. These lengthenings do not change the spelling.

So,

μεν/σ/ becomes μειν/.

σημαν/σ/ becomes σημην/.

κριν/σ/ becomes κρινυ/.

For some bases ending in liquids, a **vowel pad** is added to the base to allow a σ marker that does not conflict with the liquid of the base. This final vowel lengthens in most (but not all) verbs.

ὀμ/ becomes ὀμ(ο)/, which allows the **weak aorist (event) stem ὀμωσ/** [ὀμ(ο)/σ/].

βουλ/ becomes βουλ(ε)/. **Weak aorist (event) stem: βουλησ/** [βουλ(ε)/σ/].

ὀλ/ becomes ὀλ(ε)/, which allows **weak aorist (event) stem ὀλεσ/** (unlengthened vowel pad).

You cannot predict that a base will use a vowel pad, but you will find it useful to recognize a vowel pad when you see one. (You'll recognize it by knowing some other tense of the verb and realizing that the base in that other tense doesn't have the pad.)

Changes caused by adding the σ event-aspect marker.

None, of course.

Personal endings

You will need to learn two sets of active and middle personal endings: one for those verbs whose event marker is σ , and one for those whose event marker is $\omicron$.

Personal endings for Weak Aorists

	Active Singular	Active Plural	Middle Singular	Middle Plural
1 st -person	ἔπαυσα ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>α</u>	ἐπαύσαμεν ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αμεν</u>	ἐπαυσάμην ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αμην</u>	ἐπαυσάμεθα ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αμεθα</u>
2 nd -person	ἔπαυσας ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ας</u>	ἐπαύσατε ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ατε</u>	ἐπαύσαο ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αο</u> [<u>ασο</u>] Attic: ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ω</u>	ἐπαύσασθε ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ασθε</u>
3 rd -person	ἔπαυσε(ν) ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ε</u>	ἔπαυσαν ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αν</u>	ἐπαύσατε ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>ατε</u>	ἐπαύσαντο ἐ/παυ/σ/ <u>αντο</u>

Your lexicon will indicate that a given verb's aorists take the σ event-aspect marker (i.e., that it is a “weak aorist”) by giving the 1st-singular form of the aorist, which will end in α (ἄμην for deponents). Be sure to notice that all personal ending (except the 3rd-singular active) begin with the distinctive weak aorist vowel α .

Personal endings for normal Strong Aorists

	Active Singular	Active Plural	Middle Singular	Middle Plural
1 st -person	ἔβαλον ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ον</u>	ἐβάλομεν ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ομεν</u>	ἐβαλόμην ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>όμην</u>	ἐβάλομεθα ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>όμεθα</u>
2 nd -person	ἔβαλες ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ες</u>	ἐβάλετε ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ετε</u>	ἐβάλεο ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>εο</u> [<u>εσο</u>] Attic ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ου</u>	ἐβάλεσθε ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>εσθε</u>
3 rd -person	ἔβαλε(ν) ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ε</u>	ἐβαλον ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ον</u>	ἐβάλετο ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>ετο</u>	ἐβάλοντο ἐ/βαλ/ο/ <u>οντο</u>

Notice: the 1st-singular and 3rd-plural forms are identical in the active.

Your lexicon will indicate that a given verb's aorists take the $\omicron$ event-aspect marker (i.e., that it is a “strong aorist”) by giving the 1st-singular form of the aorist, which will normally end in $\omicron\nu$ (όμην for deponents).

Athematic strong aorists. A few verbs have strong aorist forms that vary from the normal pattern in the following ways:

- they lack the initial vowel (theme vowel) of the personal ending; and,
- they use the 3rd-plural ending /σαν.

Lexica identify athematic strong aorists by showing their 1st-singular forms, which obviously do not contain the theme vowel ο. You can project the other five forms from that 1st-singular, as follows:

ἔβην (ἐ/βα/ο/ῥυ), ἔβης, ἔβη; ἔβημεν, ἔβητε, ἔβησαν.

ἔστην (ἐ/στα/ο/ῥυ), ἔστης, ἔστη; ἔστημεν, ἔστητε, ἔστησαν.

ἔγνων (ἐ/γνω/ο/ῥυ), ἔγνως, ἔγνω; ἔγνωμεν, ἔγνωτε, ἔγνωσαν.

Kappa aorists. Two verbs you have learned (δίδωμι [δο/] and τίθημι [θε/]) and one that you will learn later (ἵημι [γε/]) use the event aspect marker κ and the singular endings of the weak aorist in the active singular forms of the indicative. In all other forms (plural active; singular and plural middle; and all non-indicative forms), they use the athematic endings of the strong aorist.

Kappa Aorist Active

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	ἔδ <u>ω</u> κα (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /κ/ <u>α</u>)	ἔδ <u>ο</u> μεν (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>μεν</u>)
2 nd -person	ἔδ <u>ω</u> κας (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /κ/ <u>ας</u>)	ἔδ <u>ο</u> τε (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>τε</u>)
3 rd -person	ἔδ <u>ω</u> κε (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /κ/ <u>ε</u>)	ἔδ <u>ο</u> σαν (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>σαν</u>)

Kappa Aorist Middle

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	ἐδ <u>ό</u> μην (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>μην</u>)	ἐδ <u>ό</u> μεθα (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>μεθα</u>)
2 nd -person	ἔδ <u>ο</u> ο (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>ο</u>) <i>Attic:</i> ἔδου	ἔδ <u>ο</u> σθε (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>σθε</u>)
3 rd -person	ἔδ <u>ο</u> το (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>το</u>)	ἔδ <u>ο</u> ντο (ἐ/δ <u>ο</u> /ο/ <u>ντο</u>)

Now what?

In this exercise you will analyze the aorist forms of the same verbs whose presents you analyzed in the previous chapter. As you analyze each aorist into its four components, be aware of several things.

- A few verbs obviously make their aorist forms from a completely different base than they use for their present. See *Defective Verbs and Suppletive Systems* below.
In most cases, though, the aorist is built from exactly the same **base** as the present. Make sure that you can explain any changes to the **base** that occur when the **past time marker** and **event aspect marker** are added to the base.
- Dictionaries identify verbs that take direct objects with *v.t.*, the Latin abbreviation that means **transitive verb**, and those that do not take direct objects with *v.i.* (**intransitive verb**). A few verbs take a weak aorist form for a transitive meaning and a strong aorist form for a transitive meaning. You will see a couple verbs of this sort in the chart.
- Make sure that you can identify whether a given verb forms its aorists as Weak Aorists or Strong Aorists. You will see that Greeks formed a few verbs both ways.
- Be sure to notice that when a verb's event marker is $\emptyset$ (i.e., it is a strong aorist), its process marker is never $\emptyset$. I.e., the **present stem** (**base** + **process marker**) is always different from the **strong aorist stem** (**base** + **event marker**). (This is a very small lie.)
- The chart gives the 1st-singular form—active unless the verb is deponent in the aorist. Make sure you know how to conjugate each verb in all the other persons.

Defective Verbs and Suppletive Systems. You will discover a few verbs in which the present and aorist forms are obviously constructed from entirely different bases. What's going on with those verbs?

A few Greek verbs lack forms in certain tenses. The verb φέρω, (*I carry*), for example, does not have an aorist form. Greek cannot say *I carried* using a form of φερ/ because no aorist of φερ/ exists: φέρω is **defective** in the aorist.

That may strike you as odd because it is rare in English. Think, though, of the word *can* in English as in the sentence *I can read Greek*. If you want to say that same thing of the future, you won't be able to use the verb *can*, will you? You won't be able to say, *I shall can read Greek*. Instead, you have to use the future of a synonym of *can*. *I shall be able to read Greek*, you'll say.

In that same way Greek *supplies* the aorist sense of φερ/ by using the aorist of an entirely different base that means *carry*: ἐνεκ/ (which some Greeks pronounced and spelled ἐνεικ/ or even ἐνεικ/). When two or more different bases are used to *supply* one another's defects, we call them a **suppletive system**. You will recognize suppletive systems in lexical entries or principal parts lists because their various forms have obviously been constructed from entirely different bases.

Greek Before Christmas

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>παυ/</i>	παύω	ἔπαυσα		stop
<i>λυ/</i>	λύω	ἔλυσα		loosen
<i>κατα/λυ/</i>	καταλύω	κατέλυσα		release
<i>κωλυ/</i>	κωλύω	ἐκώλυσα		prevent
<i>κελευ/</i>	κελεύω	ἐκέλευσα		bid, command
<i>παιδευ/</i>	παιδεύω	ἐπαίδευσα		educate
<i>ἐλκ(υ)/</i>	ἔλκω	ἔλκυσα		drag
<i>πορευ/</i>	πορεύομαι	ἔπορευσάμην		travel, fare
<i>ἀκοϋ/</i>	ἀκούω	ἤκουσα		hear
<i>ποιε/</i>	ποιέω	ἐποίησα		make, do
<i>αἰτε/</i>	αἰτέω	ἤτησα		ask (a favor), demand
<i>αἶρε/ ἐλ/</i>	αἰρέω	εἶλον		pick up, pick
<i>φιλε/</i>	φιλέω	ἐφίλησα		love
<i>ζητε/</i>	ζητέω	ἐζήτησα		seek
<i>ἀπορε/</i>	ἀπορέω	ἠπόρησα		be at a loss

Chapter 13. Aorist Indicative Verbs

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>ἀνα/χωρε/</i>	ἀναχωρέω	ἀνεχώρησα		withdraw, leave
<i>ἐξ/ήγε/</i>	ἐξηγέομαι	ἐξηγησάμην		explain
<i>φοβε/</i>	φοβέω	ἐφόβησα		terrify
<i>δια/νοε/</i>	διανοέομαι	διενοησάμην		contemplate
<i>τελε/</i>	τελέω	ἐτέλεσα		complete
<i>καλε/</i>	καλέω	ἐκάλεσα		call
<i>ἐπι/καλε/</i>	ἐπικαλέω	ἐπεκάλεσα		call upon
<i>πλε/</i>	πίμπλημι	ἔπλησα		fill
<i>θε/</i>	τίθημι	ἔθηκα		put
<i>τιμα/</i>	τιμάω	ἐτίμησα		honor
<i>φερωτα/</i>	ἐρωτάω	ἠρώτησα		ask (a question)
<i>βοα/</i>	βοάω	ἐβόησα		shout
<i>σιωπα/</i>	σιωπάω	ἐσιώπησα		be silent
<i>τολμα/</i>	τολμάω	ἐτόλημσα		dare
<i>χρα/</i>	χράομαι	ἐχρησάμην		use

Greek Before Christmas

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>κτα/</i>	κτάομαι	ἐκτησάμην		obtain
<i>μηχανα/</i>	μηχανάομαι	ἐμηχανησάμην		contrive
<i>δυνα/</i>	δύναμαι	ἐδυνησάμην		be able
<i>γελα/</i>	γελάω	ἐγέλασα		laugh
<i>δρα/</i>	δράω	ἔδρασα		do, act, perform
<i>σεφα/</i>	ἐάω	εἴασα		allow
<i>ἐλα/</i>	ἐλαύνω	ἤλασα		drive
<i>όρα/, φιδ/</i>	όράω	εἶδον		see
<i>κρεμα/</i>	κρεμάννυμι	ἐκρέμασα		hang
<i>κερα/</i>	κεράννυμι	ἐκέρασα		mix
<i>πρα/</i>	πίμπρημι	ἔπρησα		burn
<i>στα/</i>	ἵστημι	ἔστησα (v.t.) ἔστην (v.i.)		stand
<i>μνα/</i>	μιμνήσκω	ἐμνησάμην		remind; (Mid: remember)
<i>δηλο/</i>	δηλόω	ἐδήλωσα		reveal
<i>δο/</i>	δίδωμι	ἔδωκα		give

Chapter 13. Aorist Indicative Verbs

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>τρο/</i>	τιτρώσκω	ἔτρωσα		wound
<i>γνο/</i>	γιγνώσκω	ἔγνων		know
<i>ΔΑ</i> <i>διδα(σ)κ/</i>	διδάσκω	ἐδίδαξα		teach
<i>πι/</i>	πίνω	ἔπιον		drink
<i>φθα/</i>	φθάνω	ἔφθασα		beat (+ participle)
<i>διωκ/</i>	διώκω	ἐδίωξα		pursue, prosecute
<i>λεγ/</i> <i>φεπ/</i>	λέγω	ἔλεξα εἶπον		speak rationally
<i>σεχ/</i>	ἔχω	ἔσχον		hold, have
<i>ἄρχ/</i>	ἄρχω	ἤρξα		lead (Mid.: begin)
<i>δεχ/</i>	δέχομαι	ἐδεξάμην		receive
<i>ἄγ/</i>	ἄγω	ἤγαγον		lead, act
<i>ρήγ/</i>	ρήγνυμι	ἔρρηξα		break
<i>δεικ/</i>	δείκνυμι	ἔδειξα		show
<i>ἀν(α)/οιγ/</i>	ἀνοίγνυμι	ἀνέφξα		open
<i>μιγ/</i>	μίγνυμι	ἔμιξα		mix

Greek Before Christmas

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>πρηγ/</i> <i>Attic: πραγ/</i>	πρήσσω, πράττω	ἔπρηξα		do, practice
<i>ἐκ/πληγ/</i> <i>Attic:</i>	ἐκπλήσσω ἐκπλήττω	ἔπληξα		amaze
<i>κηρυγ/</i> <i>Attic:</i>	κηρύσσω κηρύττω	ἐκήρυξα		proclaim
<i>πεμπ/</i>	πέμπω	ἔπεμψα		send
<i>τραπ/</i>	τρέπω	ἔτρεψα, ἔτραπον		turn
<i>λιπ/</i>	λείπω	ἔλιπον		leave
<i>γραφ/</i>	γράφω	ἔγραψα		draw, write
<i>θρεφ/</i>	τρέφω	ἔθρεψα		nurture
<i>βλαβ/</i>	βλάπτω	ἔβαψα		harm
<i>θαφ/</i>	θάπτω	ἔθαψα		bury
<i>κοπ/</i>	κόπτω	ἔκοψα		cut, hack
<i>κλεπ/</i>	κλέπτω	ἔκλεψα		steal
<i>ρίπ/</i>	ρίπτω	ἔρριψα		throw
<i>σκεπ/</i>	σκέπτομαι	ἐσκεψάμην		look at, investigate
<i>λαβ/</i>	λαμβάνω	ἔλαβον		take

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Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>λαθ/</i>	λανθάνω	ἔλαθον		escape notice (+ participle)
<i>μαθ/</i>	μανθάνω	ἔμαθον		learn
<i>τυχ/</i>	τυγχάνω	ἔμαθον		happen (to x) (+ participle)
<i>λαχ/</i>	λαγχάνω	ἔλαχον		obtain by lot
<i>πιθ/</i>	πείθω	ἔπεισα ἔπιθον		persuade
<i>ερχ/, ἐλ(ν)θ/</i>	ἔρχομαι	ἦλ(ν)θον		come
<i>νομιδ/</i>	νομίζω	ἐνόμισα		consider, reckon
<i>κομιδ/</i>	κομίζω	ἐκόμισα		convey
<i>ἐλπιδ/</i>	ἐλπίζω	ἤλπισα		hope
<i>θωμαδ/</i> <i>Attic: θαυμαδ/</i>	θαμάζω θαυμάζω	ἐθώμασα ἐθαύμασα		marvel
<i>κολαδ/</i>	κολάζω	ἐκόλασα		punish
<i>ἀτιμαδ/</i>	ἀτιμαζω	ἠτίμησα		dishonor
<i>φεργαδ/</i>	ἐργάζομαι	εἰργασάμην		work
<i>βιαδ/</i>	βιάζω	ἐβίασα		treat violently
<i>τεμ/, ταμ/</i>	τέμνω	ἔταμον		cut

Greek Before Christmas

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>κριν/</i>	κρίνω	ἔκρινα		judge
<i>σημαν/</i>	σημαίνω	ἐσήμηνα		signify
<i>ποιμαν/</i>	ποιμαίνω	ἐποίμηνα		herd, shepherd
<i>φαν/</i>	φαίνω	ἔφηνα		shine (<i>Mid.</i> : appear)
<i>τΝ/</i>	τέμνω	ἔτεινα		stetch
<i>ἀπο/κτΝ/</i>	ἀποκτείνω	ἀπέκτεινα		kill
<i>γεν/</i>	γίγνομαι	ἐγενόμην		become, happen
<i>βουλ/</i>	βούλομαι	ἐβουλησάμην		want, decide
<i>στελ/</i>	στέλλω	ἔστειλα		send, dispatch
<i>ἄγγελ/</i>	ἀγγέλλω	ἤγγειλα		announce
<i>σφαλ/</i>	σφάλλω	ἔσφηλα		cause to slip
<i>βαλ/</i>	βάλλω	ἔβαλον		throw
<i>ὀλ/</i>	ὀλλυμι	ὤλεσα (v.t.) ὠλόμην (v.i.)		destroy perish
<i>φθερ/</i>	φθείρω	ἔφθειρα		corrupt, ruin
<i>ἐγερ/</i>	ἐγείρω	ἤγειρα		raise

Chapter 13. Aorist Indicative Verbs

Base	Present	Aorist	Analysis	Meaning
<i>εὕρ/</i>	εὕρισκω	εὔρον		find
<i>φέρ/, ἐνε(ι)(γ)κ/</i>	φέρω	ἤνε(ι)(γ)κα ἤνε(ι)(γ)κον		carry

Am I ready to proceed?

- Do I know what the aorist indicative (active and middle) means—particularly with reference to **time** and **aspect**? Do I know the options for translating it?
- Do I know the **past time marker**, the **augment**, in all its permutations?
- Do I know the **event aspect markers** for weak aorists and strong aorists, and am I familiar with the two slightly odd strong aorist categories known as kappa aorists and athematic strong aorists?
- Do I know the changes to the **base** that occur when the event aspect markers are added?
- Have I memorized the active and middle **personal endings** for both strong aorist and weak aorist forms?
- Have I analyzed all the words in the morphology exercise? Have I asked for clarification of any items that I didn't fully understand?

When you can check off all the above, you're ready to proceed to the next chapter.

Greek Before Christmas