

TABLE OF SUBJECT IDENTIFIERS<sup>1</sup>

ACTIVE ENDINGS (and Aor. Pass.)		MIDDLE OR PASSIVE ENDINGS (except Aor. Pass.)	
α	= I	η	= you (sg.)
ε(ν)	= he, she, it	-μαι	= I
ει	= he, she, it	-μεθα	= we
η	= he, she, it	-μην	= I
-μεν	= we	-νται	= they
-μι	= I	-ντο	= they
-ν	= they <i>or</i> I (but ignore ν after ε or -σι)	ου	= you (sg.)
-ς	= you (sg.)	-σαι	= you (sg.)
-σαν	= they (after θη)	-σθε	= you (pl.)
-σι(ν)	= they <i>or</i> he, she, it	-ται	= he, she, it
-τε	= you (pl.)	-το	= he, she, it
ω	= I		

the following also occur but are not common

α, ε, η, οι, ου, υ, ω, φ	α, οι, σο, ω, φ
= he, she, it	= you (sg.)

A reverse listing for the commonly used endings

I	(α, -μι, -ν, ω)	I	(-μαι, -μην)
you (sg.)	(-ς)	you (sg.)	(η, ου, -σαι)
he, she, it	(ε(ν), ει, η, σι(ν))	he, she, it	(-ται, -το)
we	(-μεν)	we	(-μεθα)
you (pl.)	(-τε)	you (pl.)	(-σθε)
they	(-ν, -σαν, -σι(ν))	they	(-νται, -ντο)

<sup>1</sup> A hyphen, as used in the above lists, indicates that a vowel or diphthong usually occurs just before the personal ending. (For the subjunctive mood, an η or ω almost always occurs here.)

## TABLE OF TENSE IDENTIFIERS

lexicon form (except for personal ending)	Present
ε prefix with	1. no suffix 2. σ suffix 3. κ suffix 4. θη suffix
σ suffix with	1. no prefix 2. ε prefix 3. θη suffix (θησ)
θη suffix with	1. ε prefix 2. σ suffix (θησ)
κ suffix	
	Also has an ε prefix, and, if the verb stem begins with a consonant, that consonant is repeated before the ε.
βεβ, γεγ, δεδ, κεκ, λελ, μεμ, πεπ, σεσ, or τετ initially with	
	1. no suffix 2. κ suffix

*Additional Notes*

1. If an η is found in place of the ε prefix, look for the verb stem to begin with an α or ε.
2. If a ξ or ψ suffix is found in place of the σ, look for the verb stem to end in γ, κ, σκ, σσ, χ; or in π, φ, respectively. The addition of the σ suffix can also cause a λ to disappear from the end of a verb stem.
3. If a verb form appears to begin with a preposition, it is a Compound Verb; any ε prefix or consonant doubling must be looked for *after* this prepositional part of the verb.
4. If you cannot identify the tense of a particular verb form but either know or can guess its lexicon entry, you will find that the Bauer lexicon usually identifies the various tenses for each verb—especially if irregular.
5. If all else fails, consult List of Identified Verb Forms (p. 100).

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