

Mi-VERBS: INDICATIVE MODE

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

Mi-VERB DISTINCTIONS

1. **Reduplication with “ι”** in the present stem (1st principal 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. **“Mi-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 3rd personal (“column”) endings. Or, they **possess “μi-Aorist” active voices**, which take 3rd personal verb endings.

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

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

INDICATIVE MODE: *Μι*-VERBS FORMATION

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i> *		
	ACTIVE (Augment/Stem/Column)	MIDDLE (Augment/Stem/Column)	PASSIVE (Augment/Stem/Column)
~~~~~ PRESENT	<i>διδω/διδο + μι-1</i>	<i>διδο + 2⁰</i> → <i>διδο + 2⁰</i>	
● FUTURE	<i>δωσ + 1</i>	<i>δωσ + 2</i>	<i>δωθησ + 2</i>
~~~~~ IMPERFECT	<i>ε + διδου/διδο + 3⁰</i>	<i>ε + διδο + 4⁰</i> → <i>ε + διδο + 4⁰</i>	
● 2 ND AORIST *	<i>ε + δωκ + 3^α</i>	<i>ε + δο + 4⁰</i> → <i>ε + δοθη + 3⁰</i>	
● <i>μι</i> -AORIST *	<i>ε + (στη) + 3⁰</i>	<i>ε + (στα) + 4⁰</i>	<i>ε + λυθη + 3⁰</i>
●~~~~~ PERFECT	<i>δεδωκ + 3^α</i>	<i>δεδο + 2⁰</i> → <i>δεδο + 2⁰</i>	
●~~~~● PLUPERFECT	<i>(ε) + δεδωκει + 3⁰</i>	<i>(ε) + δεδο + 4⁰</i> → <i>(ε) + δεδο + 4⁰</i>	

LEGEND:

- ~~~~~ = *Durative (continuous) action*
- = *Punctiliar (point) action*
- ~~~~ = *Continuing result of a completed action*
- ~~~~● = *Continuation of a completed state in the past up to a prescribed limit in the past*

* NOTE: Odd numbered endings always appear in the *Active Voice*. Even numbered endings always appear in the *Middle* and *Passive Voices*, with the exception of *Aorist (2ND & μι-AORIST) Passives*, which always utilize endings that are *Active* in appearance.

The most frequently used *μι*-verbs in the New Testament are:

ἀπόλλυμι – ruin, destroy (81-90 times)
ἀφίημι – let go, forgive (over 50 times)
εἰκνυμι – show (32-33 times)
δίδωμι – give (over 50 times)
εἰμι – be, exist (over 50 times)

ἵστημι – stand (over 50 times)
ὀμνυμι – swear, take an oath (26-27 times)
πίμπλημι – fill (24 times)
τίθημι – place, put (over 50 times)
φημί – say, affirm (over 50 times)