THE CAMBRIDGE GRAMMAR OF
CLASSICAL
GREEK

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4
Nouns

First-Declension Nouns

Stems, Types and Gender of First-Declension Nouns

4.1   The first declension is also known as the **a-declension**, since it consists of nouns with a stem ending in an a-sound (this sound is considered to be part of the endings, →2.4 n.1).

4.2   The following types of noun belong to the first declension:
- **feminine nouns**, with a nominative singular ending either in short -ᾰ or long -ᾱ (which in Attic has changed to -η, except after ε, ι or ρ, →1.57);
- **masculine nouns**, with a nominative singular ending in -ης/-ᾱς.

The first declension does not have neuter nouns.

Feminine Nouns in -η, -ᾱ or -ᾰ

4.3   Overview of forms:

		with long ᾱ/η		with short ᾰ	
		-	after ε, ι or ρ	-	after ε, ι or ρ
		ἡ φυγή *flight*	ἡ χώρᾱ *land*	ἡ μοῦσᾰ *muse*	ἡ διάνοιᾰ *thought*
sg.	nom. / voc.	φυγή	χώρᾱ	μοῦσᾰ	διάνοιᾰ
	gen.	φυγῆς	χώρᾱς	μούσης	διανοίᾱς
	dat.	φυγῇ	χώρᾳ	μούσῃ	διανοίᾳ
	acc.	φυγήν	χώρᾱν	μοῦσᾰν	διάνοιᾰν
pl.	nom. / voc.	φυγαί	χῶραι	μοῦσαι	διάνοιαι
	gen.	φυγῶν	χωρῶν	μουσῶν	διανοιῶν
	dat.	φυγαῖς	χώραις	μούσαις	διανοίαις
	acc.	φυγάς	χώρᾱς	μούσᾱς	διανοίᾱς

Note 1: For Ionic forms, →25.15.

4.4 Most nouns of the first declension are **feminine**. There are two main types:

- with a **nominative singular in a long -η/-ᾱ**: for example ἡ φυγή *flight*, ἡ τύχη *fate*, ἡ νίκη *victory*, ἡ ἀδελφή *sister*; ἡ Ἑλένη *Helen*; ἡ χώρᾱ *land*, ἡ θέᾱ *sight*, ἡ αἰτίᾱ *cause*; ἡ Ἠλέκτρᾱ *Electra*;

- with a **nominative singular in a short ᾰ**: for example ἡ μοῦσᾰ *muse*, ἡ θάλαττᾰ *sea*, ἡ δόξᾰ *opinion*; ἡ διάνοιᾰ *thought*; ἡ μοῖρᾰ *fate*; ἡ Ἰφιγένειᾰ *Iphigenia*.

4.5 Endings in the **singular** (→2.6):

- Type with long η/ᾱ: long vowel throughout the singular (η, but ᾱ when ε, ι or ρ precedes):

  τύχη: nom. sg.   χώρᾱ: nom. sg.
  φυγῆς: gen. sg.   αἰτίᾱς: gen. sg.
  ἀδελφῇ: dat. sg.   χώρᾳ: dat. sg.
  νίκην: acc. sg.   αἰτίᾱν: acc. sg.

- Type with **short ᾰ**: short vowel in the nominative, accusative and vocative singular:

  θάλαττᾰ: nom. sg.   μοῦσᾰ: voc. sg.
  διάνοιᾰν: acc. sg.

- In the other cases in the singular, the endings have either η or (after ε, ι or ρ) long ᾱ:

  θαλάττης: gen. sg.   διανοίᾱς: gen. sg.
  μούσῃ: dat. sg.   μοίρᾳ: dat. sg.

4.6 Endings in the **plural** (→2.6) are the same in all types:

  φυγαί: nom. pl.   θαλάτταις: dat. pl.
  μοῦσαι: nom. pl.   αἰτίαις: dat. pl.

4.7 Observe that there is no distinction in spelling between the endings of the two main types if ε, ι or ρ precedes (indications of vowel length are not given in standard texts): it is, however, often possible to determine the length of α from accentuation (e.g. in the case of nom. sg. διάνοιᾰ, →24.8–9, 24.27), and sometimes from the use of a word in certain metrical positions (for example if the final syllable occupies a position which must scan short).

Masculine Nouns in -ης or -ᾱς

4.8   Overview of forms:

		nouns in -ης ὁ δεσπότης *master*	**nouns in -ᾱς** (after ε, ι or ρ) ὁ νεανίᾱς *young man*
sg.	nom.	δεσπότης	νεανίᾱς
	gen.	δεσπότου	νεανίου
	dat.	δεσπότῃ	νεανίᾳ
	acc.	δεσπότην	νεανίᾱν
	voc.	δέσποτᾰ	νεανίᾰ
pl.	nom. / voc.	δεσπόται	νεανίαι
	gen.	δεσποτῶν	νεανιῶν
	dat.	δεσπόταις	νεανίαις
	acc.	δεσπότᾱς	νεανίᾱς

Note 1: For Ionic forms, →25.16.

4.9   Nouns of the first declension with a nom. sg. in -ς are **masculine** (most are proper names or professions): for example ὁ δεσπότης *master*, ὁ πολίτης *citizen*, ὁ κριτής *judge*; ὁ Ἀτρείδης *son of Atreus*, ὁ Εὐριπίδης *Euripides*, ὁ Πέρσης *Persian*; ὁ νεανίᾱς *young man*, ὁ ταμίᾱς *treasurer*; ὁ Ξανθίᾱς *Xanthias*.

4.10   Masculine nouns of the first declension have the same endings as feminine ones, with two exceptions:

– the **nominative singular ends in -ς**: contrast e.g. ὁ κριτής with ἡ τύχη;
– the ending -ου is used in the **genitive singular**: contrast e.g. τοῦ κριτοῦ with τῆς τύχης.

Note 1: This genitive ending was presumably formed with the genitive ending -(σ)ο, via a process -ᾱ(σ)ο > -ηο (→1.57, 1.83) > -εω (→1.71) > -εο (by analogy, →1.49) > -ō (→1.58–60; =-ου). The second-declension ending -ου (itself < -ο(σ)ο), used for many masculine nouns, may also have directly influenced this formation.

4.11   There are no masculine nouns of the first declension with short ᾰ; thus the **endings in the singular are always long** (e.g. nom. sg. πολίτης, acc. sg. νεανίᾱν), except sometimes in the vocative.

4.12   The voc. sg. is formed as follows:

– with nouns in -της and with the names of races/peoples: -ᾰ (e.g. with κριτής, voc. κριτᾰ; with Πέρσης, voc. Πέρσᾰ);

– with other first-declension nouns in -ης/-ᾱς, including all proper names in -άδης and -ίδης: voc. in -η/-ᾱ (e.g. with Ἀτρείδης, voc. sg. Ἀτρείδη; with νεανίᾱς, voc. sg. νεανίᾱ, with Ξανθίᾱς, voc. sg. Ξανθίᾱ).

4.13   Proper names in -ης may also belong to the third declension: e.g. ὁ Σωκράτης (gen. Σωκράτους, →4.65–9). All names in -άδης and -ίδης are first-declension.

Further Notes and Exceptions

4.14   A few nouns of the first declension have endings resulting from **contraction with ε or α**. In α-contracts the long ᾱ resulting from the contraction is found in all forms. In ε-contracts, the endings are like those of the type φυγή (→4.3–7), but with differences in accentuation (→24.12):

– α-contracts: ἡ μνᾶ *mina* (<*μνά-α), gen. μνᾶς, etc.; ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ *Athena* (<Ἀθηνα(ί)-α), gen. Ἀθηνᾶς, etc;

– ε-contracts: ἡ γαλῆ *weasel* (<*γαλέ-α), gen. γαλῆς, etc.; ὁ Ἑρμῆς *Hermes* (<*Ἑρμέ-ας), gen. Ἑρμοῦ, etc.; ὁ Βορρᾶς *north wind* (<Βο(ρ)ρέ-ας, with ᾱ because of the preceding ρ), etc.

Note that in the ε-contracts, various forms are different from what the rules of contraction ought to have produced, by analogy with uncontracted first-declension endings (→1.49): e.g. nom. pl. γαλαῖ (rather than γαλῆ <*γαλέ-αι).

4.15   Occasionally, a genitive in -ᾱ is used with proper names ending in -ᾱς (the 'Doric' genitive, →25.47): e.g. gen. Εὐρώτᾱ (with ὁ Εὐρώτᾱς *Eurotas*), gen. Καλλίᾱ (with ὁ Καλλίᾱς *Callias*).

4.16   ἡ κόρη *girl* and ἡ δέρη *neck* have -η in the sg., even though ρ precedes (originally, ϝ intervened: e.g. κόρη <*κόρϝη <*κόρϝᾱ, →1.57 n.3).

Second-Declension Nouns

Stems, Types and Gender of Second-Declension Nouns

4.17   The second declension is also known as the **o-declension**, since it consists of nouns with a stem which normally ends in o (the o is treated here as part of the endings, →2.4 n.1).

4.18   The following types of noun belong to the second declension:

– **masculine** (and several feminine) nouns, with a nominative singular ending in -ος (or -ους or -ως);

– **neuter** nouns, with a nominative singular ending in -ον (or -ουν).

Masculine (and Feminine) Nouns in -ος or -ους

4.19   Overview of forms:

		nouns in -ος	**nouns in -ους**	
		ὁ δοῦλος *slave*	ὁ νοῦς *mind*	
sg.	nom.	δοῦλος	νοῦς	(<-ό-ος)
	gen.	δούλου	νοῦ	(<-ό-ου)
	dat.	δούλῳ	νῷ	(<-ό-ῳ)
	acc.	δοῦλον	νοῦν	(<-ό-ον)
	voc.	δοῦλε	νοῦ	(<-ό-ε)
pl.	nom. / voc.	δοῦλοι	νοῖ	(<-ό-οι)
	gen.	δούλων	νῶν	(<-ό-ων)
	dat.	δούλοις	νοῖς	(<-ό-οις)
	acc.	δούλους	νοῦς	(<-ό-ους)

Note 1: For Ionic forms, →25.18.

4.20   Most nouns of the second declension are **masculine**: these have a nom. sg. in -ος. E.g. ὁ δοῦλος *slave*, ὁ ἰατρός *physician*, ὁ πόλεμος *war*, ὁ ποταμός *river*; ὁ Αἴσχυλος *Aeschylus*.

4.21   With a few masculine nouns of the second declension, the vowels of the endings have **contracted** (→1.58–64) with a preceding o in the stem. For example ὁ νοῦς *mind* (<νό-ος) and ὁ ἔκπλους *sailing away* (<ἔκπλο-ος).

4.22   Several nouns of the second declension are **feminine**. These include:

– ἡ παρθένος *maiden*, ἡ ἤπειρος *mainland*, ἡ νόσος *disease*, ἡ νῆσος *island*, ἡ ὁδός *road* (and compounds, e.g. ἡ εἴσοδος *entrance*);

– many geographical entities, e.g. ἡ Αἴγυπτος *Egypt*, ἡ Κόρινθος *Corinth*, ἡ Ῥόδος *Rhodes*;

– most trees and plants, e.g. ἡ ἄμπελος *vine*, ἡ πλάτανος *plane-tree*.

They are declined exactly like second-declension masculine nouns:

τῆς ὁδοῦ: gen. sg. fem.

ταῖς νήσοις: dat. pl. fem.

A few others occur both as **masculine and feminine** nouns (these are often called 'common gender' nouns), again with no changes in the declension: ὁ/ἡ θεός *god/goddess*, ὁ/ἡ ἄνθρωπος *man/woman*, ὁ/ἡ τροφός *nurse*, etc.:

τοῦ ἀνθρώπου: gen. sg. masc.

τῆς ἀνθρώπου: gen. sg. fem.

4.23 There are also nouns with a nominative in -ος which belong to the third declension, always neuter: e.g. τὸ γένος (gen. γένους, →4.65–7); these should not be confused with second-declension nouns.

Neuter Nouns in -ον or -ουν

4.24 Overview of forms:

		nouns in -ον	**nouns in -ουν**	
		τὸ δῶρον *gift*	τὸ ὀστοῦν *bone*	
sg.	nom. / voc.	δῶρον	ὀστοῦν	(<-έ-ον)
	gen.	δώρου	ὀστοῦ	(<-έ-ου)
	dat.	δώρῳ	ὀστῷ	(<-έ-ῳ)
	acc.	δῶρον	ὀστοῦν	(<-έ-ον)
pl.	nom. / voc.	δῶρᾰ	ὀστᾶ	
	gen.	δώρων	ὀστῶν	(<-έ-ων)
	dat.	δώροις	ὀστοῖς	(<-έ-οις)
	acc.	δῶρᾰ	ὀστᾶ	

Note 1: For Ionic forms, →25.18.

4.25 There are many **neuter** second-declension nouns: for example τὸ ἄστρον *star*, τὸ δεῖπνον *meal*, τὸ δῶρον *gift*, τὸ ἱμάτιον *cloak*. Note that nominative and accusative are identical, and that in the plural these end in -ᾰ.

4.26 With a few neuter nouns of the second declension, the vowels of the endings have **contracted** (→1.58–66) with a preceding ε in the stem. For example τὸ κανοῦν *basket* (<κανέ-ον) and τὸ ὀστοῦν *bone* (<ὀστέ-ον).

Note 1: The ending of the nom./acc. pl. in -ᾱ (ὀστᾶ) is due to analogy with the a-sound in e.g. δῶρα (→1.49; regular contraction of -εᾰ would have resulted in -η, cf. e.g. γένη < γένεᾰ, →1.59).

Further Notes and Exceptions

4.27 The so-called **Attic second declension** consists of a few masculine and feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in -ως, for example ὁ νεώς *temple*, ὁ λεώς *people*, ἡ ἕως *dawn*; ὁ Μενέλεως *Menelaus*. Their endings throughout the declension include ω. These endings are usually the result of quantitative metathesis (→1.71):

12

The Present

Thematic (-ω) and Athematic (-μι) Presents

12.1 Forms built on the present stem follow either a **thematic** or an **athematic** conjugation.

– The **thematic** conjugation, comprising all verbs in -ω, is much more common. With these verbs, a thematic vowel (ε/ο) stands between the present stem and the endings: e.g. 1 pl. act. ind. παιδεύ-ο̲-μεν, 2 pl. παιδεύ-ε̲-τε.

– The **athematic** conjugation comprises all verbs ending in -μι. The endings follow immediately on the present stem (apart from some exceptions detailed below): e.g. 1 pl. act. ind. δείκνυ-μεν, 2 pl. δείκνυ-τε.

12.2 Apart from the thematic vowel, there are two important points of distinction between thematic and athematic presents:

– **Endings**: the endings of thematic and athematic presents differ:

in the present indicative singular: thematic (including thematic vowels) -ω, -εις, -ει, athematic -μι, -ς, -σῐ(ν);

in the present third person plural: thematic (including thematic vowel) -ουσι(ν) (<*-ονσῐ(ν), →11.27), athematic -ᾱσῐ(ν);

in the imperfect third person plural: thematic -ν, athematic: -σαν;

and in the active infinitive: thematic (including thematic vowel) -ειν (= -ε̄ν <*-ε-εν, →11.31), athematic -ναι.

Contrast e.g. 2 sg. pres. act. ind. παιδεύε̲ι̲ς (thematic) with δείκνυς̲ (athematic); pres. act. inf. παιδεύε̲ι̲ν (thematic) with δεικνύν̲α̲ι̲ (athematic).

– **Variation of vowel length in the stem**: athematic presents use a stem with a long vowel in the singular of the present active indicative, the singular of the imperfect active, and in the subjunctive, but a stem with a short vowel elsewhere. Contrast e.g. 1 sg./pl. act. ind. λῡ̲́ω/λῠ̲́ομεν (thematic) with δείκνῡ̲μι/δείκνῠ̲μεν (athematic). For details, →12.37–8.

The Thematic Present

Overview of Forms

12.3 **Active** forms:

			verbs in -ω	contract verbs					
				verbs in -έω		verbs in -άω		verbs in -όω	
			παιδεύω *educate*	ποιέω *make, do*		τιμάω *honour*		δηλόω *make clear*	
prim.	sg.	1	παιδεύω	ποιῶ	(<έω)	τιμῶ	(<άω)	δηλῶ	(<όω)
ind.		2	παιδεύεις	ποιεῖς	(<έεις)	τιμᾷς	(<άεις)	δηλοῖς	(<όεις)
(pres.)		3	παιδεύει	ποιεῖ	(<έει)	τιμᾷ	(<άει)	δηλοῖ	(<όει)
	pl.	1	παιδεύομεν	ποιοῦμεν	(<έομεν)	τιμῶμεν	(<άομεν)	δηλοῦμεν	(<όομεν)
		2	παιδεύετε	ποιεῖτε	(<έετε)	τιμᾶτε	(<άετε)	δηλοῦτε	(<όετε)
		3	παιδεύουσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	(<έοσι)	τιμῶσι(ν)	(<άοσι)	δηλοῦσι(ν)	(<όοσι)
sec.	sg.	1	ἐπαίδευον	ἐποίουν	(<εον)	ἐτίμων	(<αον)	ἐδήλουν	(<οον)
ind.		2	ἐπαίδευες	ἐποίεις	(<εες)	ἐτίμας	(<αες)	ἐδήλους	(<οες)
(impf.)		3	ἐπαίδευε(ν)	ἐποίει	(<εε)	ἐτίμα	(<αε)	ἐδήλου	(<οε)
	pl.	1	ἐπαιδεύομεν	ἐποιοῦμεν	(<έομεν)	ἐτιμῶμεν	(<άομεν)	ἐδηλοῦμεν	(<όομεν)
		2	ἐπαιδεύετε	ἐποιεῖτε	(<έετε)	ἐτιμᾶτε	(<άετε)	ἐδηλοῦτε	(<όετε)
		3	ἐπαίδευον	ἐποίουν	(<εον)	ἐτίμων	(<αον)	ἐδήλουν	(<οον)
subj.	sg.	1	παιδεύω	ποιῶ	(<έω)	τιμῶ	(<άω)	δηλῶ	(<όω)
		2	παιδεύῃς	ποιῇς	(<έῃς)	τιμᾷς	(<άῃς)	δηλοῖς	(<όῃς)
		3	παιδεύῃ	ποιῇ	(<έῃ)	τιμᾷ	(<άῃ)	δηλοῖ	(<όῃ)
	pl.	1	παιδεύωμεν	ποιῶμεν	(<έωμεν)	τιμῶμεν	(<άωμεν)	δηλῶμεν	(<όωμεν)
		2	παιδεύητε	ποιῆτε	(<έητε)	τιμᾶτε	(<άητε)	δηλῶτε	(<όητε)
		3	παιδεύωσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	(<έωσι)	τιμῶσι(ν)	(<άωσι)	δηλῶσι(ν)	(<όωσι)
opt.	sg.	1	παιδεύοιμι	ποιοίην	(<εοίην)	τιμῴην	(<αοίην)	δηλοίην	(<οοίην)
		2	παιδεύοις	ποιοίης	(<εοίης)	τιμῴης	(<αοίης)	δηλοίης	(<οοίης)
		3	παιδεύοι	ποιοίη	(<εοίη)	τιμῴη	(<αοίη)	δηλοίη	(<οοίη)
	pl.	1	παιδεύοιμεν	ποιοῖμεν	(<έοιμεν)	τιμῷμεν[2]	(<άοιμεν)	δηλοῖμεν[2]	(<όοιμεν)
		2	παιδεύοιτε	ποιοῖτε[2]	(<έοιτε)	τιμῷτε[2]	(<άοιτε)	δηλοῖτε[2]	(<όοιτε)
		3	παιδεύοιεν	ποιοῖεν	(<έοιεν)	τιμῷεν	(<άοιεν)	δηλοῖεν	(<όοιεν)
imp.	sg.	2	παίδευε	ποίει	(<εε)	τίμα	(<αε)	δήλου	(<οε)
		3	παιδευέτω	ποιείτω	(<εέτω)	τιμάτω	(<αέτω)	δηλούτω	(<οέτω)
	pl.	2	παιδεύετε	ποιεῖτε	(<έετε)	τιμᾶτε	(<άετε)	δηλοῦτε	(<όετε)
		3	παιδευόντων	ποιούντων	(<εόντων)	τιμώντων	(<αόντων)	δηλούντων	(<οόντων)
inf.			παιδεύειν	ποιεῖν	(<έεν)	τιμᾶν	(<άεν)	δηλοῦν	(<όεν)
ppl.	masc.		παιδεύων, -οντος	ποιῶν, -οῦντος	(<έων)	τιμῶν, -ῶντος	(<άων)	δηλῶν, -οῦντος	(<όων)
	fem.		παιδεύουσα, -σης	ποιοῦσα, -σης	(<έοσα)	τιμῶσα, -σης	(<άοσα)	δηλοῦσα, -σης	(<όοσα)
	neut.		παιδεῦον, -οντος	ποιοῦν, -οῦντος	(<έον)	τιμῶν, -ῶντος	(<άον)	δηλοῦν, -οῦντος	(<όον)

[1] Also ποιοῖμι/ποιοῖς/ποιοῖ; τιμῷμι/τιμῷς/τιμῷ; δηλοῖμι/δηλοῖς/δηλοῖ.
[2] Also ποιοίημεν/ποιοίητε; τιμῴημεν/τιμῴητε; δηλοίημεν/δηλοίητε.

12.4   **Middle-passive** forms:

			verbs in -ω	contract verbs					
				verbs in -έω		verbs in -άω		verbs in -όω	
			παιδεύω *educate*	ποιέω *make, do*		τιμάω *honour*		δηλόω *make clear*	
prim.	sg.	1	παιδεύομαι	ποιοῦμαι	(<έομαι)	τιμῶμαι	(<άομαι)	δηλοῦμαι	(<όομαι)
ind.		2	παιδεύῃ/ει (<*-ε(σ)αι)	ποιῇ/εῖ	(<έῃ/έει)	τιμᾷ	(<άῃ)	δηλοῖ	(<όῃ)
(pres.)		3	παιδεύεται	ποιεῖται	(<έεται)	τιμᾶται	(<άεται)	δηλοῦται	(<όεται)
	pl.	1	παιδευόμεθα	ποιούμεθα	(<εόμεθα)	τιμώμεθα	(<αόμεθα)	δηλούμεθα	(<οόμεθα)
		2	παιδεύεσθε	ποιεῖσθε	(<έεσθε)	τιμᾶσθε	(<άεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε	(<όεσθε)
		3	παιδεύονται	ποιοῦνται	(<έονται)	τιμῶνται	(<άονται)	δηλοῦνται	(<όονται)
sec.	sg.	1	ἐπαιδευόμην	ἐποιούμην	(<εόμην)	ἐτιμώμην	(<αόμην)	ἐδηλούμην	(<οόμην)
ind.		2	ἐπαιδεύου (<*-ε(σ)ο)	ἐποιοῦ	(<έο)	ἐτιμῶ	(<άο)	ἐδηλοῦ	(<όο)
(impf.)		3	ἐπαιδεύετο	ἐποιεῖτο	(<έετο)	ἐτιμᾶτο	(<άετο)	ἐδηλοῦτο	(<όετο)
	pl.	1	ἐπαιδευόμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα	(<εόμεθα)	ἐτιμώμεθα	(<αόμεθα)	ἐδηλούμεθα	(<οόμεθα)
		2	ἐπαιδεύεσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε	(<έεσθε)	ἐτιμᾶσθε	(<άεσθε)	ἐδηλοῦσθε	(<όεσθε)
		3	ἐπαιδεύοντο	ἐποιοῦντο	(<έοντο)	ἐτιμῶντο	(<άοντο)	ἐδηλοῦντο	(<όοντο)
subj.	sg.	1	παιδεύωμαι	ποιῶμαι	(<έωμαι)	τιμῶμαι	(<άωμαι)	δηλῶμαι	(<όωμαι)
		2	παιδεύῃ (<*-η(σ)αι)	ποιῇ	(<έῃ)	τιμᾷ	(<άῃ)	δηλοῖ	(<όῃ)
		3	παιδεύηται	ποιῆται	(<έηται)	τιμᾶται	(<άηται)	δηλῶται	(<όηται)
	pl.	1	παιδευώμεθα	ποιώμεθα	(<εώμεθα)	τιμώμεθα	(<αώμεθα)	δηλώμεθα	(<οώμεθα)
		2	παιδεύησθε	ποιῆσθε	(<έησθε)	τιμᾶσθε	(<άησθε)	δηλῶσθε	(<όησθε)
		3	παιδεύωνται	ποιῶνται	(<έωνται)	τιμῶνται	(<άωνται)	δηλῶνται	(<όωνται)
opt.	sg.	1	παιδευοίμην	ποιοίμην	(<εοίμην)	τιμώμην	(<αοίμην)	δηλοίμην	(<οοίμην)
		2	παιδεύοιο (<*-οι(σ)ο)	ποιοῖο	(<έοιο)	τιμῷο	(<άοιο)	δηλοῖο	(<όοιο)
		3	παιδεύοιτο	ποιοῖτο	(<έοιτο)	τιμῷτο	(<άοιτο)	δηλοῖτο	(<όοιτο)
	pl.	1	παιδευοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα	(<εοίμεθα)	τιμώμεθα	(<αοίμεθα)	δηλοίμεθα	(<οοίμεθα)
		2	παιδεύοισθε	ποιοῖσθε	(<έοισθε)	τιμῷσθε	(<άοισθε)	δηλοῖσθε	(<όοισθε)
		3	παιδεύοιντο	ποιοῖντο	(<έοιντο)	τιμῷντο	(<άοιντο)	δηλοῖντο	(<όοιντο)
imp.	sg.	2	παιδεύου (<*-ε(σ)ο)	ποιοῦ	(<έο)	τιμῶ	(<άο)	δηλοῦ	(<όο)
		3	παιδευέσθω	ποιείσθω	(<εέσθω)	τιμάσθω	(<αέσθω)	δηλούσθω	(<οέσθω)
	pl.	2	παιδεύεσθε	ποιεῖσθε	(<έεσθε)	τιμᾶσθε	(<άεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε	(<όεσθε)
		3	παιδευέσθων	ποιείσθων	(<εέσθων)	τιμάσθων	(<αέσθων)	δηλούσθων	(<οέσθων)
inf.			παιδεύεσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι	(<έεσθαι)	τιμᾶσθαι	(<άεσθαι)	δηλοῦσθαι	(<όεσθαι)
ppl.	masc.		παιδευόμενος	ποιούμενος	(<εόμενος)	τιμώμενος	(<αόμενος)	δηλούμενος	(<οόμενος)
	fem.		παιδευομένη	ποιουμένη	(<εομένη)	τιμωμένη	(<αομένη)	δηλουμένη	(<οομένη)
	neut.		παιδευόμενον	ποιούμενον	(<εόμενον)	τιμώμενον	(<αόμενον)	δηλούμενον	(<οόμενον)

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[1] For the ending of the 2 sg. pres. ind. (-ῃ/-ει), →12.7 n.1 below.

Non-Contract and Contract Presents

12.5   Two types of thematic conjugation can be distinguished, depending on the ending of the present stem:

- Present stems **ending in ι, υ, a diphthong or a consonant**, e.g. χρίω *anoint*, λύω *loosen, release*, παιδεύω *educate*, λέγω *say, speak*. The thematic vowel and endings follow on the stem.
- Present stems **ending in other vowels** (typically ε, α, ο), e.g. ποιέ-ω *make, do*, τιμά-ω *honour*, δηλό-ω *make clear*. The thematic vowel and endings contract with the final vowel of the stem: ποιῶ, τιμῶ, δηλῶ. These are called **contract(ed) verbs**.

Endings

12.6   The endings of thematic present-stem forms are listed in 11.20–33. The forms are
       built as follows.

12.7   **Present indicative**: formed with primary endings: e.g. 1 sg. act. παιδεύ-ω, 2 sg.
       παιδεύ-ει<u>ς</u>; 1 sg. mp. παιδεύ-ο-μαι.
          Note the contraction in the 2 sg. mp., e.g. παιδεύῃ/-ει (<*-ε-<u>(σ)αι</u>), and com-
       pensatory lengthening in the 3 pl. act., e.g. παιδεύουσι(ν) (= -ō<u>σιν</u> <*-ο-<u>(ν)σιν</u>).

       Note 1: The older (and, given the rules of contraction (→1.58–66), expected) form of the 2 sg.
       mp. is παιδεύῃ <*παιδεύ-ε-(σ)αι. But from the fourth century onwards, the pronunciation of η
       and ει approximated each other and both were in use. Modern editors differ in what they print.
       However, both in modern editions and in ancient sources, it is nearly always βούλει *you want*,
       οἴει *you think* and δέει *you need* (for the last form, also →12.17).

12.8   **Imperfect**: formed with the augment, and with secondary endings: e.g. 1 sg. act.
       ἐ-παίδευ-ο-<u>ν</u>, 2 sg. ἐ-παίδευ-ε-<u>ς</u>; 1 sg. mp. ἐ-παιδευ-ό-<u>μην</u>. Note the contraction in
       the 2 sg. mp., e.g. ἐπαιδεύου (= -ō<*-ε-<u>(σ)ο</u>).

12.9   **Imperative**: the 2 sg. act. has no ending after the thematic vowel: e.g. παίδευ-ε.
       Note the 2 sg. mp., e.g. παιδεύου (= -ō<*-ε-<u>(σ)ο</u>).

12.10 **Subjunctive**: formed with the long thematic vowel of the subjunctive and primary
       endings, e.g. 1 pl. act. παιδεύ-ω<u>μεν</u>, 1 sg. mp. παιδεύ-ω-μαι.

12.11 **Optative**: formed with the optative suffix -ι-/-ιη- and (mostly) secondary endings,
       e.g. 2 sg. act. παιδεύ-<u>οι</u>-ς, 3 pl. mp. παιδεύ-<u>οι</u>-<u>ντο</u>. Note the 2 sg. mp., e.g. παιδεύοιο
       (<*-<u>οι</u>-<u>(σ)ο</u>).

12.12 **Active infinitive**: formed with -εν, which contracts with the preceding thematic
       vowel, e.g. act. παιδεύ-<u>ειν</u> (<*-ε-εν).
          Middle-passive infinitive: formed with -σθαι, e.g. παιδεύ-ε-<u>σθαι</u>.

12.13 **Active participle**: formed with -ντ-; for the declension, →5.17–18. E.g. gen. sg.
       masc. παιδεύ-ο-<u>ντ</u>-ος, nom. sg. fem. παιδεύ-ουσα (<*-ο<u>ντ</u>γα).
          Middle-passive participle: formed with -μεν-; for the declension, →5.3–4. E.g.
       nom. sg. masc. παιδευ-ό-<u>μεν</u>-ος, nom. sg. fem. παιδευ-ο-<u>μέν</u>-η.

12.14 The verb **οἴομαι** *think* is regularly thematic, but has some forms without the thematic vowel,
       particularly 1 sg. pres. ind. οἶμαι and 1 sg. impf. ᾤμην.

Contract Presents

Simple Contraction Rules

12.15 The relevant contraction rules for each type of contract verb may be summarized
       as follows (for a more elaborate treatment of contraction, →1.58–63):

- with present stems ending in ε:

ε + ε/ε̄ > ει (spurious, = ē)

ε + ο/ō > ου (spurious, = ō)

ε + any other long vowel or diphthong: ε merges with (disappears into) the long vowel/diphthong

- with present stems ending in α:

α + [e]-sound (ε/ε̄/η) > ᾱ

α + (genuine) ει or η > ᾳ

α + [o]-sound (ο/ō/ω) > ω

α + οι > ῳ

- with present stems ending in ο:

ο + ε/ε̄ or ο/ō > ου (spurious, = ō)

ο + η/ω > ω

ο + (genuine) ει, η or οι > οι

Note 1: Ionic forms of verbs in -έω often do not contract; verbs in -άω are conjugated in various forms as verbs in -έω. For full details, →25.33–5.

12.16   The following points should be noted especially:

- Since no ι or υ was involved in the formation of **spurious diphthongs ει and ου** (→1.23) in such forms as inf. act. παιδεύειν (<-ε-εν), 2 sg. imp. mp. παιδεύου (<-ε-σο), fem. ppl. act. παιδεύουσα (<*-ο-ντϳα), corresponding forms of the contract verbs also do not have diphthongs with ι/υ (also →1.60, 1.62 n.2): thus e.g. inf. τιμᾶν (<-α-ε-εν), δηλοῦν (spurious ου; <-ο-ε-εν); imp. τιμῶ (<-α-ε-σο); ppl. ποιοῦσα (spurious ου; <*-έ-ο-ντϳα), τιμῶσα (<*-ά-ο-ντϳα). But 2/3 sg. pres. ind. act. παιδεύεις and παιδεύει have genuine diphthongs, and corresponding contract verb forms also have a genuine diphthong (e.g. τιμᾷς, δηλοῖ).
- The **active optative singular** of contract verbs usually has different endings from those of the non-contract verbs, formed with optative suffix -ιη-. But next to ποιοίην/ποιοίης/ποιοίη we occasionally find ποιοῖμι, ποιοῖς, ποιοῖ; next to τιμῴην/τιμῴης/τιμῴη occasionally τιμῷμι/τιμῷς/τιμῷ; next to δηλοίην/δηλοίης/ δηλοίη occasionally δηλοῖμι/δηλοῖς/δηλοῖ.
- The **active optative plural** of contract verbs usually has the same endings as those of the non-contract verbs. But occasionally we find forms with -ιη- in the first and second person. Thus next to ποιοῖμεν/ποιοῖτε we find ποιοίημεν/ποιοίητε; next to τιμῷμεν/τιμῷτε, we find τιμῴημεν/τιμῴητε; and next to δηλοῖμεν/δηλοῖτε we find δηλοίημεν/δηλοίητε.

Further Particulars

12.17   Most verbs with a **monosyllabic stem in ε** (originally in εϝ, →12.25 below) only contract if the result is ει: So, with πλέω *sail* (<*πλέϝω), pres. ind. πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι (ν); impf. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, etc.; subj. πλέω, πλέῃς, etc.; opt. πλέοιμι, πλέοις (forms with -ιη- do not