

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## MI Verbs

### Chapter 24

## Morphology

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### What are MI Verbs?

They are an older conjugation of verbs and get their name from their present active indicative ending: **δίδωμι** (cf. omega verbs—**λύω**).

MI verbs have no connecting vowel because their stem ends with a vowel:

δίδωμι → δο-  
τίθημι → θε-  
ἵστημι → στα-

## Present Forms

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### Present (Progressive) Forms

The present stem is characterized by an **old reduplication** similar to the one found on perfect stems, except this older form uses an **iota (ι)** instead of an **epsilon (ε)**.

δίδωμι    τίθημι    ἵστημι

This reduplication has **no** perfect meaning and is **always** found on MI verb present stems.

## Present Active Indicative—δίδωμι

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### Singular      Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	δίδωμι	δίδομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	δίδως	δίδοτε
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	δίδωσι(ν)	διδόασι(ν)

Note: the singular form has long vowels (ω) & the plural has short vowels (ο).

## Aorist Forms

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### Aorist (Simple) Forms

The aorist stem drops the old reduplication found on the present stem. The **kappa** (NOT the sigma) is found at the end of the aorist active indicative stem.

ἔδωκα    ἔθηκα    ἔστηκα

The verb **ἵστημι** does not use a kappa in the aorist in order to differentiate it from the perfect (= **ἵστηκα**).

## Principle Parts

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### 6 Principle Parts of δίδωμι

Present	δίδωμι
Future	δώσω
Aorist	ἔδωκα
Perfect	δέδωκα
Perfect M/P	δέδομαι
Aorist Pass	ἐδόθην

	Present	Imperfect	Future	Aorist	Perfect
1S	δίδωμι	ἐδίδουν	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα
2S	δίδως	ἐδίδους	δώσεις	ἔδωκας	δέδωκας
3S	δίδωσιν	ἐδίδου	δώσει	ἔδωκεν	δέδωκεν
1P	δίδομεν	ἐδίδομεν	δώσομεν	ἐδώκαμεν	δεδώκαμεν
2P	δίδοτε	ἐδίδοτε	δώσετε	ἐδώκατε	δεδώκατε
3P	διδόασιν	ἐδίδοσαν	δώσουσιν	ἔδωκαν	δέδωκαν

Principle Parts	
6 Principle Parts of τίθημι	
Present	τίθημι
Future	θήσω
Aorist	ἔθηκα
Perfect	τέθεικα
Perfect M/P	τέθειμαι
Aorist Pass	ἐτέθην

Principle Parts	
6 Principle Parts of ἵστημι	
Present	ἵστημι
Future	στήσω
Aorist	ἔστηκα
Perfect	ἔστηκα
Perfect M/P	ἕσταμαι
Aorist Pass	ἐστάθην

Present Forms		
MI Verb	Ω Verb	Parsing
διδούς	λύων	Pres, Act, Ptc, m, n, sg
διδόμενος	λυόμενος	Pres, M/P, Ptc, m, n, sg
διδῶ	λύη	Pres, Act, Subj, 3, sg
διδότω	λυέτω	Pres, Act, Impv, 3, sg
διδόναι	λύειν	Pres, Act, Inf

Aorist Forms		
MI Verb	Ω Verb	Parsing
δούς	λύσας	Aor, Act, Ptc, m, n, sg
δοθείς	λυθείς	Aor, Pass, Ptc, m, n, sg
δῶ	λύση	Aor, Act, Subj, 3, sg
δότω	λυσάτω	Aor, Act, Impv, 3, sg
δοῦναι	λῦσαι	Aor, Act, Inf

Other Forms	
ἵστημι	
The verb ἵστημι has both a first aorist form (ἔστηκα) and a second aorist form (ἔστην).	
ἔστηκα (1 <sup>st</sup> aor)	transitive "I stood [something] up"
ἔστην (2 <sup>nd</sup> aor)	intransitive "I stood up"

Present Active  
Indicative—**ἀφίημι**

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	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	<b>ἀφίημι</b>	<b>ἀφίομεν</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	<b>ἀφεῖς</b>	<b>ἀφίετε</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	<b>ἀφίησιν</b>	<b>ἀφίουσιν</b>

Note: the singular forms follow other MI verbs but the plural follows omega verbs.

Practice

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λέγω γὰρ διὰ τῆς χάριτος τῆς **δοθείσης** μοι

If you see a verb with **δω-** or **δο-**, assume it is from **δίδωμι**.

Because **δοθείσης** does not have the old reduplication (**διδ**) or reduplication (**δεδ**), it cannot be present or perfect.

Therefore, it must be aorist and because it has no augment, it cannot be indicative.

Practice

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

λέγω γὰρ διὰ τῆς χάριτος τῆς **δοθείσης** μοι

The article **τῆς** calls for a participle and the **-θε-** makes it passive (= A P Ptc f g sg, “which was given”).

Because the participle is used attributively, we need to supply “who/which.”

“For I am speaking through the grace  
**which was given** to me”