

GREEK VERB - LIST

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Verbs are grouped in this list according to the way in which they form their noncontinuous: the first column shows the continuous form, the second the noncontinuous. An asterisk (*) means that that verbs has a shortened form; 'x' means that the verb is of Class IIX.

Continuous	Noncontinuous	Meaning
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1. Active Class I

Type a: zo becomes so

aço'razo	aço'raso	buy
ðokji'mazo	ðokji'maso	taste
el'pizo	el'piso	hope
çno'rizo	çno'riso	know (person)
çji'rizo	çji'riso	come back
kap'ni zo	kap'ni so	smoke
no'mi zo	no'mi so	have an opinion

Type b: no becomes so

a'fino	a'fiso	leave (something)
'dino	'diso	dress (someone)
'ftano	'ftaso	arrive
'çðino	'çðiso	undress (someone)
'kino	'kiso	shut
ksa'plono	ksa'ploso	lie down
'pçano	'pçaso	take
pli'rono	pli'roso	pay for
si'kono	si'koso	lift up
te'ljono	te'ljoso	finish
ði'mono	ði'moso	get angry
'xano	'xaso	lose

Type c: various endings become so

a'kuo *	a'kuso	hear, listen
'pefto	'peso	fall down

Type d: vo/po become pso

a'navo	a'napso	light
apaço'revo	apaço'repso	forbid
ðu'levo	ðu'lepso	work
epi'trevo	epi'trepso	allow
'çrafo	'çrapso	write
ko'ndevo	ko'ndepso	get near
'kovo	'kopso	cut
'kri vo	'kripso	hide (something)
'lip o	'lipso	be absent
ma'zevo	ma'zepso	collect
pi'stevo	pi'stepso	believe
sko'pevo	sko'pepso	intend

Type e: zo becomes kso

a'lazo	a'lakso	<i>change</i>
fo'nazo	fo'nakso	<i>call</i>
kji'tazo	kji'takso	<i>look</i>

Type f: $\chi/x/\zeta$ become kso

a'ni χ o	a'ni kso	<i>open</i>
' δ i xno	' δ i kso	<i>show</i>
'ft ζ axno	'ft ζ akso	<i>fix up</i>
i'par ζ i	i'parksi	<i>exist</i>
pro'sexo	pro'sekso	<i>pay attention</i>
'trexo	'trekso	<i>run</i>

Type g: no change

a'reso	a'reso	<i>be pleasing to</i>
'exo	'exo	<i>have</i>
'fero	'fero	<i>bring</i>
'kano	'kano	<i>do</i>
'ksero	'ksero	<i>know (fact)</i>
peri'meno	peri'meno	<i>wait for</i>
'prepi	'prepi	<i>it is necessary</i>
' θ el o *	' θ el o	<i>want</i>

Type h: irregular, noncontinuous is Class IIx

'le χ o *	'po x	<i>tell</i>
'pi no	'p ζ o x	<i>drink</i>
'vl epo	' δ o x	<i>see</i>
'vri sko	'vro x	<i>find</i>

Type i: irregular but like each other, noncontinuous is Class IIx

'beno	'bo x	<i>go in</i>
'vj jeno	'v χ o x	<i>go out</i>
ana'veno	ane'vo x	<i>go up</i>
kata'veno	kate'vo x	<i>go down</i>

Type j: irregular, change of vowel

'fev χ o	'fi χ o	<i>go away</i>
'meno	'mi no	<i>stay</i>
'perno	'paro	<i>take</i>
'pl eno	'pl i no	<i>wash (something)</i>
'stel no	'stilo	<i>send</i>

Type k: irregular, different stem

' δ i no	' δ oso	<i>give</i>
'fteo *	'ftekso	<i>be at fault</i>
katala'veno	katalavo	<i>understand</i>
'kjeo	'kapsso	<i>burn (something)</i>
ma' θ eno	'ma θ o	<i>learn</i>
pi'jj eno *	'pao *	<i>go</i>
'tro χ o *	'fao *	<i>eat</i>
'vazo	'valo	<i>put on</i>
'v χ azo	'v χ alo	<i>take off</i>

2. Active Class II

Type l: 'o becomes 'iso, noncontinuous is Class I

apa'ndo	apa'ndi so	answer
efxari 'sto x	efxari 'stiso	thank
kra'to	kra'tiso	hold
ksip'no	ksip'ni so	wake up
mi 'lo	mi 'li so	talk
ro'to	ro'tiso	ask
si wfo'no	si wfo'ni so	agree
stama'to	stama'tiso	stop
stenoxo'ro x	stenoxo'ri so	annoy
θi 'mo	θi 'mi so	remind
voi 'θo	voi 'θi so	help
xro'sto	xro'stiso	owe
zi 'to	zi 'tiso	look for
'zo x	'zi so	live

Type m: 'o becomes 'aso/'eso, noncontinuous is Class I

bo'ro x	bo'reso	be able
paraka'lo x	paraka'leso	request
per'no	pe'raso	pass by
pi 'no	pi 'naso	be hungry
sinxo'ro x	sinxo'reso	excuse
xa'lo	xa'laso	ruin

3. Passive Class I

Type n: zome becomes 'sθo

fa'ndazome	fanda'sθo x	imagine
χno'ri zome	χnori 'sθo x	be known
'vjj azome	vjj a'sθo x	be in a hurry
'xrjj azome	xrjj a'sθo x	need

Type o: nome becomes 'θo

'di nome	di 'θo x	dress oneself
'χði nome	χði 'θo x	undress oneself
pli 'ronome	pliro'θo x	get paid
si 'konome	siko'θo x	get up
'xanome	xa'θo x	get lost

Type p: vome/pome/ptome become 'fθo

apaχo'revome	apaχore'fθo x	be forbidden
epi 'trepome	epi tre'fθo x	be allowed
'kri vome	kri 'fθo x	hide oneself
ma'zevome	maze'fθo x	get picked up
'skj eptome	skje'fθo x	cogitate

Type q: irregular, but all end in 'o

'çerome	xa'ro x	be happy
'drepome	dropj a'sθo x	be ashamed
'fenome	fa'no x	appear
'kj eome	ka'o x	burn oneself
'pl enome	pli 'θo x	wash oneself
'stekome	sta'θo x	stand
'vri skome	vre'θo x	find oneself

4. Passive Class II

Type r: 'ame becomes i'θo

fo'vame	fovi'θo	x	<i>be afraid</i>
kji'mame	kjimi'θo	x	<i>sleep</i>
li'pame	lipi'θo	x	<i>be sorry</i>
θi'mame	θimi'θo	x	<i>remember</i>

Type s: 'çeme/'jjeme becomes i'θo/e'θo/e'sθo

kra'tçeme	krati'θo	x	<i>be held</i>
paraka'ljeme	parakale'sθo	x	<i>be asked</i>
stenoxo'rjjeme	stenoxori'θo	x	<i>get annoyed</i>
va'rjjeme	vare'θo	x	<i>get tired</i>

5. Mixed

Type t: passive in continuous tenses, active in noncontinuous.

'erxome	'erθo	<i>come</i>
'jjinome	'jjino	<i>become</i>
'kaθome	ka'θiso	<i>sit</i>