

***Μι*-VERBS: INDICATIVE MODE**

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

***Μι*-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. **“Μι-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 3^a personal (“column”) endings. Or, they **possess “μι-Aorist” active voices**, which take 3^o personal verb endings.

* **NOTE:** Some *μι*-Verbs (e.g., *ἵστημι*) have a “*μι*-Aorist” form and also a normal 1st *Aorist* form with “-σ” stem suffix and 3^a personal verb endings (hence, both *ἔστην* and *ἔστησα*). *Μι*-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, *μι*-Verbs **differ in their 1st and 3rd principal parts** (see points 1 and 5, above).