30. μι verbs, εἰμί

See if you can list the four twists of the μ I verb from memory. (Consult the grammar if you have to.)

- 1. In the present tense, $\mu \iota$ verbs reduplicate the initial letter and separate the reduplicated consonant with an iota.
- 2. unverbs use slightly different endings in the present active indicative.
- 3. The stem vowel of the $\mu \iota$ verbs changes a lot. It can shorten, lengthen, or drop out completely.
- 4. Most of the $\mu \iota$ verbs use $\kappa \alpha$ instead of $\sigma \alpha$ to indicate a rist tense. These are called "kappa aorists."

Translate the following sentences (which contain various forms of $\tau(\theta \eta \mu \iota)$).

1. τὴν ψυχήν μου τίθημι ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων.

sheep.

= I lay down my soul for the sheep.

2. Ποῦ τεθείκατε αὐτόν;

Where

Where have you laid him?

3. οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἦλθον καὶ ἦραν τὸ πτῶμα corpse

αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθηκαν αὐτὸ ἐν μνημείω.

tomo

His disciples came and took his corpse and laid it in a tomb.

4. θήσω τὸ πνεῦμά μου ἐπ' αὐτόν.

I will place my Spirit on him.

Vocabulary

εἰμί

εἰμί (I am)			
	Present	Imperfect	Future
1s	ειμί	ήμην	έσομαι
	I am	I was	I will be
2s	Ei	η̈́ς	έση
	you are	you were	you will bę
3s	εστίν	ην	έσται
	he/she/it is	he/she/it was	he/she/it will be
1p	εσμέν	ημεν	εσόμεθα
	we are	we were	we will be
2p	έστέ	ητε	έσεσθε
	you (all) are	you (all) were	you (all) will be
Зр	είσίν	ἦσαν	έσονται
	they are	they were	they will be