28.1: Athematic verbs: Present Imperative, Infinitive, Participles

You may want to review 24.1 and 24.2 and look at the **Chart** of the three athematic verbs studied at that time, as well as the **Chart of ἵημι** in lesson 26. In this lesson we add one mood, the Imperative, and two non-personal forms, the Infinitives and the Participles, for the same four verbs. Let us begin with these forms in the Present System.

In the Active Present Imperative we recognize the alternance long / short contrasting singular and plural, and we can blame the anomalous long of the 2nd sg in τίθημι, ἵημι, and δίδωμι, on the same "intrusive" thematic vowel that we detected in the Active Imperfect.

ACTIVE PRESENT IMPERATIVE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
long stem vowel:	none	none	none	none
η, η, ω, η	τί- **θει**	ἵ - **ει**	δί- **δου**	ἵ-στη
[thematic intrusion:				
ει, ου]	τι-θή- τω	ἱ-**ή**- τω	δι-δώ-τω	ἵ-στή-**τω**
short stem vowel:	none	none	none	none
ε, ε, ο, ᾰ	τί-θε-τε	ἵ -ε-τε	δί-δο-τε	ἵ-στᾰ-τε
	τι-θέ-ντων	ἱ-έ-ντων	δι-δό-ντων	ἱ-στά-ντων

The Middle/Passive Present Imperative is straightforward:

MIDDLE/PASSIVE PRESENT IMPERATIVE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
short stem vowel:	none	none	none	none
ε, ε, ο, ᾰ	τί-θε-σο	ἵ -ε-σο	δί-δο-σο	ἵ-στα-σο
	τι-θέ-σθω	ἱ -έ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	ἵ-στά-σθω
	none	none	none	none
	τί-θε-σθε	ἵ -ε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ἵ-στᾰ-σθε
	τι-θέ-σθων	ἱ-έ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων	ἱ-στά-σθων

The Infinitives, both Active and Middle/Passive, are totally predictable:

ACTIVE PRESENT INFINITIVE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
short stem vowel	τι-θέ-ναι	ἱ-έ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	ἱ-στά -ναι

MIDDLE/PASSIVE PRESENT INFINITIVE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
short stem vowel	τί-θε-σθαι	ἵ-ε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	ἵ-στα-σθαι

The Active Participles will require more attention.

ACTIVE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The active present participles of **μι**-verbs with stem **ε / η** are similar to the number one in the masculine and neuter (εἷς, ἕν)—though not with the same accent. That is the result of : **reduplicated stem + mark of participle + ς of the nominative**. As you know, the group **ντ-** drops (ALWAYS!) before **ς**, and there is compensatory lengthening into ει , not the natural long η. The masculine and neuter of δίδωμι show the result of the same process with the stem vowel ο/ω: for compensation ο lengthens into -ου, not the natural long ω. As to the active present participle of ἵστημι , the short α lengthens into its own long, as can be seen in the feminine.

The easiest way to form the feminine is by adding **α** to the masculine nominative and of course declining it as 1st declension with impure α . τιθεῖσα, -ης; ἱεῖσα. –ης; διδοῦσα, –ης; ἱστᾶσα, –ης;

ACTIVE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
short stem vowel	τιθείς	ἱείς	διδούς	ἱστάς
	τιθεῖσα	ἱεῖσα	διδοῦσα	ἱστᾶσα
	τιθέν	ἱέν	διδόν	ἱστάν

The middle/passive present participle adds the same suffix used for middle/passive participles of . –ω verbs. The stem of each one of these verbs must be used with the low grade of the vowel:

MIDDLE/PASSIVE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

	τίθημι	ἵημι	δίδωμι	ἵστημι
short stem vowel	τι-θέ-μενος	ἱ-έ-μενος	δι-δό-μενος	ἱ-στά-μενος
	τι-θε-μένη	ἱ-ε-μένη	δι-δο-μένη	ἱ-στα-μένη
	τι-θέ-μενον	ἱ-έ-μενον	δι-δό -μενον	ἱ-στά-μενον