DEFECTIVE VERBS

GO

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th***	6th***
ἐ ρχ/	ἔ ρχομαι					
$\dot{\epsilon}\lambda heta/*$		<i>έλε</i> ύσομαι	ηλθον	<i>ἐλήλυθ</i> α		
i/	<i>ϵἶμι**</i>	<i>ϵἶμι**</i>				

CARRY, BEAR

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
$\phi\epsilon ho/$	φέρω					
oi/		οἴσω				
ένεκ/*				ένήνοχα	<i>ἐνήνε</i> γμαι	ηνέχθην
<i>ἐνεγκ/</i> *			ἤνεγκα** or			
			ἤνεγκου			
ἐνεικ/*			ἤνεικα**			

^{*} $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta/$ is a syncopated form of an original base, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\theta/$.

** We haven't learned this form yet, but there's a verb category that uses $/\mu\iota$ instead of $/\omega$ in the first person singular.

*** There is not a 5th or 6th principal part because "go" cannot be passive.

^{*} These bases look similar, but it turns out they are actually distinct.
** Here are examples of why we distinguish aorist aspect markers (sigmatic/asigmatic) from formation (thematic/athematic/alphatic). While α usually follows σ in the aorist, it doesn't have to. Here are two cases of asigmatic alpha aorists. You'll see another one below.

SAY

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
λεγ/	λέγω	λέξω	<i>ἔλ</i> εξα	*	λέλεγμαι	<i>ἐλέ</i> χθην
<i>ς</i> ερ/	ἐρέω or ἐρεείνω**	ἐρέω or ἔρομαι		εἴρηκα	<i>ϵἴρημαι</i>	ἐ ρρήθην
_Γ επ/			εἰπου or εἰπα or ἔειπου***			

^{*} You should be able to guess that someone once said $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \lambda o \gamma a$ or $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \lambda o \gamma a$, but the form does not appear in extant Greek. The same is doubtless true of all blank forms in these charts. For instance, I'm sure someone once said $\epsilon i \phi \theta \eta$ ($\epsilon / \rho \epsilon \pi / \theta \eta / \phi$), "it was said." ** These present progressive forms of $\rho \epsilon \rho / \phi$ are very rare. *** $\epsilon i \pi o \nu$ is the standard form in Ionic and Attic, though you will also find $\epsilon i \pi a$. $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \pi o \nu$ is common in Homer ($\epsilon / \rho \epsilon / \rho \pi / \delta \nu$).

SEE

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
δρα/	δράω			ξόρακα or ξώρακα*	έ ώραμαι	
$\delta\pi/$		ὄψομαι		ὄπωπα	ὧμμαι	ὥφθην
<i>Fι</i> δ/**			είδου			

^{*} The base $\delta\rho\alpha/$ was originally $\sigma\sigma\rho\alpha/$. So $\dot{\epsilon}/$ is the expected reduplicated perfect aspect marker, $\sigma\epsilon/$.

** Remember: in the perfect, $\rho d = 100$ means "know." So you will have perfect forms of $\rho d = 100$, but they are excluded here because in the perfect it no longer means "see."

TAKE

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
αἱρε/	αἱρέω	αίρήσω		ήιρηκα	ήιρημαι	ἡιρέθην
έλ/			είλου			

RUN

BASE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th*
τρεχ/	τρέχω					
δραμ/		δραμέομαι	<i>ἕδραμον</i>	δεδράμηκα	δεδράμημαι	

^{*} As watching people exercise doesn't get you in shape, thus you cannot run in the passive.