

τρέχω **δραμοῦμαι** **ἔδραμον** --- **δεδράμηκα** ---

TO RUN

Irregularities: ✧ Deponent verb and liquid future.

τυγχάνω **τεύξομαι** **ἔτυχον** --- **τετύχηκα** ---

TO HAPPEN, TO HIT

Irregularities: ✧ Deponent future and on a modified stem.
✧ Strong aorist.

Construction: ✧ Usually with a participle, as explained in the corresponding section. Nevertheless, it can be used on its own in the sense of TO HIT, and the object will be in the *genitive* case: • ὁ τοξότης τοῦ σκοπού ἔτυχεν THE ARCHER HIT THE TARGET. In this use, its opposite would be **λανθάνω**, TO MISS, also using a *genitive*: • ὁ τοξότης τοῦ σκοπού ἔλαθεν THE ARCHER MISSED THE TARGET.

ὑπισχνέομαι **ὑποσχίσομαι** **ὑπεσχόμην** --- --- **ὑπέσχημαι**

TO PROMISE

Irregularities: ✧ Strong aorist.

Construction: ✧ Usually followed by a future infinitive.

φαίνω **φανῶ** **ἔφηνα** **ἐφάνην** **πέφηνα** **πέφασμαι**

TO SHOW (middle voice: TO APPEAR)

Irregularities: ✧ Liquid future.
✧ The passive aorist **ἐφάνην** always has an intransitive meaning (TO APPEAR), and the same applies for the perfect active **πέφηνα**. Nevertheless, the more regular forms for these two tenses exist: **ἐφάνθην** and **πέφαγκα**, but they retain the standard meaning of I WAS SHOWN and I HAVE SHOWN respectively.

Construction: ✧ Used in the middle voice, with a participle it states that the event is factual: • ὁ Σωκράτης φαίνεται σοφὸς ὄν SOCRATES IS EVIDENTLY WISE, while with an infinitive it states the possibility: • ὁ Σωκράτης φαίνεται σοφὸς εἶναι SOCRATES SEEMS TO BE WISE (but this may not be the case).

φέρω **οἴσω** **ἤνεγκα** **ἤνέχθην** **ἐνήνοχα** **ἐνήνεγμα**

TO CARRY

Irregularities: ✧ It uses different stems in some tenses.
✧ Liquid aorist although the stem is not liquid, but it also has a strong aorist **ἤνεγκον**.
✧ Perfect without kappa.

Construction: ✧ In middle voice it may mean TO WIN = TO TAKE FOR YOURSELF (a prize, for instance):
• ἀεὶ τὸ βέλτιστον ἄθλον **φέρομαι** I ALWAYS GET THE BEST PRIZE.