Principal Parts and Tense System

The principal parts are the minimum forms to know in order to generate all possible forms of a verb. From them, the various tense stems (= tense systems) are derived.

principal parts	tense system	tense generated		tense-suffix	practical tense-suffix	examples
I: present active παιδεύ-ω	1: present	active	present	$\varnothing + {}^o/_\varepsilon$ or ? [1] $+ {}^o/_\varepsilon$	$\varnothing$ or ? [1]	παιδεύ-∅̲-ω
			imperfect			ἐ-παίδευ-∅̲-ον
		mid-passive	present			παιδεύ-∅̲-ομαι
			imperfect			ἐ-παιδευ-∅̲-όμην
II: future active παιδεύ-σω	2: future	active	future	$\sigma\, {}^o/_\varepsilon$	σ	παιδεύ-σ̲-ω
		middle	future			παιδεύ-σ̲-ομαι
III: aorist active ἐ-παίδευ-σα	3: first aorist	active	1 aorist	σ α [2] (subj. $\sigma\, {}^\omega/_\eta$)	σ	ἐ-παίδευ-σ̲-α
		middle	1 aorist			ἐ-παιδευ-σ̲-άμην
	4: second aorist	active	2 aorist	${}^o/_\varepsilon$ or $\varnothing$	$\varnothing$	ἔ-λιπ-∅̲-ον
		middle	2 aorist			ἐ-λιπ-∅̲-όμην
IV: perfect active πε-παίδευ-κα	5: first perfect	active	1 perfect	κ α	κ	πε-παίδευ-κ̲-α
			fut. perf.		*exceeding rare*	
			1 pluperf.	κ η < κ εα, κ ει < κ εε, κ ε	κ	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κ̲-η
	6: second perfect	active	2 perf.	α or $\varnothing$	$\varnothing$	λέ-λοιπ-∅̲-α
			2 pluperf.	η, ει, ε		ἐ-λε-λοίπ-∅̲-η
V: perfect mid-passive πε-παίδευ-μαι	7: perfect middle-passive	mid-passive	perfect	$\varnothing$	$\varnothing$	πε-παίδευ-∅̲-μαι
			pluperf.			ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-∅̲-μην
			fut. perf.	$\sigma\, {}^o/_\varepsilon$	σ	πε-παιδεύ-σ̲-ομαι
VI: aorist passive ἐ-παιδεύ-θην --- and --- VII: future passive [3,4] ἐ-παιδεύ-θησομαι	8: first passive	passive	1 aorist	θ η, θ ε	θ	ἐ-παιδεύ-θ̲-ην
			1 future	θησ ${}^o/_\varepsilon$	θησ	ἐ-παιδεύ-θησ̲-ην
	9: second passive		2 aorist	η, ε	$\varnothing$	ἐ-γραφ-∅̲-ην
			2 future	ησ ${}^o/_\varepsilon$	ησ	γραφ-ήσ̲-ομαι

Notes:
- [1]: Various present tense-suffix are use, see the six classes of present-tenses.
- [2]: -α in the aorist is a relic of the personal ending.
- [3]: The 7th p.p. is not always given, because it can be deduced from the 6th: the tense-suffix is quite different (-θη/θε- for the aorist passive, -θησ${}^o/_\varepsilon$- for the future passive, but because the phonetic changes with the verb-stem are the same

(because both suffixes begin with -θ-), it's easy (but not very "scientific") to add -σ°/ₑ- to the stem of the aorist.

- [4]: The suffixe -θη- (aorist) and -θησ°/ₑ- (future) may be preceded by a -σ-. No general rule to be given to know if there is such a -σ-, but it never appear in contracts. Sometimes, we find both forms.