

## Contract Verbs: Rules and Examples

- ✓ Contraction occurs *only in the first principal part*, i.e., the present and the imperfect stems. The endings of the first principal part are of ε type (ε, ει, η, η) and ο type (ο, ου, ω).
- ✓ The stem endings are ο, α, ε. An “ο” type vowel is the strongest in character, which never lose its phonetic value in contraction; then an “α” type; then an “ε” type.

### A. Contraction with long vowels => gets long

1. α, ε, ο + ω => ω (Note that an “ο” type vowel persists after contraction.) α, ε, ο + ου => ω, ου, ου
  2. α, ε, ο + η => α, η, ω  
α, ε, ο + η => α, η, ω/οι
- (Note that “ο” and “α” type vowels persist after contraction with an “ε” type vowel.)

### B. Contraction between short vowels

1. Present stem ending in α  
α + ε => α    α + ο => ω  
α + ει => α    α + οι, ου => ω/ω
2. Present stem ending in ε    ε + ε => ει    ε + ο => ου  
ε + any = any
3. Present stem ending in ο  
ο + ε, ο, ου => ου  
ο + diphthongs => οι

### C. For the declension of πᾶς, see it with Aorist active participles

	Declension of πᾶς			Aorist Act. Participles		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	σαῖς	σασα	σαν
gen	παντός	πάσης	παντός	σαντος	σάσης	σαντος
dat	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	σαντι	σάσῃ	σαντι
acc	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	σαντα	σασαν	σαν
nom	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	σαντες	σασαι	σαντα
gen	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	σάντων	σασῶν	σάντων
dat	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι	σασι	σάσαις	σασι
acc	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα	σαντας	σάσας	σαντα