

Now obviously this is not everything and we will not mention the Pluperfect or the Future Perfect. I have not given all the paradigms because...too much of that sort of thing just confuses the student in a "tools course" and I may have put out too much already.

But here is some material lifted from Colwell-Tune: BEGINNER'S READER-GRAMMAR FOR NEW TESTAMENT GREEK, pages 31-33. Just read it over and see what the authors show in the matter of analysis of the words. A few things may be a bit beyond you but you will find it a very methodological procedure and while it requires some specific knowledge, it is more a matter of careful observation and induction. See how it goes for you.

	1
ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΕΥ	ignore ν after ε
ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΕ	subtract ε as personal ending
ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΣ-	subtract σ as 1st aorist tense indicator-
ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥ-	subtract ε as 1st aorist tense indicator
ΠΙΣΤΕΥ-	add ω and look in lexicon
ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ	listed in Bauer with a 1st aorist: ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΑ.
	2
ΕΛΕΥΟΝ	subtract ν as personal ending (also connecting vowel)
ΕΛΕΥ-	subtract ε as imperfect or 2nd aorist tense indicator
ΛΕΥ-	add ω and look in lexicon
ΛΕΥΩ	listed in Bauer with an imperfect: ΕΛΕΥΟΝ.
	3
ΑΚΟΥΣΟΥΣΙ	subtract σι as personal ending (also connecting diphthong)
ΑΚΟΥΣ-	subtract σ as future tense indicator
ΑΚΟΥ-	add ω and look in lexicon
ΑΚΟΥΩ	listed in Bauer with a future: ΑΚΟΥΣΩ.
	4
ΗΓΑΠΗΣΕΥ	ignore ν after ε
ΗΓΑΠΗΣΕ	subtract ε as personal ending
ΗΓΑΠΗΣ-	subtract σ as 1st aorist tense indicator
ΗΓΑΠΗ-	subtract ε as 1st aorist tense indicator which has combined with an initial α or ε to form an η
ΑΓΑΠΗ-	
ΟΡ	add ω and look in lexicon; nearest form given is
ΕΓΑΠΗ-	
ΑΓΑΠΑΩ	listed in Bauer with a 1st aorist: ΗΓΑΠΗΣΑ.
	5
ΕΓΡΑΨΑ	subtract α as personal ending
ΕΓΡΑΨ-	subtract σ as 1st aorist tense indicator which has combined with a π or φ in the end of the stem to form ψ
ΕΓΡΑΠ-	
ΟΡ	subtract ε as 1st aorist tense indicator; add ω
ΕΓΡΑΦ-	
ΥΡΑΦΩ	listed in Bauer with a 1st aorist; ΕΓΡΑΨΑ.