<u>Home</u> > <u>Present Indicative Verbs</u>

Meaning of the Present Indicative

- Progressive Present: action in progress (e.g., πάντες ζητοῦσίν σε, "all are looking for you," Mark 1:37).
- **Iterative Present:** repeated or ongoing action or state (e.g., μένων οὐχ ἁμαρτάνει, "does not continue in sin," 1 John 3:6).
- Historical Present: past event described vividly as present (e.g., ἔρχονται φέροντες, "they come bringing," Mark 2:3).

Verb Morphology

Structure of the Greek Verb

Example: λύομεν ("we are loosing")

1. **Stem:** λυ-

2. Connecting Vowel: o-3. Personal Ending: -μεν

Present Active Indicative Endings (λύω paradigm)

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	λύω	λύομεν
2nd	λύεις	λύετε
3rd	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

Present Middle/Passive Indicative Endings (λύομαι paradigm)

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	λύομαι	λυόμεθα
2nd	λύη	λύεσθε
3rd	λύεται	λύονται

Connecting Vowels

The connecting vowel alternates:

- **o (omicron)** before μ or ν (e.g., $\lambda \acute{\nu}o\mu \varepsilon \nu$)
- ε (epsilon) before other consonants (e.g., $\lambda \dot{\nu} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$)

The connecting vowel helps identify the mood. Example: ἔχομεν ("we have") is indicative, while ἔχωμεν ("let us have") is subjunctive.

Personal Endings

Greek verbs include personal endings to indicate person and number, making subject pronouns unnecessary.

Example: $\lambda \acute{v}o\mu \varepsilon v =$ "we are loosing."

Lexical Form and Stem

Lexical Form	Stem
ἀκούω	ἀκού-
λέγω	λεγ-
γίνομαι	γίν-
ἔρχομα ι	ἔρχ-

Middle-only verbs (e.g., πορεύομαι, "I am going") use middle forms exclusively.

Parsing Greek Verbs

Parsing includes:

- Lexical Form (dictionary form)
- Tense (Present, Imperfect, Future, Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect)
- Voice (Active, Middle, Passive)
- Mood (Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, Optative)
- Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
- Number (Singular, Plural)

Examples

Form	Lexical Form	Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Number	Translation
λύουσιν	λύω	Present	Active	Indicative	3rd	Plural	They are loosing
πορεύη	πορεύομαι	Present	Middle	Indicative	2nd	Singular	You are going

Crasis

Crasis is the merger of two words into one. Example: $\kappa \alpha i + \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \dot{\omega} \rightarrow \kappa \dot{\alpha} \gamma \dot{\omega}$ ("and I").