

Lesson 2: Verbs

Greek verbs take tense, voice, and mood. (TVMp3)

Tense indicates both time and aspect (**a kind of action**). The time includes past, present, and future, and the aspect shows whether the action is completed, continuing/progressive/repeated, simple (i.e., simple assertion).

Voice-- active, passive, middle

Mood--indicative, subjunctive/optative, imperative.

Infinitives and participles are included in verb conjugation.

Reviews and more rules on accents

When the ultima is short, a word if accented

- a. on the ultima, has the acute: θεός
- b. on a short penult, has the acute: λόγος
- c. on a **long** penult, has the circumflex: δῶρον
- d. on the antepenult, has the acute: ἄνθρωπος

Recessive Accent

The accent of a word is said to be *recessive* when it goes back from the end of the word as far as allowed by the rules. Most verbs have recessive accent.

Ex.) ἔλυσα, ἐλύσαμεν, ἐλυσάμεθα, λῦε, παίδευε

Persistent Accent

The accent of a word is said to be *persistent* when it tries to stay on the same vowel or diphthong as long as allowed by the rules. Most noun forms have persistent accent.

Ex.) ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωποι, but ἀνθρώπου. In ἀνθρώπου, the ultima is long, so the accent cannot pass beyond the penult.

Principal Parts

I	II	III	VI	V	VI
Present/amp Imperf/amp	Future act/mid	Aorist act/mid	Perfect/Plu- perf act	Perfect/Plu- perf mid/pass	Aorist pass. Future pass.
λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθη

παιδεύω

I.	παιδεύω	Present act. ind.: I educate, I am educating
II.	παιδεύσω	Future act. ind.: I shall educate, I shall be educating
III.	ἐπαίδευσα	Aorist act. ind.: I educated
IV.	πεπαίδευκα	Perfect act. ind.: I have educated
V.	πεπαίδευμαι	Perfect mid/pass ind.: I have been educated
VI.	ἐπαιδεύθη	Aorist pass. ind.: I was educated

Present Active Indicative

1s	λύω	1p	λύομεν	-ω	-ομεν
2s	λύεις	2p	λύετε	-εις	-ετε
3s	λύει	3p	λύουσι(ν)	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Present active indicative inflection of λύω (loose, untie, release, set free)

λύω	I loosen; I am loosening
λύεις	you loosen; you are loosening
λύει	he/she/it loosens; he/she/it is loosening
λύομεν	We loosen; We are loosening
λύετε	You (pl.) loosen; You (pl.) are loosening
λύουσι(ν)	They loosen; They are loosening

**Every verb has Tense, Voice, Mood, Person, Number. This is called inflection. Ex. λύομεν present active indicative 1st-person plural (pres. act. ind. 2p)

Exercise

1. Put the proper accent on the following words.

Recessive Accent

παιδεύω, ἐπαιδευσα, παιδευε, ἐπαιδευθη
λύω, ἔλυσα, λελυκα, ἔλυθη, λυε (υ in λύω is a long vowel)

Persistent Accent

ἄγγελος, ἄγγελου, ἀγγελω, ἀγγελον, ἀγγελους
φίλος, φιλου, φιλω, φιλοι, φιλους
ῶρα, ῶρας, ῶραν, ῶραι, ῶρας (α in ῶρα is a long vowel)

2. Translate the sentences in lesson 2 and conjugate all verb forms.

Ex. γινώσκομεν ὅτι πιστεύετε καὶ θέλετε διδάσκειν.

We know that you(mp) believe and wish to teach.

γινώσκομεν	pres. act. ind. 1p from (<) γινώσκω (I know)
πιστεύετε	pres. act. ind. 2p < πιστεύω (I believe)
θέλετε	pres. act. ind. 2p < θέλω (I wish, desire)
διδάσκειν	pres. act. infinitive < διδάσκω (I teach)

3. Want to read more?

οὕτως οὖν προσεύχεσθε ὑμεῖς· Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς· ἁγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου· ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου· γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς· τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον· καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν· καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκης ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν, ἀλλὰ ῥύσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.