MORPHOLOGY OF THE VERB
Ω VERBS

I   FORMATION: Ω verbs have predictable personal endings:

		Active		Middle/Passive	
Primary:	1.	-ω	-μεν	-μαι	-μεθα
	2.	-ις	-τε	-σαι	-σθε
	3.	-ι	-σι	-ται	-νται
Secondary:	1.	-ν, -α	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
	2.	-ς	-τε	-σο	-σθε
	3.	-	-ν, -σαν	-το	-ντο

Each PRESENT TENSE finite verb form is created in the following way:

VERB STEM + Variable vowel (ο or ε) + Personal ending: λυ + ο + μεν ⟩ λύομεν

Most people find it easier to memorize the verb endings along with the variable vowel:

		Active		Middle/Passive	
Primary:	1.	-ω	-ομεν	-ομαι	-ομεθα
	2.	-εις	-ετε	-ει	-εσθε
	3.	-ει	-ουσι	-εται	-ονται

Other tenses have additional "tense markers" (for example):

Future: STEM + σ + Variable vowel + Personal ending: λύ-σ-ο-μεν
*Aorist: AUGMENT + STEM + σα + Personal ending: ἐ-λυ-σα-μεθα
Perfect: reduplicated STEM + κα + Personal ending: λε-λύ-κα-μεν

*All secondary (past tense) finite forms have a prefix called an AUGMENT in front of the stem.

II   TENSE & ASPECT:

Every Greek verb form can indicate both **when** an action happened (**TIME**) and the **nature** of that action (**ASPECT**). As in English, the ASPECT of a verb can indicate three kinds of action:

1) action in progress   "PROGRESSIVE ASPECT"   we are learning
2) simple occurrence   "NEUTRAL (AORIST) ASPECT"   we learn
3) completed action   "PERFECTIVE ASPECT"   we have learned

A combination of *Time* and *Aspect* determines the TENSE of a Greek verb and how it should be translated:

	ASPECT:		
	Progressive	*Aorist-Neutral*	*Perfective*
TIME:			
Past	was learning	learned	had learned
Present	is learning	learns	has learned
Future	will be learning	will learn	will have learned