

FORMING THE PRESENT TENSE

Take the root and add to it whatever indicator is needed.
For example:

	<u>loose</u>	<u>λύω</u>	<u>Present Indicative Active</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>δίδωμι</u>	<u>see</u>	<u>βλέπω</u>
1.s		λύω		δίδωμι		βλέπω	βλέπω
* 2.s		λύεις		δίδως		βλέπεις	βλέπεις
3.s		λύει		δίδωσι		βλέπει	βλέπει
1.p.		λύομεν		δίδομεν		βλέπομεν	βλέπομεν
2.p.		λύετε		δίδοτε		βλέπετε	βλέπετε
3.p.		λύουσιν		διδούσιν		βλέπουσιν	βλέπουσιν

Present Indicative Middle/Passive.

1.s.	λύομαι	δίδομαι	
2.s.	λύῃ	δίδοσαι	
3.s.	λύεται	δίδοται	ας
1.p.	λύομεθα	διδόμεθα	<u>λύω</u>
2.p.	λύεσθε	δίδοσθε	
3.p.	λύονται	δίδονται	

There are probably better ways to display it...and my orthography is not always so good....

*Some of the spellings are influenced by the THEMATIC VOWEL, previously unmentioned! Verbs ending with a consonant will have a "thematic vowel" to aid in the joining of suffixes. The vowel is omicron before suffixes beginning with mu or nu. It is epsilon before other consonants. You will need to watch for it, just a little, and not think it part of the suffix. Remember the suffix endings on page 17. For a demonstration here is the Present, Indicative, Middle/Passive from above:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	λυ + ο + μαι	λυ + ο + μεθα
2.	λυ + η	λυ + ε + σθε
3.	λυ + ε + ται	λυ + ο + νται

And remember that we are showing you these mysteries for observation and understanding, not for memory.