

And we are still forming verb tenses...

FORMING THE IMPERFECT TENSE

Now the plot thickens. The imperfect tense, first of all, needs and AUGMENT. This is a letter prefixed to the stem. The prefixed letter is epsilon and it looks like this:

When the stem begins with a consonant:

$\epsilon + \lambda\omega = \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ —

When the stem begins with a vowel alpha, epsilon, or eta, the prefixed vowel coalesces with the first vowel and the resultant vowel is eta

$\acute{\epsilon} + \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (hear) = $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ —

When the stem begins with omicron, the blending of the vowels will usually result in the lengthened omega

$\acute{\epsilon} + \acute{\omicron}\rho\omega\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (see) = $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\rho\omega$ —

Other vowel beginnings, including diphthongs, must be learned by observation at the time.

Here is the imperfect indicative active of $\lambda\omega\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ and note that it uses alternate inflectional endings, they are still on your chart on page 17.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$
2. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
3. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\omicron\nu$

FORMING THE AORIST TENSE

The clouds gather. The aorist, for inflectional purposes, is recognized as FIRST AORIST and SECOND AORIST. They are not two different tenses but divisions of roots according to the origins of the verbs. You must remember that and as a general rule the second aorist has a contracted stem...but everything in its own time.

FIRST AORIST: Augment with epsilon and the same changing principles as the Imperfect.

Use a sigma to add suffixes to root.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$
2. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$
3. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$

Same ideas apply with the addition of the other endings. But the Aorist Passive uses a suffix Theta/Eta for adding suffixes.

$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\upsilon\theta\eta\nu$, etc.