

Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

Grammar

The Regular Verb in -ω : The Present Tense

It is not intended that you try to memorize this table. You will learn parts of the verb throughout the Greek courses, and will learn what they mean and how they are used. This table is mainly for reference, to use as a help when translating the New Testament.

Greek verbs can have various tense-stems, usually all derived from the "verb-stem", though a few verbs have two or more different stems.

The Present Tense in Greek connotes a continuous or repeated action, or an action in progress.

The Indicative is used for general statements of fact.

The Subjunctive expresses an element of doubt.

The Optative is used to express a wish that an action may or may not take place.

The Second Person Imperatives are used to give a direct order to one or more people

The Third Person Imperatives correspond to a command to make someone do something, or to let something happen.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses, the endings of the Middle and Passive Voices are the same.

The rest of the sentence will help to determine whether the verb is to be translated as Middle or Passive.

The Present Tense - made with present stem + endings

	Indicative		Subjunctive		Optative	
	Active	Middle & Passive	Active	Middle & Passive	Active	Middle & Passive
Singular						
1.	-ω	-ομαι	-ω	-ωμαι	-οιμι	-οιμην
2.	-εις	-η	-ης	-η	-οις	-οιο
3	-ει	-εται	-η	-ηται	-οι	-οιτο
Plural						
1.	-ομεν	-ομεθα	-ωμεν	-ωμεθα	-οιμεν	-οιμεθα
2,	-ετε	-εσθε	-ητε	-ησθε	-οιτε	-οισθε
3,	-ουσιν	-ονται	-ωσιν	-ωνται	-οιεν	-οιυντο

	Imperative	
	Active	Middle & Passive
Singular		
2	-ε	-ου
3	-ετω	-εσθω
Plural		
2	-ετε	-εσθε
3	-ετωσαν	-εσθωσαν

The form of the third person plural Imperative varied with time.

The form given here is that generally found in the New Testament.

Infinitive	Active		Middle & Passive
	-ειν		-εσθαι
Participle	Active		Middle & Passive
	-ων	-ουσα	-ον
			-ομενος -η -ον