

The Verb

A summary of information coded into a verb's form

Lexical Form (= Lemma)

λύω is the lexical form, or dictionary form, of the verb. The root (= stem) of the verb is λυ. The ω ending provides information about the tense, voice, mood, person and number.

Tense

The time and/or the completeness (aspect) of the action.

Present - present time, continuous (=linear) action.

I am loosing.

Imperfect - past time, continuous action. *I was loosing.*

Aorist - past time, punctiliar (viewed as a whole). *I loosed.*

Future - future time, usually punctiliar. *I will loose.*

Perfect - completed action with continuous results. *I have been loosed. I am loosed.*

Pluperfect - (= past perfect) viewed from the past as past, completed action. *I had been loosed.*

Voice

The relation between the subject and the action.

Active - the subject is acting.

I am loosing.

Middle - the subject is acting on his/her/its own behalf or interest.

Often similar to English reflexive: I am loosing myself.

Passive - the subject is acted upon.

I am being loosed.

example

λύω Present Active Indicative 1st Person Singular

Mood

Person

Number

The relation of the action to reality.

Indicative - statement of fact, a real action.

I am loosing.

Imperative - a command to action. *Loose!*

Subjunctive - possible action. *If loosed...*

Optative - a wished or hoped-for action. *Oh, to be loosed!*

The relation of the subject to the speaker.

First person - the subject is the speaker.

I am loosing. We are loosing.

Second person - the subject is spoken to. *You are loosing.*

Third person - the subject is spoken of. *He is loosing. She is loosing, it is loosing. They are loosing.*

The singularity or plurality of the subject.

Singular - Each person can be singular.

I am loosing. You (singular) are loosing. He/she/it is loosing.

Plural - Each person can be plural. *We are loosing. You (plural) are loosing. They are loosing.*