12.3.1 The simple present / \textit{Ενεζηώηας}

The simple present generally describes an action, an event or condition that takes place in the present.

The simple present is used:
- to describe an action, an event or condition that is occurring at the moment of speaking
  Τώρα διαβάζω την εφημερίδα. I am reading the newspaper now.
- to express general truths
  Η γη γρίζει γύρω από τον ήλιο. The earth rotates around the sun.
- to show a habit, repetition or continuity
  Μένω στην Ελλάδα. I live in Greece.
- to refer to an action or an event that will certainly occur in the near future
  Αύρηο εύγω γηα η ελ Ιηαι ια. I am leaving for Italy tomorrow.
- to describe events taken place in the past in order to make them more vivid (historical present)
  Καζ ηιιούζ ακε, ανοίγει ε πόρηα θαη ... While we were talking, the door opens and ... .

12.3.1.1 Formation of the simple present of the active voice

\textbf{Group A, 1\textsuperscript{st} conjugation}

\textbf{Characteristics}

The personal endings of the simple present of the verbs belonging to group A are:
- ω, -εις, -ει, -οσμε, -εηε, -οσν

\textbf{Formation steps}

The verbs \textit{γράθω} (write) and \textit{δηαβάδω} (read) are used as examples:

1. Find the present stem of the verb (omit \textit{-ω}).

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l|l}
\textit{γράθω} & \textit{δηαβάζω} \\
\hline
\textit{γράθω} & \textit{δηαβάζω} \\
\textit{γράθεις} & \textit{δηαβάζεις} \\
\textit{γράθει} & \textit{δηαβάζει} \\
\textit{γράθομε} & \textit{δηαβάζομε} \\
\textit{γράθετε} & \textit{δηαβάζετε} \\
\textit{γράθουν} & \textit{δηαβάζουν (ε)} \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Notice that the first and the second person plural bear the stress mark on the third-to-last syllable.

You can see the personal endings of the simple present of the active voice of the 1st conjugation and the conjugation of the verbs used above in the table below:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\hline
\textit{-ω} & \textit{γράθω} & I write & \textit{δηαβάζω} & I read \\
\textit{-εις} & \textit{γράθεις} & you write & \textit{δηαβάζεις} & you read \\
\textit{-ει} & \textit{γράθει} & he/she/it writes & \textit{δηαβάζει} & he/she/it reads \\
\textit{-οσμε} & \textit{γράθομε} & we write & \textit{δηαβάζομε} & we read \\
\textit{-ετε} & \textit{γράθετε} & you write & \textit{δηαβάζετε} & you read \\
\textit{-οσν (ε)} & \textit{γράθουν (ε)} & they write & \textit{δηαβάζουν (ε)} & they read \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Group B, 2nd conjugation

Characteristics

The personal endings of the simple present of the verbs belonging to group B are:

B1: -ώ(-άω), -άς, -ά(-άει), -άμε(-ούμε), -άνε (-ούν)

Formation steps

The verbs μιλώ (speak) and μπορώ (can) are used as examples:

1. Find the present stem of the verb (omit -ω).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μιλώ</td>
<td>μπορώ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Place the endings

-ίω(-άω), -άς, -ά(-άει), -άμε(-ούμε), -άνε (-ούν)
after the stem of the B1 verbs
or the endings
-ό, -είς, -έ, -ούμε, -είτε, -ούν
after the stem of the B2 verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μιλώ(-άω), μιλάς, μιλά(-άει), …</td>
<td>μπορώ, μπορείς, μπορεί, …</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can see the personal endings of the simple present of both subgroups of the 2nd conjugation and the conjugation of the verbs μιλώ (speak) en μπορώ (can) in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ω (-άω)</td>
<td>μιλώ (-άω)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-άς</td>
<td>μιλάς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ά(-άει)</td>
<td>μιλά (-άει)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-άμε (-ούμε)</td>
<td>μιλάμε (-ούμε)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-άτε</td>
<td>μιλάτε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-άνε (-ούν)</td>
<td>μιλάνε (-ούν)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.3.1.2 Formation of the simple present of the medio-passive voice

Notice that some Greek verbs in the medio-passive voice have an active meaning in English as ἔρχομαι (come), κοιμάμαι (sleep) etc.

**Group A, 1st conjugation**

**Characteristics**

The personal endings of the simple present of the medio-passive voice of the verbs belonging to group A are:

- ομαι, -εσαι, -εται, -όμαστε, -εστε, -ονται.

**Formation steps**

The verb ντύνομαι (get dressed) is used as example:

1. Find the present stem of the verb (omit -ω, -ηκαί).

   ντύνω – ντύνομαι – ντύν-

2. Place after the stem the endings

   -ομαι, -εσαι, -εται, -όμαστε, -εστε, -ονται.

You can see the personal endings of the simple present of the medio-passive voice of the 1st conjugation and the conjugation of the verb ντύνομαι (get dressed) in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Endings</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ομαι</td>
<td>I am (or get) dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-εσαι</td>
<td>you are dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-εται</td>
<td>he/she/it is dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-όμαστε</td>
<td>we are dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-εστε</td>
<td>you are dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ονται</td>
<td>they are dressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group B, 2nd conjugation**

**Characteristics**

The endings of the simple present of the medio-passive voice of verbs belonging to group B are:

B1: -ιέμαι, -ιέσαι, -ιέται, -ιόμαστε, ιέστε, -ιόνται

B2: -ούμαι/άμαι, -όσαι, -όται, -όμαστε, -όστε, -όνται

Arch. conj.: -ούμαι, -είσαι, -είται, -ούμαστε, -είστε, -ούνται

**Formation steps**

**Verbs B1 and B2**

The verbs αγαπήμαι (be loved) en κοιμούμαι / κοιμάμαι (sleep) are used as examples:

1. Find the present stem of the verb (omit -ό, -έμαι, -ούμαι, -έμαι).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>αγαπώ – αγαπήμαι – αγαπ</td>
<td>κοιμούμαι / κοιμάμαι – κοιμ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Place the endings

   -ιέμαι, -ιέσαι, -ιέται, -ιόμαστε, ιέστε, -ιόνται

   after the stem of the B1 verbs

   or the endings

   -ούμαι/άμαι, -όσαι, -όται, -όμαστε, -όστε, -όνται

   after the stem of the B2 verbs
Verbs with archaic conjugation
Some verbs ending in -ούμαι as δηγούμαι (narrate), αποτελούμαι (consist), μιμούμαι (imitate), απασχολούμαι (busy oneself with, employ) etc. follow the archaic conjugation.

The verb δηγούμαι (narrate) is used as example:
1. Find the present stem of the verb (omit -ούμαι).

δηγούμαι – δηγ-

2. Place after the stem the personal endings of the archaic conjugation
-ούμαι, -είσαι, -είται, -ούμαστε, -είστε, -ούνται

δηγούμαι
δηγείσαι
δηγείται

dηγούμαστε
dηγείστε
dηγούνται

You can see the endings of the simple present of the medio-passive voice of the verbs with the archaic conjugation and the conjugation of the verb δηγούμαι (narrate) in the table below:

| -ούμαι | δηγούμαι | I narrate |
| -είσαι | δηγείσαι | you narrate |
| -είται | δηγείται | he … |
| -ούμαστε | δηγούμαστε | we … |
| -είστε | δηγείστε | you … |
| -ούνται | δηγούνται | they … |

Some seldom used verbs ending in -όμαι follow the archaic conjugation as well, as the verb εγγούμαι (guarantee):
εγγούμαι, εγγο-άσαι, εγγο-άται, εγγο-όμαστε, εγγο-άστε, εγγο-όνται.