SUBJUNCTIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES

Tense-Form	Voice	Stem	Tense Former	Ending Pattern
	Active			vowel
		present		Primary
Present				Active
Present	N4: -1 -11 - /			v o w e l
	Middle/ Passive	present		Primary
				Middle-Passive
	Active	usually same as present	σ	v o w e l
1st Aorist				Primary
				Active
	Middle	usually same as present	σ	v o w e l
				Primary
				Middle-Passive
	Passive	usually same as present	θ	v o w e l>
				Primary
				Active
	Active			v o w e l
		aorist		Primary
2nd Aorist				Active
				v o w e l
	Middle	aorist		Primary
				Middle-Passive
				v o w e l
	Passive	aorist		Primary
				Active

εἰμί IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE

		Subjunctive	Imperative
	First	$ec{\mathring{\omega}}$ I may be	
Singular	Second	η̈́ς you may be	ἴσθι [you] be
	Third	ື້ງ he/she/it may be	ἔστω let him/her/it be
	First	$\widetilde{\omega}\mu$ εν we may be	
Plural	Second	ἦτε you (pl.) may be	έστε [you (pl.)] be
	Third	ຜິσເ(ν) they may be	ἔστωσαν let them be

IMPERATIVE ENDING PATTERNS

		Active	Middle-Passive
Singular	Second	λῦ <mark>ε</mark> ¹	λύ <mark>ου</mark> ²
Sing	Third	λυέτω	λυέσθω
'a	Second	λύετε	λύεσθε
Plural	Third	λυέτωσαν	λυέσθωσαν

 $^{^{1}}$ This ending changes to $\mathfrak{o}\nu$ in the 1st Aorist Active. It changes to $\tau\iota$ in the Aorist Passive (infrequent).

TWO OPTATIVE FORMS TO MEMORIZE

Form		Meaning
μη γένοιτο (17x)	=	"may it never be!"
εἴη (12×)	=	"might be"

IMPERATIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES

Tense-Form	Voice	Stem Tense Former		Ending Pattern
Present	Active	present		Imperative Active
riesent	Middle/ Passive	present		Imperative Middle-Passive
	Active	usually same as present	σα	Imperative Active
1st Aorist	Middle	usually same as present	σα	Imperative Middle-Passive
	Passive	usually same as present	θη	Imperative Active
	Active	aorist		Imperative Active
2nd Aorist	Middle	aorist		Imperative Middle-Passive
	Passive	aorist	η	Imperative Active



CONDITIONALS CLASSES

	Protasis (if-clause)		Apodosis (then-clause)	Meaning
First Class	εἶ + [οὐ] indicative	→	(any mood, any tense)	Assumed true for the sake of argument
Second Class	ε \hat{l} + [μή] indicative (aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect)	→	$[\ddot{\alpha}\nu]$ indicative (matches tense-form of protasis)	Speaker believes protasis is contrary to fact
Third Class	ἐάν + [μή] subjunctive	→	(any mood, any tense)	Expresses potential or probable fulfillment

² This ending changes to ι in the 1st Aorist Middle (infrequent).