### **SUBJUNCTIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES**

Tense-Form	Voice	Stem	Tense Former	Ending Pattern
	Active	present		←vowel→ <b>Primary</b> Active
Present	Middle/ Passive	present		rimary Middle-Passive
	Active	usually same as <b>present</b>	σ	rimary Active
1st Aorist	Middle	usually same as <b>present</b>	σ	rimary Middle-Passive
	Passive	usually same as <b>present</b>	θ	rimary Active
	Active	aorist		rimary Active
2nd Aorist	Middle	aorist		rimary Middle-Passive
	Passive	aorist		←vowel→ <b>Primary</b> 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	έστω let him/her/it be
Plural	First	$\widetilde{\omega}\mu$ εν we may be	
	Second	ἦτε you (pl.) may be	έστε [you (pl.)] be
	Third	$\widetilde{\omega}\sigma\iota( u)$ they may be	ἔστωσαν let them be

## IMPERATIVE ENDING PATTERNS

		Active	Middle-Passive
ular	Second	λῦ <mark>ε</mark> 1	λύ <mark>ου</mark> ²
Singular	Third	λυέτω	λυέσθω
Plural	Second	λύετε	λύεσθε
	Third	λυ <mark>έτωσαν</mark>	λυέσθωσαν

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  This ending changes to  $\sigma\nu$  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!"
<b>εἴη</b> (12×)	=	"might be"

# **IMPERATIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES**

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



# **CONDITIONALS CLASSES**

	Protasis (if-clause)		Apodosis (then-clause)	Meaning
First Class	<b>ยใ</b> + [oป๋] indicative	<b>→</b>	(any mood, any tense)	<b>Assumed true</b> for the sake of argument
Second Class	$\epsilon \hat{\mathbf{i}} + [\mu \acute{\eta}]$ indicative (aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect)	<b>→</b>	[α̈ν] indicative (matches tense-form of protasis)	Speaker believes protasis is <b>contrary to fact</b>
Third Class	<b>ἐάν</b> + [μή] subjunctive	<b>→</b>	(any mood, any tense)	Expresses <b>potential or probable</b> fulfillment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This ending changes to  $\iota$  in the 1st Aorist Middle (infrequent).