

SUBJUNCTIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES

Tense-Form	Voice	Stem	Tense Former	Ending Pattern
Present	Active			← vowel →
	Middle/Passive			← vowel →
1st Aorist	Active	usually same as		← vowel →
	Middle	usually same as		← vowel →
	Passive	usually same as		← vowel →
2nd Aorist	Active			← vowel →
	Middle			← vowel →
	Passive			← vowel →

εἶμι IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE

		Subjunctive	Imperative
Singular	First	I may be	
	Second	you may be	[you] be
	Third	he/she/it may be	let him/her/it be
Plural	First	we may be	
	Second	you (pl.) may be	[you (pl.)] be
	Third	they may be	let them be

IMPERATIVE ENDING PATTERNS

		Active	Middle-Passive
Singular	Second	1	2
	Third		
Plural	Second		
	Third		

¹ This ending changes to ον in the 1st Aorist Active. It changes to αι in the Aorist Passive (infrequent).
² This ending changes to ι in the 1st Aorist Middle (infrequent).

TWO OPTATIVE FORMS TO MEMORIZE

Form		Meaning
μὴ γένοιτο (17x)	=	" "
εἴη (12x)	=	" "

IMPERATIVES: 3 KEY FEATURES

Tense-Form	Voice	Stem	Tense Former	Ending Pattern
Present	Active			
	Middle/Passive			
1st Aorist	Active	usually same as		
	Middle	usually same as		
	Passive	usually same as		
2nd Aorist	Active			
	Middle			
	Passive			

CONDITIONALS CLASSES

	Protasis (if-clause)		Apodosis (then-clause)	Meaning
First Class	+ indicative	→	(any mood, any tense)	Assumed true for the sake of argument
Second Class	+ indicative (aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect)	→	[ἄν] indicative (matches tense-form of protasis)	Speaker believes protasis is contrary to fact
Third Class	+ subjunctive	→	(any mood, any tense)	Expresses potential or probable fulfillment

