

Present Tense – usually expresses linear action, but can express punctiliar action and perfective action (only in the indicative does this tense indicate time of action), uses primary endings

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Personal Ending

Descriptive Present (Progressive Present of Description) – describes what is now actually taking place, sometimes called pictorial present, depicts an action in progress

Durative Present (Progressive Present) – an action or state of being that began in the past is described as continuing until the present, sometimes accompanied by an adverb of time, translated with the English “perfect present,” the meaning is that something “has been and still is”

Iterative Present – depicts an action which is repeated at various intervals, illustrated with a series of dots (.....) instead of a (____), sometimes takes the form of a local custom or practice as opposed to a universal truth (gnomic)

Tendential Present – indicates an action being contemplated, or proposed, or attempted but which has not actually taken place, name derived from the intention to produce the desired result (AKA conative present/inchoative present), sometimes uses an auxiliary verb as “attempt, try, go, or begin”

Gnomic Present – used to express a universal truth, a maxim, a commonly accepted fact, a state or condition which perpetually exists, and a very widespread practice or custom, used when the custom/practice is widespread and/or extends over a comparatively long period of time

Historical Present - used for the sake of vividness or dramatic effect when a writer imagines that he and/or his readers are present and are witnessing a past event, he narrates the past event as though it were actually taking place

Futuristic Present – used for confident assertions about what is going to take place in the future, often used in prophecies

Aoristic Present – presents the action as a simple event or as a present fact without any reference to its progress, involves a simple expression of undefined action in the present time without any of the more developed implications of the gnomic, historical, or futuristic presents

Perfective Present – emphasizes the present reality of something which came into being in the past

Imperfect Tense – always expresses linear action, more often than not in the past, it is augmented (ε), which indicates past time, uses secondary endings

Augment + Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Personal Ending

Descriptive Imperfect – describes what was actually taking place at some point in the past

Durative Imperfect (progressive imperfect, imperfect of prolonged action, simultaneous imperfect, progressive imperfect of duration) – refers to an act which began in the past and is depicted as having continued over a period of time up to some undefined point, may also denote an action which preceded the other action in the context, in which case the English past perfect (had been ____ing) may be used in the translation

Iterative Imperfect – emphasizes the repetition of the action (custom or practice)

Tendential Imperfect – action is present as having been attempted but not having been accomplished

Voluntative Imperfect (desiderative imperfect, potential imperfect) – expresses a present desire, wish, or disposition

Inceptive Perfect (inchoative imperfect) – emphasizes the beginning of the action, the word “began” is often used in the translation, sometimes combines with tendentials

Future Tense – sometimes expresses punctiliar action, sometimes linear, with punctiliar being the more frequent, uses primary endings

Future Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Personal Ending

Tense Formative Chart for Future Tense Verbs

<i>Future Active</i>	FA Tense Stem + σ + CV + PE
<i>Liquid Future Active</i>	FA Tense Stem + $\epsilon\sigma$ + CV + PE
<i>Future Middle</i>	FA Tense Stem + σ + CV + PE
<i>Liquid Future Middle</i>	FA Tense Stem + $\epsilon\sigma$ + CV + PE
<i>1st Future Passive</i>	AP Tense Stem + $\theta\eta\sigma$ + CV + PE
<i>2nd Future Passive</i>	AP Tense Stem + $\eta\sigma$ + CV + PE

Predictive Future – affirms that an action will take place or that a state will be

Progressive Future – emphasis is placed upon the progress of the action, the expression “keep on” may be used in the translation

Imperative Future (volitive future)– sometimes used instead of the imperative mood to express a command, when used with $\omicron\upsilon$ or $\omicron\upsilon\ \mu\eta$ it is prohibitive

Deliberative Future – used in questions, real or theoretical, to consult the judgment of another person, it asks about the possibility, desirability, or necessity of a proposed action, it asks what ought to be done or what can be done

Gnomic Future – states what will always happen, if proper conditions are present, or what will always be true under given circumstances

Aorist Tense – expresses punctiliar action, means without limit, unqualified, undefined aspect, only indicates time in the indicative mood, has no augment in other moods, uses secondary endings

1st Aorist Morphology

Augment + Aorist Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Personal Ending

2nd Aorist Morphology

Augment + Aorist Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Personal Ending

Tense Formative Chart for Aorist Tense Verbs

<i>1st Aorist Active</i>	ε + AA Tense Stem + σα + PE
<i>Liquid Aorist Active</i>	ε + AA Tense Stem + α + PE
<i>2nd Aorist Active</i>	ε + AA Tense Stem + CV + PE
<i>1st Aorist Middle</i>	ε + AA Tense Stem + σα + PE
<i>2nd Aorist Middle</i>	ε + AA Tense Stem + CV + PE
<i>1st Aorist Passive</i>	ε + AP Tense Stem + θη + PE
<i>2nd Aorist Passive</i>	ε + AP Tense Stem + η + PE

Constantive Aorist – views the action in its entirety with no reference to its beginning, its end, its progress, or its result, the action is simply a stated fact

Ingressive Aorist (inceptive aorist, inchoative aorist)– slight emphasis is placed on the beginning of the action, found in verbs whose roots convey the idea of a state or condition, and it indicates entrance into that state or condition

Culminative Aorist (resultative aorist, perfective aorist, effective aorist)– slight emphasis is placed on the conclusion or the results of the completed action, encroaches upon the perfect, often found in verbs whose roots signify effort or attempt or intention or process, and it indicates the completion or attainment of such things, usually translated by the auxiliary “have/has” or “was/were” when it affects a situation in the present, by the auxiliary “had” when the situation is relatively past.

Gnomic Aorist – used when a universal truth or generally accepted fact is state in the aorist

Epistolary Aorist – most often found in letters where there is a time gap between writing and reading, normally translated using the present and future tense in English

Dramatic Aorist – use of the aorist for emphasis or dramatic effect wherein it states a present reality with the certainty of a past event, describes something that has just happened, the effect of which is felt in the present, adverbs of time are used with this form of the aorist

Futuristic Aorist (prophetic aorist, proleptic aorist) – use of the aorist tense to indicate an event which has not in fact happened but which is so certain to happen that it is depicted as through it had already happened

Perfect Tense – expresses perfective action, which involves a present state which has resulted from a past action, the present state is a continuing state, the past action is a completed action, therefore the perfect combines linear and punctiliar action, uses primary endings

Reduplication + Perfect Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Personal Ending

Tense Formative Chart for Perfect Tense Verbs

<i>1st Perfect Active</i>	Redup + PerAct Tense Stem + κα + PE
<i>2nd Perfect Active</i>	Redup + PerfAct Tense Stem + α + PE
<i>Perfect Middle/Passive</i>	Redup + PerfPass Tense Stem + PE

Intensive Perfect (Perfect of Existing State) – conveys the idea of a present state resulting from a past action while emphasizing the present state of being, the continuing result, the finished product, the fact that a thing is

Consummative Perfect (Perfect of Completed Action, Extensive Perfect) – emphasizes the past, completed action, approaches the meaning of the aorist tense, punctiliar element more pronounced, usually translated with the auxiliary “have/has” plus the past tense of the verb involved

Iterative Perfect – emphasizes the past action rather than the present state, suggest that the past action was iterative in nature, i.e. it was repeated, it took place at recurrent intervals

Dramatic Perfect – used to bring a past event vividly and dramatically into the present, determined by the larger context of a passage, story normally provides the dramatic element

Gnomic Perfect – similar to an intensive perfect with a distinction made regarding the element of custom or generally accepted truth

Aoristic Perfect – used when the action seems to be merely stated without reference to a continuing result

Pluperfect Tense – indicates a past state which had resulted from a previous action, the state of being continued up to some point in the past then presumably ceased, combines linear and punctiliar action, this is different from the perfect in that the pluperfect looks back on the past from a standpoint of the past, essentially, it looks upon the action as perfected in relationship to some point in the past, uses secondary endings

Tense Formative Chart for Pluperfect Tense Verbs

1 st Pluperfect Active	(ε) + Redup + Perf Tense Stem + κ + ετ + PE
2 nd Pluperfect Active	(ε) + Redup + Perf Tense Stem + ετ + PE
1 st Pluperfect Middle/Passive	(ε) + Redup + Perf M/P Tense Stem + PE

Intensive Pluperfect – emphasizes the abiding results of the past action (its linear aspect), usually translated by the English past tense

Consummative Pluperfect – emphasizes the completed action, the auxiliary “had” will ordinarily be used in the translation

Voice – the quality of verb, which indicates the relation of the subject to the action or state of being expressed by the verb

Active Voice – represents the subject as producing the action or, in the case of a linking verb, as existing

Simple Active – the subject itself directly performs the action of is described as existing

Causative Active – the subject itself does not produce the action but causes it to take place

Middle Voice – represents the subject as participating in the result of the action, as acting in relationship to itself, as having personal interest in the action, as being intimately involved in the action

Direct or Reflexive Middle – subject acts directly upon itself with reflexive force, the word “self” will be the direct object in the translation

Indirect or Intensive or Dynamic Middle – subject acts for itself, with reference to itself, upon something belonging to itself, or by itself, emphasis is upon the subject producing the action, the word “self” may be used in the translation to intensify the subject or as a kind of indirect object

Permissive Middle or Causative Middle – subject permits or causes the action to take place upon itself, indirectly does something to or for itself by means of someone or something else, sometimes the words “permit” or “cause” will be used in the translation

Reciprocal Middle – middle reflects an interchange or action between or among the members of a plural subject

Passive Voice – represents the subject as being acted upon by someone or something else, therefore the subject receives the action of the verbal idea

Transitive Verb – a verb that makes an incomplete affirmation and requires a direct object to complete its meaning

Intransitive Verb – a verb that makes a complete affirmation by itself and does not require an object to complete the meaning

Mood – that quality of a finite verb that indicates the relation of the action or state of being to reality (infinite verbs do not have mood)

Indicative Mood – affirms the reality of the action, affirms that the action has taken place, or that it is taking place, or that it will take place (tense indicates time of action as well as kind of action in the indicative mood only)

Declarative Indicative – involves a simple statement of fact

Interrogative Indicative – used in a simple question that can be answered by providing factual information

Potential Indicative – used to express potential action

- Expressing Command (Cohortative Indicative) – may be used to give a command rather than to make a prediction
- Expressing Obligation – may be used to express obligation, necessity, propriety, or possibility, frequent w/ verbs whose root meaning conveys the idea of obligation
- Expressing a Wish or Impulse – used where we might expect the optative, usually incapable of being realized or at least there was doubt about the possibility of realization at the time they were originally expressed
- Expressing a Condition – used to communicate a condition contrary to fact, the protasis is usually introduced by *εἰ*, and *ἄν* is ordinarily found in the apodosis

Subjunctive Mood – expresses action or a state of being which is objectively possible, it is the mood of moderate contingency, it is the mood of probability, it is used for doubtful assertions, related to the future but distinct in that the future indicates what will take place, the subjunctive what may take place (Usually Following *ἵνα*, *ἕάν* or other words formed with *ἄν*, Lengthening connecting vowels (*ω/η*) No Augment in the Aorist)

Present (Continuous) Subjunctive

Present Tense Stem + Lengthened Connecting Vowel (ω/η) + Primary Personal Endings

Aorist (Undefined) Subjunctive

Unaugmented Aorist Tense Stem (+ Tense Formative) + Lengthened Connecting Vowel (ω/η) + Primary Personal Ending

Hortatory or Volitive Subjunctive – involves the user of the first person plural to urge others to join with the speaker or writer in a course of action, the words “let us” are used in the translation

Subjunctive of Prohibition – aorist subjunctive only with μη is used to forbid the initiation of an action (contra the present imperative that is used to stop an action that is already in progress) the words “don’t ever” may be used in the translation, usually expressed in the second person

Deliberative Subjunctive – used in the interrogative sentences which deal with what is necessary, desirable, or possible (not factual information desired), related to the need for a decision about the proper course of action, concerning which the speaker or writer is uncertain

Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses

- **Purpose (final) Clauses** – the subjunctive indicates the purpose of the action of the main verb, the purpose clause is introduced by ἵνα, ὅπως, or a relative pronoun, or in the case of a negative purpose by ἵνα μὴ, μήποτε, μή πως, or μή alone, uses the words “so that” or “lest” in the translation
- **Conditional Clauses** – the subjunctive with εἰν or ἄν is used in the protasis of a third class condition to express probable future condition, the word “if” will usually appear in the translation of the protasis
- **Result Clauses** – the subjunctive indicates what has resulted from the action of the main verb. Result clauses employing the subjunctive are usually introduced by ἵνα or ἵνα μὴ, the word “result” can often be used in the translation
- **Relative Clauses** – the subjunctive with a relative pronoun and εἰν or ἄν is used in a third class condition (probable future condition), the subjunctive with a relative pronoun may be used to express practical results
- **Comparative Clauses Where an Element of Contingency is Present**
- **Indefinite Local Clauses Where the Action is Expected to Take place in the Future**
- **Temporal Clauses** – The subjunctive with ὅταν, ἔταν, or ἤνικα (all of which mean “whenever”) and with ἕως, ἕως οὗ, ἕως οὗτου, ἄχρι, ἄχρι οὗ, μέχρι(ς), μέχρι(ς) οὗ, or ὡς ἄν (all of which mean “until”) is used in clauses where the temporal element is indefinite and implies uncertainty as to realization
- **Concessive Clauses** – the subjunctive with εἰν is used to express certain types of concession, some such expression as “if,” “even though,” “although” will be used in the translation
- **Substantival Clauses** – a substantive clause may function as the subject of a verb, as the predicate nominative, as the object of a verb, or as an appositive. The subjunctive with ἵνα or ὅπως in these ways:
 - Subject
 - Predicate Nominative
 - Object
 - Appositive
- **Imperative Clauses** – seems to have been an idiom in Hellenistic Greek in which ἵνα with the subjunctive was used in place of a verb in the imperative mood, such clauses are usually preceded by verbs of saying, or praying, or of exhortation

Optative Mood – similar to subjunctive yet weaker, it is the mood of possibility, it expresses action which is subjectively possible, it is a step further removed from reality than the subjunctive, it is more doubtful than that of the subjunctive, is it reduced to the level of a wish

	Active	Mid/Pass
1 st	ιμι	ιμην
2 nd	ις	ιτο
3 rd	ι	ιτο
1 st	ιμεν	ιμεθα
2 nd	ιτε	ισθε
3 rd	ιεν	ιντο

The Optative in Independent (Main) Clauses

- **Voluntative Optative** – to express a wish or prayer
- **Potential/Futuristic Optative** – the Optative with ἄν is used to indicate what would happen if an expressed or implied condition were fulfilled
- **Deliberative Optative** – the Optative involves an indirect, rhetorical question

The Optative in Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses – this construction involves the use of εἰ with the Optative in the protasis, ἄν with the Optative in the apodosis

Note – Don't miss the intervocalic sigma – Mood Indicator is the “ι” after the Connect Vowel or Tense formative

Imperative Mood – used to express various kinds of commands, it expresses an action or state of being which is volitionally possible (action or state which may come about as the result of the exercise of the will)

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Imperative Morpheme

Unaugmented Aorist Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Imperative Morpheme

	Active	Mid/Pass
2 nd	--, σι, θι (?)	σο (?)
3 rd	τω	σθω
2 nd	τε	σθε
3 rd	τωσαν	σθωσαν

Imperative in Independent (Main) Clauses

- **Imperative of Command** – this imperative makes a direct, positive demand upon the will of another, the idea of authority, right to command, is implied
- **Imperative of Prohibition** – present imperative with μη is used to stop an action already in progress, the word “stop” may be used in the translation to bring out the full meaning
- **Imperative of Entreaty** – sometimes the force of the imperative is softened to that of a request, can be fully expressed by using the word “please” in the translation
- **Imperative of Permission** – used to give consent to the request or desire of another
- **Imperative of Condition** – the imperative in an independent clause is sometimes the equivalent of a dependent, conditional clause, usually consists of an imperative and either a future or a subjunctive connected by καὶ

- ***Imperative of Concession*** – used when the first of two imperatives connected by *καί* expresses concession

Imperative in Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses – used rarely and apparently found only in relative clauses
