

Lesson # 4: Final Thoughts on the Greek Verb

Our study is probably not that final but it means we will go to the Greek noun and other things after this. Be sure you understand the terminology that relates to the verb and that you have general recognition skills on the verb forms.

1. Some Lesser Studied points on the verb--The Matter of Mood

The concept of Mood is previously defined on page 11. Everything we have worked with so far has been in the indicative mood.

Of the other mood matters, note the following:

The SUBJUNCTIVE and IMPERATIVE moods never have augments!

They are found only in the present and aoist tenses

They have no reference to time, only to the sort of action in view.

The SUBJUNCTIVE usually has a lengthened vowel  $\omega / \gamma$  before the personal ending (inflection form).

The SUBJUNCTIVE is most often governed by particles and featured in dependent clauses. The chief particles are:

$\epsilon\iota$   
 $\epsilon\iota\alpha$  -that, in order that  
 $\epsilon\iota$   
 $\epsilon\iota\alpha$  -if  
 $\epsilon\iota$   
 $\alpha\iota$  -if, whenever  
 $\epsilon\iota$   
 $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$  -when  
 $\epsilon\iota$   
 $\sigma\tau\omega\varsigma$  -that, thus

And of course there are others.

The IMPERATIVE mood occurs in the second and third persons. Its inflection is not given on page 17 and are as follows. Yes, you should know them.

SINGULARPLURAL

2.  $-\epsilon$ ,  $-\sigma\upsilon$ ,  $-\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\tau\iota$

(same as indicative 2 pl endings)

3.  $-\tau\omega$ ,  $-\sigma\theta\omega$

$-\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$

Some of these are very distinctive and you will have a tough time not seeing them. Others need more observation. Add this to what you have learned from 17 and you are about the equal of any verb! Almost, at least.