

PRESENT SYSTEM OF εἰμί AND εἶμι

	ACTIVE				ACTIVE		
	PRESENT	IMPERFECT			PRESENT	IMPERFECT	
INDICATIVE	εἰμί	ἦ	οἱ ἦν		εἶμι	ἦα	οἱ ἦεν
	εἶ	ἦσθα			εἶ	ἦεις	ἦεισθα
	ἐστί	ἦν			εἶσι	ἦει	ἦειν
	ἐστόν	ἦστον	οἱ ἦτον		ἦτον	ἦτον	
	ἐστόν	ἦστην	ἦτην		ἦτον	ἦτην	
	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν			ἦμεν	ἦμεν	
	ἐστέ	ἦστε	ἦτε		ἦτε	ἦτε	
	εἰσί	ἦσαν			ἦσαν	οἱ ἦσαν	
	PRESENT				PRESENT		
SUBJUNCTIVE		ᾶ			ἶω		
		ἦς			ἦς		
		ἦ			ἦ		
		ἦτον			ἦτον		
		ἦτον			ἦτον		
		ᾶμεν			ἶμεν		
		ἦτε			ἦτε		
		ᾶσι			ἶσι		
OPTATIVE		εἶην			ἶοιμι	οἱ ἶοίην	
		εἶης			ἶοις		
		εἶη			ἶοι		
		εἶτον	οἱ εἶητον		ἶοιτον		
		εἶτην	εἶήτην		ἶοίτην		
		εἶμεν	εἶημεν		ἶοιμεν		
		εἶτε	εἶητε		ἶοίτε		
		εἶεν	εἶησαν		ἶοιεν		
IMPERATIVE		ἴσθι			ἴθι		
		ἔστω			ἴτω		
		ἔστων			ἴτων		
		ἔστων			ἴτων		
		ἔστε			ἴτε		
		ἔστων			ἰόντων		
INFINITIVE		εἶναι			ἰέναι		
PARTICIPLE	ὄν, οὖσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, etc.			ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν, gen. ἰόντος, etc.			

APPENDIX 8

A SUMMARY OF GREEK SYNTAX

THE NOUN

- Nominative Case
 - Subject of a finite verb, p. 6
 - Predicate nominative, p. 7
- Genitive Case
 - Possession, p. 6, 7, 42, 58, 99
 - Absolute, p. 74
 - Partitive, p. 42
 - Personal agent, with ὑπό, p. 32, 110
 - Source, p. 50n
 - Place from which (usually with prepositions), p. 190-191
 - Time within which, p. 22
 - Comparison (when ἢ is omitted), p. 30
 - Separation, p. 6, 61n
- Dative Case
 - Indirect object, p. 6
 - Place where (usually with prepositions), p. 6, 190
 - Time when, p. 22
 - Possession, p. 22
 - Interest, p. 119
 - Degree of difference, p. 30
 - Agent (with perfect passive system and with verbals), p. 119, 149
 - Means or instrument, p. 6, 110
 - Specification, p. 39
- Accusative Case
 - Direct object, p. 6
 - Subject of infinitive or participle in indirect discourse, p. 15, 75
 - Subject of the infinitive in other constructions, p. 95
 - Duration of time or extent of space, p. 21
 - Specification, p. 39
 - Place to which (with prepositions), p. 190
- Vocative Case
 - Direct address, p. 6

THE VERB

1. Purpose is expressed by: *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, or *ὅπως* with the subjunctive in primary sequence, with the optative in secondary sequence, p. 83
ὥς with the future participle (*ὥς* may be omitted), p. 74

A relative clause with the future indicative

ὅπως and the future indicative after verbs of striving or effort, p. 149

The genitive of the articular infinitive, p. 54n

The infinitive (rarely)

The negative for all purpose constructions is *μή*.

2. Result is expressed by: *ὥστε* plus the indicative for actual result, negative *οὐ*, p. 19
ὥστε plus the infinitive for natural result, negative *μή*, p. 19

3. Indirect Discourse

Most verbs of mental action and some of saying are followed by the infinitive with subject accusative, p. 15

Most verbs of saying are followed by *οἷ* or *ὥς* with the mood of the verb unchanged in primary sequence, whereas it *may* be changed to the corresponding tense of the optative in secondary sequence, p. 87

Verbs of sense perception usually take the participle with subject accusative, though many also take the *οἷ* construction, p. 75

Indirect questions follow the rule for the *οἷ* construction, p. 88

Subordinate clauses in all types of indirect discourse remain unchanged in mood in primary sequence. In secondary sequence, primary tenses of the indicative and any verbs in the subjunctive *may* be changed to the optative, with *ἄν* dropping out, but secondary tenses of the indicative remain unchanged, p. 87

4. Conditions

	PROTASIS (Negative <i>μή</i>)	APODOSIS (Negative usually <i>οὐ</i>)
SIMPLE	<i>εἰ</i> + Indicative	Indicative
FUTURE MORE VIVID	<i>εἰάν</i> + Subjunctive	Future Indicative or equivalent, p. 78
FUTURE LESS VIVID	<i>εἰ</i> + Optative	Optative + <i>ἄν</i> , p. 86, 88
PRESENT GENERAL	<i>εἰάν</i> + Subjunctive	Present Indicative, p. 78
PAST GENERAL	<i>εἰ</i> + Optative	Imperfect Indicative, p. 86
PRESENT CONTRARY TO FACT	<i>εἰ</i> + Imperfect Indicative	Imperfect Indicative + <i>ἄν</i> , p. 99
PAST CONTRARY TO FACT	<i>εἰ</i> + Aorist Indicative	Aorist Indicative + <i>ἄν</i> , p. 99
FUTURE MOST VIVID (MINATORY, MONITORY)	<i>εἰ</i> + Future Indicative	Future Indicative

5. A relative pronoun or adverb (whenever, whoever) may introduce a condition, p. 78, 86

6. Temporal clauses, p. 95

πρίν following an affirmative clause means *before* and takes the infinitive with subject accusative.

πρίν meaning *until*, after a negative clause, and *ἕως*, *ἕστε*, and *μέχρι*, which always means *until* or *while*, take the following construction:

1. To denote a definite past act they take the indicative, usually aorist. The same is true of *ἐπεὶ* and *ἐπειδή*, *when* or *after* or *since*.
 2. When they denote an anticipated, a future, or a repeated act, they take the subjunctive with *ἄν* in primary sequence, the optative without *ἄν* in secondary sequence.
7. Verbs of fearing are followed by clauses beginning with *μή* for an affirmative, *μή οὐ* for a negative fear, with the subjunctive in primary, the optative in secondary sequence, p. 92
 8. Commands are expressed by the imperative, negative *μή*. Negative command may also be expressed by *μή* plus the aorist subjunctive, p. 126
 9. The subjunctive may be used independently to express exhortation, in the first person plural. The negative is *μή*, p. 103

10. Wishes

Future wishes may be expressed by the optative, with or without *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ*, p. 83

Impossible wishes are expressed by *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ* with the imperfect indicative for present time, the aorist indicative for past time. They may also be expressed by the various persons of *ὥφελον* with the present or aorist infinitive, p. 83

The negative in all wishes is *μή*.