

Lesson 23 March 20-24
The Imperative

1. The fourth and final mood of the Greek verb is the imperative, the mood of command. Like the subjunctive and optative, the imperative is an unreal mood, and so the tenses only express aspect and not time. There is no augment in the aorist.
2. Unlike the English imperative, which exists only in the second person (do this!, write this!, etc.) the Greek imperative comes in both the second and third persons. The third person imperative in Greek must be translated as an English jussive (let him do this, let them write this, etc.)
3. The third person singular, and second & third person plural imperative endings are identical in both the present and aorist tenses. The second person singular is highly variable, so especial care must be taken to learn it. Here are the imperative forms of παιδεύω, the second aorist of μανθάνω, and the second aorist passive of γράφω:

	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	παιδεύε	παιδεύου
3rd singular	παιδευέτω	παιδευέσθω
2nd plural	παιδεύετε	παιδεύεσθε
3rd plural	παιδευόντων	παιδευέσθων
	<i>1st Aorist Active</i>	<i>1st Aorist Middle</i>
2nd singular	παίδευσσον	παίδευσσαι
3rd singular	παιδευσάτω	παιδευσάσθω
2nd plural	παιδεύσατε	παιδεύσασθε
3rd plural	παιδευσάντων	παιδευσάσθων
	<i>2nd Aorist Active</i>	<i>2nd Aorist Middle</i>
2nd singular	μάθε	μάθου
3rd singular	μαθέτω	μαθέσθω
2nd plural	μάθετε	μάθεσθε
3rd plural	μαθόντων	μαθέσθων
	<i>1st Aorist Passive</i>	<i>2nd Aorist Passive</i>
2nd singular	παιδεύθητι	γράφηθι*
3rd singular	παιδευθήτω	γραφήτω
2nd plural	παιδεύθητε	γράφητε
3rd plural	παιδευθέντων	γραφέντων

*The 2nd person singular imperative ending was originally -θι in both first & second aorist passive, but the Greeks did not like have two aspirated consonants so close together, so παιδεύθηθι became παιδεύθητι.

4. Contract verbs follow the normal rules for contraction in the present system:

		φιλέω		
		<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	φίλει (φίλεε)		φιλοῦ (φιλέου)	
3rd singular	φιλείτω (φιλεέτω)		φιλείσθω (φιλεέσθω)	
2nd plural	φιλείτε (φιλέετε)		φιλείσθε (φιλέεσθε)	
3rd plural	φιλούντων (φιλεόντων)		φιλείσθων (φιλεέσθων)	
		τιμάω		
		<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	τίμα (τίμαε)		τιμῶ (τιμάου)	
3rd singular	τιμάτω (τιμαέτω)		τιμάσθω (τιμαέσθω)	
2nd plural	τιμᾶτε (τιμάετε)		τιμᾶσθε (τιμάεσθε)	
3rd plural	τιμώντων (τιμαόντων)		τιμάσθων (τιμαέσθων)	
		δηλόω		
		<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	δήλου (δήλοε)		δηλοῦ (δηλόου)	
3rd singular	δηλούτω (δηλοέτω)		δηλούσθω (δηλοέσθω)	
2nd plural	δηλοῦτε (δηλόετε)		δηλοῦσθε (δηλόεσθε)	
3rd plural	δηλούντων (δηλοόντων)		δηλούσθων (δηλοέσθων)	

5. The -μι verbs add the imperative endings on to the weak form of the stem, except in the second person singular:

		τίθημι		
		<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	τίθει		τίθεσο	
3rd singular	τιθέτω		τιθέσθω	
2nd plural	τίθετε		τίθεσθε	
3rd plural	τιθέντων		τιθέσθων	
		<i>1st Aorist Active</i>		<i>1st Aorist Middle</i>
2nd singular	θές		θοῦ	
3rd singular	θέτω		θέσθω	
2nd plural	θέτε		θέσθε	
3rd plural	θέντων		θέσθων	
		δίδωμι		
		<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	δίδου		δίδοσο	
3rd singular	διδότω		διδόσθω	
2nd plural	δίδοτε		δίδοσθε	
3rd plural	διδόντων		διδόσθων	
		<i>1st Aorist Active</i>		<i>1st Aorist Middle</i>
2nd singular	δός		δοῦ	
3rd singular	δότω		δόσθω	
2nd plural	δότε		δόσθε	
3rd plural	δόντων		δόσθων	

		ἴημι	
	<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
2nd singular	ἴει		ἴεσο
3rd singular	ιέτω		ιέσθω
2nd plural	ἴετε		ἴεσθε
3rd plural	ιέντων		ιέσθων

	<i>1st Aorist Active</i>		<i>1st Aorist Middle</i>
2nd singular	ἔς		οὔ
3rd singular	ἔτω		ἔσθω
2nd plural	ἔτε		ἔσθε
3rd plural	ἔντων		ἔσθων

		ἴστημι	
	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>	<i>2nd Aorist</i>
2nd singular	ἴστη	ἴτασο	στήθι
3rd singular	ιστάτω	ιστάσθω	στήτω
2nd plural	ἴστατε	ἴστασθε	στήτε
3rd plural	ιστάντων	ιστάσθων	στάντων

		δείκνυμι	
	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>	
2nd singular	δείκνυ	δείκνυσο	
3rd singular	δεικνύτω	δεικνύσθω	
2nd plural	δείκνυτε	δείκνυσθε	
3rd plural	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσθων	

	εἰμί	εἶμι	οἶδα	φημί
2nd singular	ἴσθι	ἴθι	ἴσθι	φάθι
3rd singular	ἔστω	ἴτω	ἴστω	φάτω
2nd plural	ἔστε	ἴτε	ἴστε	φάτε
3rd plural	ἔστων	ιόντων	ἴστων	φάντων

6. For negative commands with an aoristic aspect, the second and third persons of the aorist subjunctive + μή may be used instead of an imperative. This is very common and called the **Prohibitory Subjunctive**:

μὴ παιδεύσης τοὺς παῖδας.

Do not teach the children.

μὴ ἔλθωσι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

Let them not come into the city.

Vocabulary

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολώ, ἀπόλεσα, ἀπολώλεκα and ἀπόλωλα to destroy, ruin; (2nd perf.) to be ruined
ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσομαι, ἤρπασα, ἤρπακα, ἤρπασμαι, ἤρπασθην to seize
δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην to be able to, can (+ inf.); to be equivalent to, worth (+ acc.) (conjugates like middle of ἵστημι in pres. and imp.)
δύω, δύσω, ἔδυσσα and ἔδυν, δέδυκα, δέδυμαι, ἐδύθην to cause to sink, sink; get or go into (+ acc.); enter
ἔάω, ἐάσω, εἶσα, εἶακα, εἶαμαι, εἶάθην to suffer, permit, allow (+ acc. & inf.); let alone, let be
ἐπιτηρέω, ἐπιτηρήσω, ἐπετήρησα to look out or watch for; to keep an eye on
κειμαι to lie, be laid (often used for the passive of τίθημι) (declines like a perfect middle/passive)
οἴχομαι, οἴχσομαι, οἴχωκα to go or come; (usu. with perfect sense) to have gone
τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, τέθραμμαι, ἐτρέφην to nourish, support, sustain, increase
ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσα, -, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψεύσθην to cheat, deceive; to cheat one of a thing (+ acc. & gen.)

αἰτία, -ας ἢ guilt, blame; cause
γαμετή, -ῆς ἢ married woman, wife
σῶμα, σώματος τό body, usu. human body
τεκμήριον, -ου τό sign, symbol; proof
τριήρης, -ους ἢ trireme (Greek warship with three decks of oars and a ram)

έτοιμος, -ον at hand, ready, prepared
ισχυρός, -ά, όν strong, powerful, violent
όμοίος, -ά, -ον like, resembling; the same (usu. + dat.)
ύστερος, -α, -ον coming after, behind; next; second

άντί (prep.) (+ gen.) opposite, in place of, instead of; in return for
δή particle marking something as immediately present and clear, sets forth what is obvious. Usually comes after the word it emphasizes. καί δή καί and in particular
ένεκα (postpositive prep.) (+ gen.) on account of, for the sake of
τοίνυν (part.) now then, further; therefore, accordingly

Greek to English Sentences

1. παῦσαι ἔων τὸν ἄνδρα ὁμοῖον σοῖ τὴν γαμετὴν μοιχεῦσαι, τιμᾶν γὰρ εἶτα σε ἄλλοι δύναιντο ἄν.
2. ὅτε οἱ φιλοσοφοὶ ἐσκέπτοντο τὴν ἀληθῆ βίου φύσιν, ἔλεγον ὅτι δεῖ σε εἶναι ἰσχυρόν νοῦν γε εἰ σῶμα ἀσθενῆς εἴης.
3. ὁ δὲ στρατιώτης οἰχέσθω ἐκ τῶν ἄγρων καὶ τῆς πόλεως πρὶν τοὺς δικαστὰς ἑαυτὸν πληξαι
4. μὴ ψεύσης τοὺς πέννας τοσοῦτῶν δραχμῶν ὥστε ἀποκτείνειν σε καὶ εἶναι εἰς τὴν θάλατταν τὸ ὑβρισθὲν σῶμα.
5. εἰ ἠύρομεν δῆλον τεκμήριον τῆς τοῦ Σωκράτους αἰτίας, ἐτιμωρήσαμεν ἄν τῷ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φονῶ καὶ ἐλάβομεν ἄν δίκην παρὰ αὐτοῦ.
6. μὴ οἱ πολεμιοὶ ἀπολλυντων τὰς ἐλπίδας ἡμῶν πρὶν πράττωμεν πολλὰ μεγάλα καὶ τὰ παιδιά θρέψωμεν ἄν.
7. ὁ ἱέρεις ᾤθητι ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ ἑαυτῷ τὰς πολλὰς δράχμας καὶ δὴ καὶ μυρίας καλὰς γυναῖκας δώσοιεν, εἰ τοὺς μυρίους ταύρους θύοι τε καὶ ποιήσειε νέον ἱέρον.
8. διαθὲς τὰ χρήματα ἴσως τοῖς τε πλουσίοις τοῖς τε οὐκ, ἢ οὐκ ἐάσαιεν ἄν σὲ κεῖσθαι ἀσφαλῶς ἐν τῇ κλίνῃ τῇ ὑστέρῃ νυκτί.

English to Greek Sentences

1. Do not annoy the lions who dwell upon the plains, for they are so powerful that no one dares to fight with them.
2. Let my wife always be on guard lest some adulterer make a trial of her virtue.
3. The king thought that if he had seized the triremes of the Athenians on the sea, he would have conquered the whole of Greece.
4. Let Greeks fight for sake of freedom, but let Persians attack Athens only because they were led there by their King.
5. The leader asserted that if his children were killed by the mob, he would ravage both the city and the whole countryside.