

Colors for Greek moods

The **indicative mood** is black because it is the most frequently used mood and is the *default mood*. When there is no reason to use one of the other moods, indicative is used. It usually indicates that the speaker is portraying or speaking as if the verbal action he is referring to is real.



The **imperative mood** is a mood of direction. It includes commands, and orders, but also requests and directions. It expresses the intentions of the speaker and appeals to the will of the hearer. **Red** is selected because it is usually the main verb of the sentence or the verb that is highlighted by the author.

An **infinitive** is a verbal noun (e.g., *to eat*, *to run*, *to go*). It can take an object, but usually does not explicitly express a subject. **Blue** is selected because it is a verbal noun (not a verb). **Blue** is further to the right of red and orange in the color spectrum.



The **subjunctive and optative moods** indicate the verbal action as a *possibility* or *probability*. The **optative mood** indicates the verbal action as a contingent possibility (even less assured than the subjunctive mood). **Orange** is selected because it is less assured than the indicative and imperative. Orange is away from the red which is beginning of the color spectrum.

A **participle** is a verbal adjective. As a verbal adjective, it functions as an adverb modifying the verb. **Purple** (furthest away from red) is selected because it is never the main verb in a sentence.

Underlines for Greek tenses

Present
- - - - -

Action now or constantly. The dash underline shows some present tenses express continuous actions.

Imperfect
→ → → →

Action was continuous. The arrow underline shows almost all imperfect tenses express continuous action.

Aorist

Action in past or present. It generally describes action as a whole. Aorist is also the most common Greek tenses so the regular solid underline showing it as the default tense.

Perfect
=====

Action is done & stays done (e.g.: it is written). The double underline shows it is **done** & stays **done**

Pluperfect
=====

Action that was already done. The double underline is used again due to similarity with the perfect tense.

Future
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Action not yet started. The dotted underline shows it is in the future.