

## Lesson 18: SYNOPSIS: MODEL

γράφ–ω, γράψ–ω, ἔγραψα (= to write) in the 3rd person pl., except for the subjunctive, where the 1st person pl is used in order to include a translation. “Indict” as a translation of the middle voice

### ACTIVE VOICE

MOOD TENSE	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
present	γράφ–ουσιν they write <sup>i</sup>	γραφ–όντων let them write!	γράφ–ωμεν let us write!	γράφ–ειν to write	γράφ–ων, γράψ–ουσα, γράφ–ον writing
imperfect	ἔγραφ–ον they were writing, used to write	none	none	none	none
future	γράψ–ουσιν they will write	none	none	γράψ–ειν to be about to write	γράψ–ων, γράψ–ουσα, γράψ–ον being about to write
aorist	ἔγραψαν they wrote	γραφ–άντων let them write! <sup>ii</sup>	γράψ–ωμεν let us write! <sup>iii</sup>	γράψ–αι to write, to have written <sup>iv</sup>	γράψ–ας, γράψασα, γράψαν upon writing, having written <sup>v</sup>

### MIDDLE VOICE

MOOD TENSE	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
present	γράφονται they indict	γράφ-έσθων let them indict!	γράφ-ώμεθα let us indict!	γράφ-εσθαι to indict	γράφ-όμενος, η, ον indicting
imperfect	ἔγράφ-οντο they were indicting, used to indict	none	none	none	none
future	γράψ-ονται they will indict	none	none	γράψ-εσθαι to be about to indict	γραψ-όμενος, η, ον being about to indict
aorist	ἔγράψαντο they indicted	γραψ-άσθων let them indict!	γραφ-ώμεθα let us indict! <sup>vi</sup>	γράψ-ασθαι to indict, to have indicted <sup>vii</sup>	γραψάμενος, -μένη, - μενον upon indicting, having indicted <sup>viii</sup>

### PASSIVE VOICE

MOOD TENSE	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
present	γράφονται they are (being) written	γράφ-έσθων let them be written!	γραφ-ώμεθα let us be written!	γράφ-εσθαι to be written	γράφ-όμενος, η, ον being written
imperfect	ἔγράφ-οντο they were (being) written, used to be written	none	none	none	none
future and aorist: <b>not studied yet</b>					

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<sup>i</sup> The alternative progressive forms (“they are writing”) are omitted for the sake of simplicity.

<sup>ii</sup> The aorist imperative only differs from the present imperative in respect to *aspect*. Translations often cannot represent that contrast.

<sup>iii</sup> The aorist subjunctive only differs from the present subjunctive in respect to *aspect*. Translations often cannot represent that contrast.

<sup>iv</sup> “To write” translates an aorist infinitive that only differs from the present in aspect; the second translation reflects the fact that the aorist infinitive may have past meaning in some contexts (e.g. indirect statements)

<sup>v</sup> The aorist participle may only have a different aspect from the present (“upon –ing”) or it may have past meaning (having written) in some contexts.

<sup>vi</sup> See note 3.

<sup>vii</sup> See note 4.

<sup>viii</sup> See note 5.