

Greek Verbs

I. The Person of the Verb:

- A. First person is the speaker.
- B. Second person is the person to whom you are speaking.
- C. Third person is the person about whom you are speaking.

II. The Number of the Verb:

- A. First person singular is "I"; first person plural is "we."
- B. Second person singular is "you"; second person plural is "you all (ye)."
- C. Third person singular is "she, he, it"; third person plural is "they."

III. The Voice of the Verb:

- A. Active Voice means the subject is performing the action.
- B. Passive Voice means the subject is receiving the action.
- C. The Middle Voice means the subject acts upon itself or in its own interest.

IV. The Mood of the Verb:

- A. Indicative Mood ask a question or states a fact.
- B. Subjunctive Mood indicates a desire, a possibility, regret or condition contrary to fact.
- C. Optative Mood presents a remote possibility.
- D. Imperative Mood expresses a command or an exhortation.

V. There are Seven different tenses in the New Testament Greek:

- (1) *The Present tense*--continuous, ongoing, habitual type of action in the present.
- (2) *Imperfect tense*--continuous ongoing action in the past.
- (3) *Aorist tense*--describes a single event in the past. The action is called point or momentary action.

- (4) ***Perfect tense***--action completed in the past with continuing results into the present.
- (5) ***Future tense***--action in future time, either continuous or a single act.
- (6) ***Pluperfect tense***--Completed action with emphasis on the continuing results of the action continued up to a point in the past and then presumably ceased.
- (7) ***Future Perfect tense*** (This is a rare tense that only occurs **six times** in the Greek New Testament.)
 - a) ***Kind of Action***--completed action with emphasis on the results of the action.
 - b) ***Time of Action***--some point in the future.