

1) OPEN AND CLOSED VOWEL RULE

When an open vowel comes before a closed vowel, they become a diphthong.

Example: $\epsilon + \iota = \epsilon\iota$

When a closed vowel comes before an open vowel, a diphthong is not formed and the two vowels make two syllables.

Example: $\iota + \epsilon = \iota \epsilon$ as in $\dot{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$

2) TWO LIKE VOWEL RULE

Two like vowels form the common long.

Examples: $\alpha + \alpha = \text{makes long } \alpha$ $\epsilon + \eta = \text{makes } \eta$ $\omicron + \omega = \text{makes } \omega$

Exceptions: $\epsilon + \epsilon = \text{makes } \epsilon\iota$ $\omicron + \omicron = \text{makes } \omicron\upsilon$

3) O-SOUND RULE

An o-sound (\omicron or ω) cancels an α , ϵ , or η and forms ω , regardless if the o-sound comes first or second.

Examples: $\alpha + \omicron = \text{makes } \omega$ $\epsilon + \omega = \text{makes } \omega$

Exceptions: $\epsilon + \omicron = \text{makes } \omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron + \epsilon = \text{make } \omicron\upsilon$

4) THE ALPHA RULE

When α and ϵ or η come together, whichever comes first cancels the other and forms its own long.

Examples: $\alpha + \epsilon = \text{makes long } \alpha$ $\alpha + \eta = \text{makes long } \alpha$

$\epsilon + \alpha = \text{makes } \eta$

5) VOWEL WITH DIPHTHONG

A vowel is absorbed into a diphthong that begins with the same vowel.

Examples: $\epsilon + \epsilon\iota = \text{makes } \epsilon\iota$ $\omicron + \omicron\upsilon = \text{makes } \omicron\upsilon$

A vowel is contracted with a diphthong's first vowel when the vowel does not begin with the same vowel as the diphthong. The diphthong's second vowel is cancelled unless it is ι , which becomes a subscript.

Examples: $\alpha + \epsilon\iota = \text{makes } \alpha\iota$ (α is contracted with ϵ , then ι becomes subscript)

$\alpha + \omicron\upsilon = \text{makes } \omega$ (α is contracted with \omicron and the υ disappears)

$\epsilon + \omicron\upsilon = \text{makes } \omicron\upsilon$ (ϵ is contracted with \omicron and υ disappears)

Exceptions: $\omicron + \epsilon\iota = \text{makes } \omicron\iota$ $\omicron + \eta = \text{makes } \omicron\eta$

The Imperative Mood

Lesson 33

The **IMPERATIVE MOOD** expresses a command.

There is no 1st person in the **IMPERATIVE MOOD**.

<u>Present Active Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύε you loose	λύετε you loose
3rd Person	λύέτω let him loose	λύέτωσαν let them loose

<u>Aorist Active Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύσον you loose	λύσατε you loose
3rd Person	λυσάτω let him loose	λυσάτωσαν let them loose

<u>Present Middle Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύου you loose for yourself	λύεσθε you loose for ourselves
3rd Person	λύέσθω let him loose for himself	λύέσθωσαν let them loose for themselves

<u>Aorist Middle Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύσαι you loose for thyself	λύσασθε you loose for yourselves
3rd Person	λυσάσθω let him loose for himself	λυσάσθωσαν let them loose for themselves

<u>Present Passive Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύου you be loosed	λύεσθε you be loosed
3rd Person	λύέσθω let him be loosed	λύέσθωσαν let them be loosed

<u>Aorist Passive Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύθητι you be loosed	λύθητε you be loosed
3rd Person	λυθήτω let him be loosed	λυθήτωσαν let them be loosed