**TENSE**

**PRESENT TENSE** Represents an activity that is in progress

**IMPERFECT TENSE** Portrays action from within the event without regard to its beginning or end. In contrast to the Aorist, which takes a snapshot of the action, the imperfect is a motion picture portraying action as it unfolds, almost always in the past.

**AORIST TENSE** Presents an occurrence in summary, viewed as a whole from the outside. A snapshot. Can be punctiliar but by no means limited to it. Contrasts with imperfect and its “motion picture”.

**PERFECT TENSE** An event accomplished in the past (indicative mood) with results existing in the present while the **PLUPERFECT TENSE** indicates existing results in the past.

**VOICE**

**ACTIVE VOICE** The subject produces, performs, or experiences the action. Or the subject exists in the state or condition expressed by the verb.

**MIDDLE VOICE** The subject performs or experiences the action. This is done in such a way that emphasizes the subject’s participation in that action. It calls attention to the subject.

**PASSIVE VOICE** The subject is acted upon or receives the action of the verb. No volition is implied on the part of the subject.

**MOOD**

**INDICATIVE MOOD** Mood of assertion or presentation of certainty.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD** Mood where verbal action is likely, and probable, but not necessarily certain

**OPTATIVE MOOD** Mood where speaker wishes to portray an action as a possibility

**IMPERATIVE MOOD** Mood of intention, furthest from certainty. Involves volition and possibility. More volitional than commanding, but includes the latter as well.

**PARTICIPLE**

**AORIST PARTICIPLE** This denotes antecedent time to the controlling verb or if verb is aorist then it is contemporaneous

**PERFECT PARTICIPLE** Indicates antecedent (precedes) time

**PRESENT PARTICIPLE**  Is for contemporaneous time.

**FUTURE PARTICPLE** Is for subsequent time.

**PARTICIPLE** In general, when with article the participle acts as an adjective