

Imperatives

Some NT 2sg Aorist Active Imperatives

Verb	Aorist
ἀνίστημι	ἀνάστηθι or ἀνάστα
ἀφίστημι	ἀπόστα
ἀναβαίνω	ἀνάβα
ἀφίημι	ἄφες
γινώσκω	γνώθι
δίδωμι	δός
δοξάζω	δόξασόν
ἐξαίρω	ἔξελε
ἐπιτίθημι	ἐπίθες
ἔρχομαι	έλθῃ
ἐσθίω	φάγε
λαμβάνω	λάβε
λύω	λύσον
μένω	μείνον
ὁράω	ἴδε
πίνω	πίε
φωνέω	φώνησον

Imperative Morpheme Chart

	Active and Aorist Passive	Middle/passive
2 sg	ε, -, ζ, ?, θι	σο, ?
3 sg	τω	σθω
2 pl	τε	σθε
3 pl	τωσαν	σθωσαν

Present

Present tense stem + Connecting vowel + Imperative morpheme

Active: λυ + ε + τω → λυέτω

Middle/Passive: λυ + ε + σθω → λυέσθω

Aorist

Unaugmented aorist stem + tense formative + Imperative morpheme

Active: λυ + σα + τω → λυσάτω

Middle: λυ + σα + σθω → λυσάσθω

Passive: λυ + θη + τω → λυθήτω

Aorist Passive uses the active personal endings. The Aorist passive λύθητι originally had θι for its ending, but theta was deaspirated to tau due to the preceding aspirate--theta: λύθηθι → λύθητι. The -θι is retained in the 2s imperative of εἰμί: ἴσθι.

The aorist active is rather random and needs to be memorized. The active 2s ending -ς is not common, but it appears in the -μι verb conjugations.

2nd Aorist

2nd Aorist usually follows the Present pattern and the only difference will be the stem. The Imperative morphemes will tend to follow the present. (ε in 2 sg active, σο in the 2 sg middle). The passive tense formative η is instead of θη.