

## CONJUGATIONS OF *εἰμί*

(INFINITIVE: εἶναι – to be)

	INDICATIVE			SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Present	Imperfect	* Future	* Present	
<b>Singular</b>					
1 <sup>ST</sup> PERSON	<i>εἰμί</i> I am	<i>ἦμην</i> I was	<i>ἔσομαι</i> I will be	<i>ᾶ</i>	
2 <sup>ND</sup> PERSON	<i>εἶ</i> you are	<i>ἦς</i> you were	<i>ἔσῃ</i> you will be	<i>ἦς</i>	
3 <sup>RD</sup> PERSON	<i>ἐστίν</i> he, she, it is	<i>ἦν</i> he, she, it was	<i>ἔσται</i> he, she, it will be	<i>ἦ</i>	
<b>Plural</b>					
1 <sup>ST</sup> PERSON	<i>ἐσμέν</i> we are	<i>ἦμεν/ἦμεθα</i> we were	<i>ἔσόμεθα</i> we will be	<i>ᾶμεν</i>	
2 <sup>ND</sup> PERSON	<i>ἐστέ</i> you are	<i>ἦτε</i> you were	<i>ἔσεσθε</i> you will be	<i>ἦτε</i>	
3 <sup>RD</sup> PERSON	<i>εἰσὶ(ν)</i> they are	<i>ἦσαν</i> they were	<i>ἔσονται</i> they will be	<i>ᾶσι(ν)</i>	
<b>* IMPERATIVE</b>		<b>* PARTICIPLE</b>			
Present		Present Active			
<b>Singular</b>			<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
1 <sup>ST</sup> PERSON	—	<b>Singular</b>			
2 <sup>ND</sup> PERSON	<i>ἴσθι</i> be	<b>Nom.</b>	<i>ᾶν</i>	<i>οὔσα</i>	<i>ᾶν</i>
3 <sup>RD</sup> PERSON	<i>ἔστω/ἦτω</i> let him be	<b>Gen./Abl.</b>	<i>ᾶντος</i>	<i>οὔσης</i>	<i>ᾶντος</i>
		<b>L.I.D.</b>	<i>ᾶντι</i>	<i>οὔση</i>	<i>ᾶντι</i>
		<b>Accus.</b>	<i>ᾶντα</i>	<i>οὔσαν</i>	<i>ᾶν</i>
<b>Plural</b>		<b>Plural</b>			
1 <sup>ST</sup> PERSON	—	<b>Nom.</b>	<i>ᾶντες</i>	<i>οὔσαι</i>	<i>ᾶντα</i>
2 <sup>ND</sup> PERSON	<i>ἔστε</i> be	<b>Gen./Abl.</b>	<i>ᾶντων</i>	<i>οὔσων</i>	<i>ᾶντων</i>
3 <sup>RD</sup> PERSON	<i>ἔστωσαν</i> let them be	<b>L.I.D.</b>	<i>οὔσι(ν)</i>	<i>οὔσαις</i>	<i>οὔσι(ν)</i>
		<b>Accus.</b>	<i>ᾶντας</i>	<i>οὔσας</i>	<i>ᾶντα</i>

\* NOTE: The *Future Indicative* and the *Present Imperative* forms of *εἰμί* occur in a "deponent" form (i.e., have "middle/passive" endings, but are translated "actively." Notice also that the *Present Subjunctive* and the *Present Active Participle* forms of *εἰμί* are recognizable as the endings that occur on other Greek verbs in those respective situations.