

Greek/Hebrew Language

Grace Fellowship Church

Aorist Tense

Aorist tense is used for simple action and looks at the action as a whole. This tense may also view the action from several other angles: the action in its entirety; from the viewpoint of its initiation, or from the viewpoint of its results. The aorist is a snapshot in time from various angles.

Constative – Views the whole and stress the fact of occurrence not its nature. **‘They reigned with Christ for 1000 years,’ Rev 20:4.**

Ingressive – Stresses the beginning of the action or entrance state. No implication that the action continues. **“two blind men began to follow Him,” John 4:52.**

Culminative – Stresses the cessation of an act or state. Bring an action to conclusion. **“The temple was built 46 years ago,” John 2:20.**

Gnomic – Presents a timeless general fact. A generic event. **“the grass withers and the flower falls off,” 1 Pet 1:24.**

Epistolary – Describes a letter from the timeframe of the audience. **“I sent him to you once,” Acts 23:40.**

Futuristic – Describes an event that is not yet past, as though it were already completed. **“believe that you have already received it,” Mark 11:24.**

Dramatic – An event that happened rather recently. **“Just as I previously wrote in part,” Eph 3:3.**

If Statements

1st Class = Positive – True
2nd Class = Negative – False
3rd Class = Neutral – Maybe
4th Class = Wish List

1st Class Conditional if = If and it is true

2nd Class Conditional if = If and it is not true

3rd Class Conditional if = If and maybe it is true or maybe it is not true

4th Class Conditional if = If and I wish it were true

Each class can be affected by various modifiers, especially the 3rd and 4th classes.