12.6.3 The imperative (προστακτική) may express not only command (order) but also request and desire. This mood is to be found in the Ενεστώτας (simple present), Αόριστος (simple past) and seldom in the Παρακείμενος (present perfect). The imperative is used in the 2nd and the 3rd person singular and plural. However, **notice** that the 3rd person, which is formed by the 3rd person of the subjunctive mood, is seldom used. The 2nd person imperative may be also formed by the 2nd person of the subjunctive mood preceded by the particle "να". Prohibition is expressed by using the negative particle "μη(ν)" before the subjunctive forms:

Γράψε, σε παρακαλώ!!! (**Να γράψεις** (subj), σε παρακαλώ!) (singular) Write please!!!
Γράψτε!!! (**Να γράψετε**!!! (subj)) (plural) Write!!!
Να γράφει or **Ας γράφει**!!! (subj., 3rd person singular) Let him write!!!
Μη γράψεις!!!(singular) Do not write!!!
Μη γράψετε!!!(plural) Do not write!!!

12.6.3.1 The imperative of the simple present – Ενεστώτας Προστακτική
The imperative of the simple present expresses duration or repetition of the action.

Formation of the imperative of the simple present of the active voice
The imperative of the medio-passive voice is seldom used and will not be examined. The verbs γράφω (write), αγαπώ (love), and τηλεφωνώ (telephone) are used as examples:

1. Finde the present stem of the verb.

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2
γράφω - **γράφ-**	αγαπώ - **αγαπ-**
	τηλεφωνώ - **τηλεφων-**

2. Place after the stem the following endings
   for the A group: **-ε, -ετε**
   for the B1 group: **-α, -άτε**
   for the B2 group: **-ει** (seldom used, however some verbs take **-α**), **-είτε**

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2
γράφ-ε **γράφ-ετε**	**αγάπ-α** **αγαπ-άτε** **τηλεφών-α** **τηλεφων-είτε**

12.6.3.2 The imperative of the simple past – Αόριστος, προστακτική

The imperative of the simple past shows non-continuation which means either that the action is not ongoing or that the speaker is not interested in its duration. **Duration of repetition of the action is expressed by the imperative of the simple present,** as mentioned above.

Formation of the imperative of the simple past of the active voice

The verbs γράφω (write), αγαπώ (love) are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem.

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2
γράφω - γράφ- - **γραψ-**	αγαπώ - αγαπ- - **αγαπησ-**

2. Place after the stem of both groups the endings:
   -ε, -τε

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2
γράψ-ε	**αγάπησ-ε**
γράψ-τε	**αγαπήσ-τε**

Formation of the imperative of the simple past of the medio-passive voice

The verbs ντύνομαι (get dressed) αγαπιέμαι (be loved) are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem of the medio-passive voice. In order to form the 2nd person singular omit the last letter(s) of the stem: **-θ, -στ,** (or sometimes -φτ, -υτ, -χτ)

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2, Archaic conjugation
ντύνομαι - **ντύθ**-ηκα 2nd person singular: **ντύ-** 2nd person plural: **ντυθ-**	αγαπιέμαι - **αγαπήθ**-ηκα 2nd person singular: **αγαπή-** 2nd person plural: **αγαπηθ-**

2. Place after the past stem of both groups the endings:
   2nd person regular**:**   **-σου (if the omitted letter(s) are -θ or –στ)**
        -ξου (if the omitted letter(s) are -χτ)
        -ψου (if the omitted letter(s) are -φτ or -υτ)
   2nd person plural: **-είτε**

Group A, 1st conjugation	Group B, 2nd conjugation, B1, B2, Archaic conjugation
ντύ-σου **ντυθ-είτε**	**αγαπή-σου** **αγαπηθ-είτε**