

--The Principle parts of the Greek verb

The principle parts of a verb are the foundational stems on which other materials are built. We used to study them in English but I don't know if it is still done today or not. These are for your observation and the principle parts are:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Present Indicative Active | "I loose" |
| Future Indicative Active | "I will loose" |
| Aorist Indicative Active | "I loosed" |
| Perfect Indicative Active | "I have loosed" |
| Perfect Middle | "I have loosed for myself" |
| Aorist Passive | "I was made" |

Usually the infinitive form is given for the principle part...I have used the first person inflection just to have a peg to hang it on. If you see it used in a text or in a grammatical note...I just want you to know what is being discussed.

--Compound verbs

Many Greek verbs are formed by joining a preposition to the verb stem. We will show you a few of them in the lesson on particles (prepositions, Lesson 8).

When these are compounded (some books use the term composite) if an augment is needed it goes before the stem of the verb, not before the preposition. Here is an example to confuse matters:

περὶ βάλλω "to throw around"

Breakdown: verb stem βάλλω preposition. περί

Second Aorist root: Preposition περί

Augment ε

Root βάλλον

} περιέβαλλον

To the uninitiated this looks like a change in the stem or the root of the verb...but it is not...it is just the addition of the augment...at the initiation of the verbal root!

--Deponent Verbs

There are probably more classes of Greek verbs than this world dreams of. Some will come in lesson 9 for general reference. But the deponents are important enough to merit a paragraph at this place.