

Literally, DEPONENT verbs are "out of place" verbs. They lack the form of the active voice although they are active in meaning. Their form will be that of the middle/passive inflection but they are active verbs and the translation will be active. I know it does not make sense but languages were made by people on the street, not by scholars in the universities.

Here are a few of the more common ones and others can be learned as you come in contact with them:

ἔρχομαι	"I come"
ἀποκρίνομαι	"I answer"
γίνομαι	"I become"
βούλομαι	"I wish"
δύναμαι	"I can", "I am able"
πρόσβημι	"I proceed", "I go"

Just know they exist and if you see something that looks passive and it is translated active...it is probably in this class.

2. Letter Combinations

This is important due to the addition of suffixes, etc., in inflection. It is a study in the way in which some letters influence one another in change.

If a stem ends in

when the sigma suffix is added it will assimilate with the stem ending consonant and result in the letter Xi ξ

Example: λέγω "I say" ἔλεξα "I said"

If a stem ends in

when the sigma is added an assimilation occurs resulting in psi ψ

Example: γράφω "I write" ἔγραψα "I wrote"

If a stem ends in

when the sigma is added it may result in the complete loss of the Zeta..with no indication of where it has gone!

Example: βαπτίζω "I baptize" ἔβαπτισα "I baptized"