

There are some assimilation problems with the augments as well but they are a bit less severe.

If the stem begins with epsilon, the augment epsilon and the stem epsilon usually result in $\epsilon\epsilon$.

If the stem begins with alpha/iota, or epsilon/iota, the assimilation with the augment epsilon will generally result in $\epsilon\iota$.

And remember, while we can make note of it, augments only occur in the INDICATIVE (aorist and imperfect. There is a duplicated syllable with the perfect, etc.)

3. Introduction to Greek Participles and Infinitives

And that's all it is folks...an introduction to these critters. We will work through the following information for the sake of familiarity and I will try to keep the details under the rug.

--THE PARTICIPLE: What is it?

It is a verbal adjective. This means it is an adjective with both the qualities of an adjective and a verb.

As an adjective, it will have:

case,
number,
gender

As a verb, it will have:

tense,
mood,
voice.

Thus when we decline it we have properties of verbs and adjectives...adjectives declined after the form of nouns. The participle may serve in any of the ways these words serve.

--THE PARTICIPLE: Where is it found

As far as our work is concerned, participles are found in

The Present Tense
The Aorist Tense
The Perfect Tense

There is no imperfect participle and while there is a future participle it is so rare in the New Testament that we barely admit its existence.