

THE PARTICIPLE: How it is formed.

Actually we are not going to get into this. I will offer you an appendix for observation after lesson 10.

Suffice it to say that they are declined like nouns... and have the stem of verbs.

They are never augmented and do not have the personal endings used for verb inflection.

4. Paradigm of the verb "to be"....

I am not asking you to learn it but these little forms show up so often I want you to see them and have an idea of what they are. It is a highly irregular hombra!

	<u>Present Tense</u>		<u>Imperfect Tense</u>		<u>Future Tense</u>	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἔλμι	ἔσμεν	ἦσαν	ἦμεν	ἔσομαι	ἔσόμεθα	
2. ἔλ	ἔστε	ἦσθε	ἦτε	ἔσθη	ἔσεσθε	
3. ἔστί(ν)	ἔσσι(ν)	ἦν	ἦσαν	ἔσται	ἔσονται	

This verb is often assumed in Greek as it is in English.

5. Introduction to the Greek Infinitive

Many of the texts treat the Infinitive as a mood but that is too philosophical for an old farmer like myself. Just keep the following ideas in mind:

THE INFINITIVE is a verbal noun.

As a noun, it may be subject to prepositions and use the article. It may serve as subject or object in a sentence. But it is not declined!

As a verb, it may be involved as subject or object (there is some argument on this) and can be introduced by a conjunction or modified by an adverb.

THE INFINITIVE: Some guidelines

- It uses all three voices.
- It uses mostly the present and Aorist tenses..unaugmented.
- It indicates aspect or point of view, not time.
- It can use the perfect tense