

--Liquid verbs

Usually these are verbs whose stems end in λ, μ, ν or ρ...
liquid sounds in Greek.

Due to the liquid stem the system signs in the Aorist and Future are altered...the σ being lost in the Aorist Future. The α of the Aorist remains and the future stem vowel will be marked with a circumflex accent.

There are a lot of these verbs and the liquid stem basically affects internal signs not the final inflection.

But for an example...here is ἀποστέλλω "to send away"

Present: ἀποστέλλω Future: ἀποστελήω
Aorist: ἀπέστειλα
Perfect: ἀπέστακα

Note the changes in the stem that can only be learned by rote or much reading of Greek...but note that at its most complex, the general form of the verb is still apparent.

--Case dependent verbs

Not really a class of verbs, folks, but a situation in which a particular verb calls for, or demands, a particular case. The verb ἀκολουθεῖω "follow" will always be followed by a Dative...the reasoning for which should be clear to you.

These, too, you will need to learn by observation or rote.

2. Some Small Grammar notes

Some of these should have come earlier in the term of study... it is not always easy to know when to introduce everything! (But no more crying about that.) These are not major items... just a few nice things to know about Greek.

ENCLITICS:

If you look in the text and see a word with no accent... strictly forbidden in Greek...it is probably an enclitic. The word is "weak" in itself and is accented as a single word with the preceding word. It will often result in the preceding word having its accent moved to the ultima. There are a number of variations on this and I think you do not need to know them all...just know what the enclitic is and why it is that way.