

Beginning Greek I
Session 2: Introduction to Verbs

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82863271187?pwd=TnVHK2ZGNkFqY28wa0lxV3hpQ1h5UT09>

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Review

Verbs communicate action or states of being. For example,

- Action – run, walk, think, eat, drink
- Being – is, were, will be

Verbs have different aspects.

- Tense – when (past, present, future) and whether something is still occurring or not
- Voice – relationship of subject to verb
- Person – relationship of speaker to subject or object
- Number – singular or plural
- Mood – from speaker/author's perspective is verb realized or unrealized

Verbs are used in different ways – main verbs (simple predicate), participles, gerunds.

The primary meaning of a verb is communicated in the root or stem. The root or stem is modified to indicate changes in the five aspects listed above.

- Stem + ending
- Stem change + ending
- Addition of “helping” or “linking” verbs to create a verb phrase

Greek verbs

Tense

Present – *runs, is running, does run* – **ongoing action in present time**

Aorist – *ran* – **completed action in the past**

Imperfect – *was running* – **ongoing action in past time**

Perfect – *has run* – **completed action with ongoing effect into the present**

Pluperfect – *had run* – **completed action with ongoing effect into the past**

Voice

Active – *He started the car.* **Subject is doing the action in the verb.**

Passive – *The car was started by him.* **Subject is being acted upon.**

Middle – *The car started.* **Subject is doing the action and being acted upon.**

Number

Singular, Plural

Person

1st – *I/We went to the store.* **Speaker/Writer is self referencing.**

2nd – *You went to the store.* **Speaker/writer is referencing person/people talking to.**

3rd – *He/She/It/They went to the store.* **Speaker/writer is referencing person/people talking about.**

Mood

Indicative – *I ran home. I am running home.* **From writer/speaker's perspective action happened, is happening, will likely happen. Realized.**

Imperative – *Run home.* Command. **Has not yet happened from writer/speaker's perspective. Unrealized.**

Subjunctive – *If I were to run home, ...* **From writer/speaker's perspective, action did not happen, is not happening, will not likely happen. Unrealized.**

Optative – *I wish I could run home.* **Expression of wish by writer or speaker. Unrealized.**

Greek modifies verb stems to show different aspects. We will familiarize ourselves with verb stems and modifications by looking at the verbs from 1 John 1. See if you can identify the stems in these verbs. Remember the three parts to every nearly every Greek verb.

Stem + connecting vowel + ending

γράφομεν

ἦν

ἀκηκόαμεν

έωράκαμεν

έθεασάμεθα

έψηλάφησαν

έφανερώθη

μαρτυροῦμεν

άπαγγέλλομεν

έχητε

πεπληρωμένη

ἐστίν

ἔχομεν

περιπατῶμεν

ψευδόμεθα

ποιοῦμεν

καθαρίζει

εἵπωμεν

πλανῶμεν

ὁμολογῶμεν

ἡμαρτήκαμεν

If there is time, let's go back over the verbs and look for

- Connecting vowels – usually α ε ο ω – after the stem and before the ending. Indicates mood.
- Endings – the last set of letters. Indicates person, number, voice.
- Augments – usually ε on the front of a verb. Indicates past time.
- Sigma – σ added after the stem and before the connecting vowel. Indicates future or aorist.
- Kappa – κ added after the stem and before the connecting vowel. Indicates perfect or pluperfect.
- Reduplication – Initial letter of verb stem duplicated and added to the front of the stem. Indicates perfect or pluperfect.

It's okay if you do not recognize all the parts right now or know what they do. Remember the importance of patience when learning.

We will be going over all of these words again in future lessons.