

## Recapitulation Lessons 1 - 5

The following is a review of what you have learned:

A. The 24 letters of the Greek alphabet:

α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω

The double vowels: αα, ββ, γγ, δδ, εε, ζζ, ηη, θθ, ιι, κκ, λλ, μμ, νν, ξξ, οο, ππ, ρρ, σσ, ττ, υυ, φφ, χχ, ψψ, ωω

The double consonants: αα, ββ, γγ, δδ, εε, ζζ, ηη, θθ, ιι, κκ, λλ, μμ, νν, ξξ, οο, ππ, ρρ, σσ, ττ, υυ, φφ, χχ, ψψ, ωω

The letters, double vowels, and double consonants always keep the same sound.

B. The three definite articles: ο, η, το, and the three indefinite articles: ο, η, το

C. Verbs of the first conjugation ending in -ω (without accent) and how to conjugate them in the present tense. E.g.

D. There are three genders, masculine, feminine and neuter. The gender of a noun is decided by the preceding article: ο (masculine), η (feminine), το (neuter)

E. There are as many syllables in a word as there are vowels or double vowels: -ω -ω (man) three vowels, three syllables

F. We learned of three groups of masculine words ending in: -ος, -ων, -ων two groups of feminine words ending in: -η, -ων and two groups of neuter words ending in: -ον, -ων

G. Neuters ending in -ον form their plural by changing -ον to -α :

Neuters ending in -ον form their plural by adding -α :

H. Words take one accent on the strongest syllable:

I. Monosyllabic words do not take an accent: ο, η, το, ο, η, το

## J. Words:

*boy*  
*man, husband*  
*she, this* (f.)  
*it, this* (n.)  
*he, this* (m.)  
*book*  
*John*  
*woman, wife*  
*teacher* (m.)  
*teacher* (f.)  
*ten*  
*twelve*  
*I*  
*here*  
*I am*  
*there*  
*Helen*  
*we*  
*one, a* (n.)  
*one, a* (m.)  
*you* (formal, plural)  
*you* (familiar, singular)  
*I thank*  
*I have*  
*the* (f. article)  
*I want*  
*and*  
*bad*  
*good morning*  
*good night*  
*good evening*  
*good*

*something*  
*down*  
*girl*  
*Mrs.*  
*Mr.*  
*pupil* (m.)  
*pupil* (f.)  
*yes*  
*mom*  
*mother*  
*one, a* (f.)  
*pencil*  
*Niki*  
*Nick*  
*Nina*  
*the* (m. article)  
*no*  
*child*  
*please*  
*where?*  
*how?*  
*pen*  
*notebook*  
*what?*  
*nothing*  
*the* (n. article)  
*then*  
*leaf*  
*light*  
*hello, good-bye*  
*fish*  
*bread*

## The alphabet

### The Greek alphabet has twenty four letters:

Upper case	Lower case	Pronunciation
		as the letter <b>a</b> in <b>father</b>
		as <b>v</b> in <b>victory</b>
		as <b>g</b> in <b>go</b> or <b>ng</b> in <b>sing</b>
		as <b>th</b> in <b>this, that</b>
		as <b>e</b> is <b>met</b>
		as <b>z</b> in <b>zest</b>
		as <b>i</b> in <b>machine</b> (short)
		or as <b>ee</b> in <b>see</b> (long)
		as <b>th</b> in <b>thin</b>
		as <b>i</b> in <b>machine, pin</b>
		as <b>c</b> or <b>k</b> in <b>cook, kill</b>
		as <b>l</b> in <b>long</b>
		as <b>m</b> in <b>men</b>
		as <b>n</b> in <b>now</b>
		as <b>x</b> in <b>wax</b>
		as <b>o</b> in <b>obey</b>
		as <b>p</b> in <b>pet</b>
		as <b>r</b> in <b>run</b>
		as <b>s</b> in <b>sit</b>
		as <b>t</b> in <b>tell</b>
		as <b>i</b> in <b>machine</b> (short)
		or as <b>ee</b> in <b>see</b> (long)
		as <b>ph</b> in <b>graphic</b>
		as <b>h</b> in <b>hot</b>
		as <b>ps</b> in <b>hips</b>
		as <b>o</b> in <b>tone</b>

Upper case	Lower case	Names of	Corresponding
		(alpha)	<b>a</b>
		(beta)	<b>v</b>
		(gamma)	<b>g</b>
		(delta)	<b>d</b>
		(epsilo)	<b>e</b>
		(zeta)	<b>z</b>
		(eta)	<b>e</b>
		(theta)	<b>th</b>
		(iota)	<b>i</b>
		(kappa)	<b>k</b>
		( ) (lambda)	<b>l</b>
		(me)	<b>m</b>
		(ne)	<b>n</b>
		(xe)	<b>x</b>
		(omicro)	<b>o</b>
		(pe)	<b>p</b>
		(ro)	<b>r</b>
		(sigma)	<b>s</b>
		(taf)	<b>t</b>
		(upsilo)	<b>e</b>
		(fe)	<b>f</b>
		(he)	<b>h</b>
		(pse)	<b>ps</b>
		(omega)	<b>o</b>

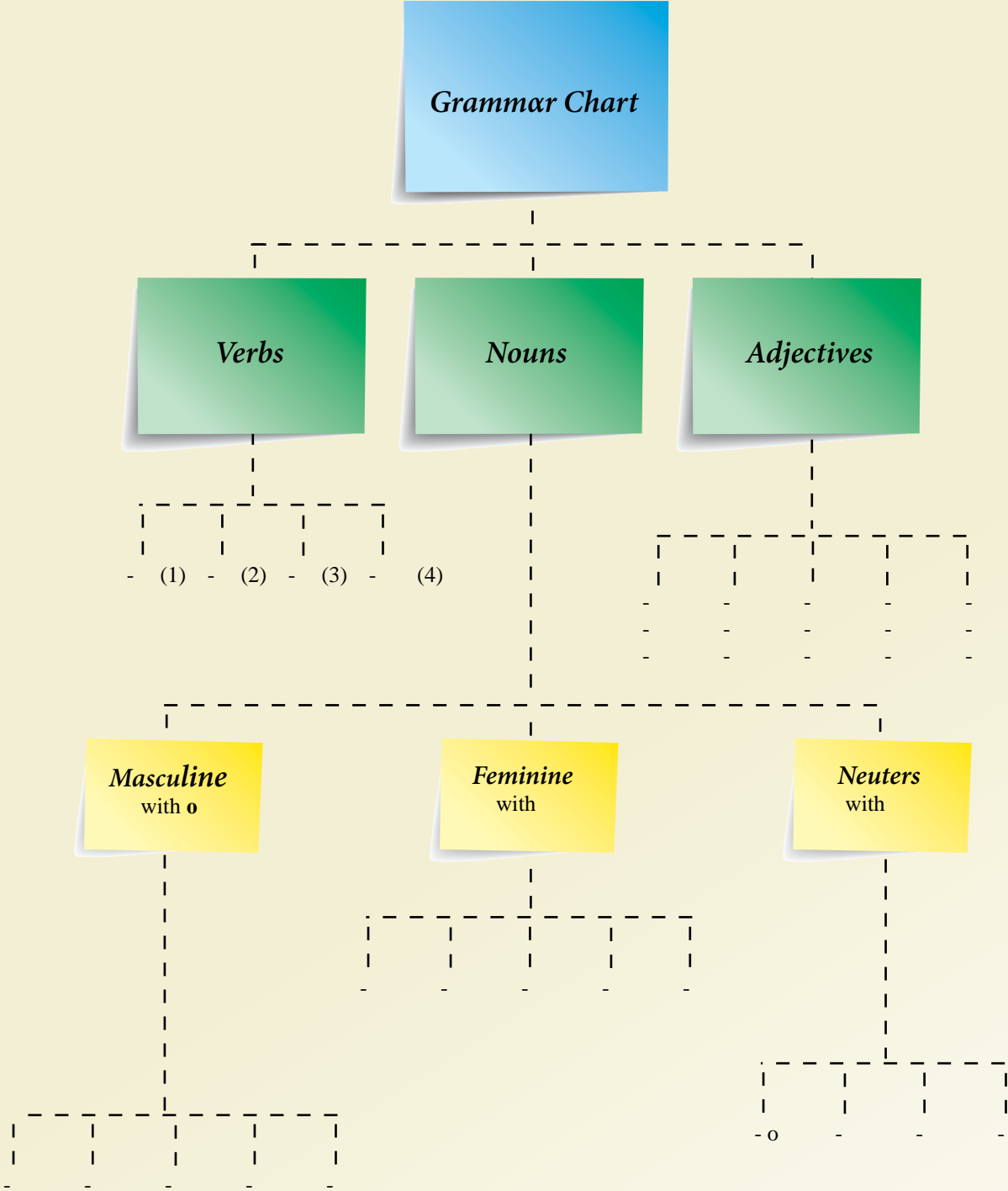
### Double vowels

pronounced  
pronounced  
pronounced  
pronounced  
pronounced  
pronounced or  
pronounced or  
pronounced or

### Double consonants

pronounced as *ng* in *angle*  
pronounced as *b* in *beer*  
pronounced as *d* in *dinner*  
pronounced as *dz* in *folds*  
pronounced as *ts* in *lets*

# Introduction to Grammar



## A. The Verb

The verb is the most important part of a sentence. Your study of Greek, as of any other language, will be made greatly easier if you master the verbs.

In this book we classify the verbs into four groups or conjugations. For convenience we give each group a number: 1, 2, 3, 4. The first group is marked as (1), the second as (2) and so on.

In group one are verbs ending in - , without an accent. They are marked as Group 1.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) - <i>I have</i>  | (1) - <i>I eat</i>   |
| (1) - <i>I write</i> | (1) - <i>I see</i>   |
| (1) - <i>I want</i>  | (1) - <i>I drink</i> |

In group two are verbs ending in - , with an accent. They are marked as Group 2.

- |           |                      |           |                         |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| (2), also | - <i>I love</i>      | (2), also | - <i>I am thirsty</i>   |
| (2), also | - <i>I am hungry</i> | (2), also | - <i>I hit, I knock</i> |

In group three are verbs ending also in - , with an accent as those in Group 2 but conjugated slightly differently. They are marked as Group 3.

- |                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (3) - <i>thank</i>  | (3) - <i>I can</i>            |
| (3) - <i>I wear</i> | (3) - <i>I guide, I drive</i> |

Verbs in the fourth conjugation end in -ο , - , - and are marked as Group 4.

This group includes the deponent verbs (verbs that do not have active voice) and the passive voice of all verbs.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| (4) - <i>I come</i>    | (4) - <i>I become</i>                     |
| (4) - <i>I need</i>    | (4) - <i>I sit</i>                        |
| (4) - <i>I dress</i>   | (4) - <i>I am paid</i>                    |
| (4) - <i>I am tied</i> | (4) - <i>I am pleased, I am contended</i> |

## B. The Noun

Nouns are divided into 3 groups: **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.

**Masculine nouns** are preceded by the definite article or the indefinite article .

We classify the masculine nouns in five groups based on their endings:

- |         |             |                    |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Group 1 | ending in - | <i>man</i>         |
| Group 2 | -           | <i>father</i>      |
| Group 3 | -           | <i>pupil</i>       |
| Group 4 | -           | <i>grandfather</i> |
| Group 5 | -           | <i>coffee</i>      |

**Feminine nouns** are preceded by the definite article *la* or the indefinite *una* ( *una* ).  
 The feminine nouns based on their endings are classified into five groups:

Group 1	ending in	-	<i>voice</i>
Group 2		-	<i>mother</i>
Group 3		-	<i>entrance</i>
Group 4		-	<i>fox</i>
Group 5		-	<i>girl's name</i>

**Neuter nouns** are preceded by the definite article *il* or the indefinite *un* :

Group 1	ending in	-	<i>school</i>
Group 2		-	<i>child</i>
Group 3		-	<i>name</i>
Group 4		-	<i>forest</i>

### C. The Adjective

An adjective has three forms, one for each gender.

masculine	<i>good</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
feminine	<i>good</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
neuter	<i>good</i>	<i>beautiful</i>

### D. Punctuation Marks

.	.	<i>period</i>
;	;	<i>semicolon</i>
,	,	<i>comma</i>
?	?	<i>question mark</i>
!	!	<i>exclamation mark</i>
:	:	<i>colon</i>
(	)	<i>parenthesis</i>
o	o	<i>points of omission</i>
-	-	<i>hyphen</i>
--	--	<i>dashes</i>
« »	“ ”	<i>quotation marks</i>
'	'	<i>apostrophe</i>

Used to separate double vowels

- *divine*

- *separating syllables*

## Syllabication

A Greek word has as many syllables as it has vowels and double vowels. Rules of syllabication are:

A consonant between two vowels goes with the following vowel.

- - -

Two similar consonants when together are separated.

- - - - -

When the first letter of a two or three consonant combination is  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ , or  $\tau$ , it goes with the preceding syllable and the other with the next.

- - - - -

Two consonants between two vowels go with the second vowel if there is a Greek word beginning with those vowels.

- - ( ) - - - ( )

Three consonants between two vowels go with the second vowel if there is a Greek word beginning with those consonants.

- - - - -

Otherwise they are separated, the first going with the preceding syllable and the other two with the following.

- -

The double vowels are not separated.

- - - - -

The double consonants are not separated.

- - - - -

### Important note

A grammar rule states: the final  $\eta$  in the words  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$ ,  $\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\eta\mu\alpha$  is dropped when the following word starts with one of the following consonants:  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$ .

This rule, regarding the masculine article  $\sigma\eta$ , will not be observed in this book. If the  $\eta$  is dropped in the accusative case, for example if we write  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$ , the student may get the wrong impression that the word  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$  is neuter,  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$ . The word is masculine,  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$ . Similarly we will see such words as:  $\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ . The  $\eta$  will not be dropped in similar cases.