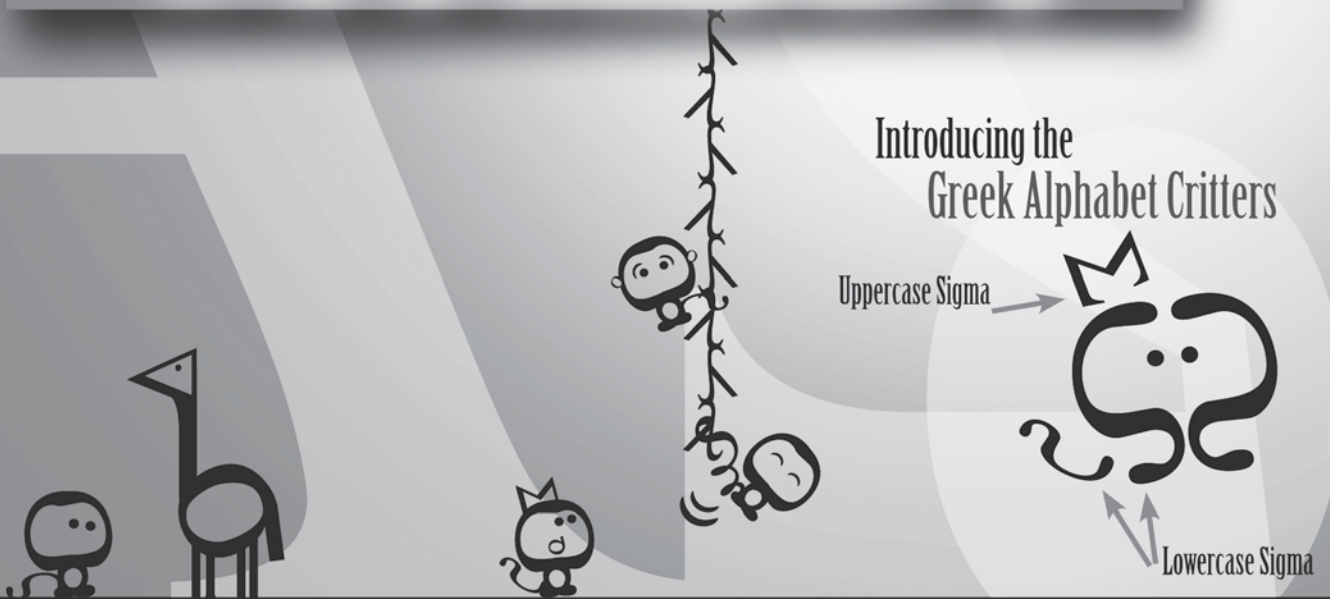


CLASSICAL SUBJECTS
CREATIVELY TAUGHT™

Greek for children



Primer A

KOINE PRONUNCIATION

DR. CHRISTOPHER PERRIN

Greek for Children, Primer A
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Introduction to Students

I am very glad that you will be studying Greek! It is an old language that was spoken by some of the most famous and interesting people who ever lived—the ancient Greeks, as well as many people throughout Europe. Of course, Greek is still spoken by modern people in Greece and other countries, such as Cyprus.

The ancient Greeks are famous because of their excellent ideas and accomplishments. They organized themselves into city-states that featured a democratic assembly in which every citizen could vote on important decisions. The Greeks are probably most famous for their philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, who tried to understand what is good, beautiful, and true by using reason.

The ancient Greeks were so influential that their architecture, literature, art, and ideas spread to many places. The famous Greek leader Alexander the Great, who ruled from 336 to 323 BC, and his armies conquered much of the land around the Mediterranean Sea and spread Greek culture far and wide.

When the Romans later conquered all those same lands (and more!), they were so impressed with Greek learning and culture that they allowed Greek to continue to be spoken, along with their own language—Latin. In fact, the Romans liked Greek culture so much that they copied it in many ways, including in their architecture and art. Rich Romans often hired Greeks to teach families the Greek language and literature.

There were several talented Greeks who wrote many interesting and famous books on history, philosophy, logic, and rhetoric, as well as plays and poetry. Homer wrote two famous books: the *Iliad*, which is about the battle of the Greeks and Trojans, and the *Odyssey*, which is about the adventures of Odysseus. Plato wrote several stories, or dialogues, that featured Socrates, a great Greek philosopher who lived in Athens. Aristotle, one of Plato's students, also wrote many famous books on philosophy, politics, logic, science, and rhetoric. Thucydides and Herodotus wrote books of Greek history. Sophocles, Aeschylus, and Aristophanes all wrote plays.

When Christ was born in Bethlehem, which is in modern-day Israel, he was born into a Jewish culture that spoke Aramaic, Latin, and Greek. In that day, the Romans ruled Judea (where the Jews lived), but all three languages were spoken there. Greek was a common, everyday language used for doing business. The common form of Greek was called *Koine* (pronounced KOY-nay), which means “common.” Christ's disciples, including those who wrote books and letters contained in the New Testament, spoke Koine Greek. The writers of the New Testament wrote using Koine Greek so that most of the common people could read it. *Greek for Children, Primer A* will introduce you to Koine Greek so that eventually you can read the New Testament in Greek!



PEOPLE HAVE BEEN STUDYING GREEK FOR A LONG TIME

Did you know that for nearly 2,000 years some boys and girls going to school in Europe studied Greek (usually along with Latin!)? These children learned Greek because many people spoke it and because so many good books were written in Greek.

The Greek language has been so popular for the last 2,000 years that many other languages have borrowed words from it. Did you know that nearly two to three words out of every ten English words come from a Greek word? So, when you learn Greek, you are also learning a good bit of English. For example, if I said, “I like the *sophisticated graphics* on this *phone*,” you would discover that three (in italics) out of the eight words in this sentence come from Greek words. You will also find that many scientific and medical words come from Greek.


I hope that you can see that learning Greek will be very interesting and enjoyable. It will take some hard work, however, just as with anything that is really worth learning. I have done all that I can to make learning Greek enjoyable and to help you to clearly understand everything you are learning, step by step.

You have seen that studying Greek will help you understand a lot more about English. However, there is another good reason to study Greek. Studying Greek will help you one day to read some of the world’s very best books in the language in which they were written. You will be able to read Greek books in Greek—including the New Testament!

HOW TO STUDY AND LEARN GREEK USING THIS BOOK

Greek will be enjoyable to learn if you first learn *how* to learn it! Your teacher or parent will be of great help to you, but you must be ready to do your part. Here are some important tips:

- Consider using *Greek Alphabet Code Cracker* (available from Classical Academic Press) as another fun way of learning the Greek alphabet. You don’t need this book to learn the Greek alphabet, but you might really enjoy it.
- Do your exercises faithfully and well. Your assignments should not be too long, but you will have at least two every week.
- Try to speak Greek as soon as you can, even when you have only learned a few words.
- Ask questions whenever you are not sure of something.
- Now for the most important thing you can do: memorize your Greek words. You will only have to learn about ten words a week! Here are some tips to help you memorize your words so that you will never forget them:

- 
- Chant or sing your words. It is much easier to remember what you sing or chant.
 - Review your Greek words every day (or night) for five to fifteen minutes. A little bit of review every day is very, very helpful. Keep reviewing words from earlier chapters to make sure you have really mastered them.
 - Make Greek vocabulary cards and put them on a ring. You can put the Greek word on one side and the English word on the other. Take these cards with you wherever you go so you can review them any time you want!
 - Make up silly, fun ways to remember words. For example, sing or chant “*photos* means light—it’s out of sight” (*photos* is the Greek word for “light”).
 - Quiz a classmate or anyone else you know who is taking Greek. Quiz your teacher or parent and have him or her quiz you. Have contests to see who can get the most right or who can give the correct answers the fastest. Make your own written test and see how many words you can get right.
 - Try to find new derivatives (English words that come from Greek) for the Greek words you know.
 - Visit www.HeadventureLand.com for free games, videos, and readers that will help you practice Greek in fun and creative ways. Review your vocabulary online by playing Greek FlashDash—the game that tests your vocabulary chapter by chapter. The site may also have additional worksheets, exercises, and tests.
 - Questions? Feel free to ask questions on our online forum and check out our other products at www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com.

I hope that you will find your study of Greek this year rewarding and a lot of fun. Please contact Classical Academic Press with questions and ideas at our website (www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com) or visit us on Facebook. We would love to hear from you!

εἰρήνη (Peace),
Christopher A. Perrin, Ph.D.

I. The Greek Alphabet

Chant!

The Alphabet Chant

CASE		NAME	PRONUNCIATION
A	α	Alpha	/a/ as in father
B	β	Beta	/b/ as in boy
Γ	γ	Gamma	/g/ as in got
Δ	δ	Delta	/d/ as in dog
E	ε	Epsilon	/e/ as in get
Z	ζ	Zeta	/dz/ (or some say /zd/) as in cords
H	η	Eta	/ey/ as in they
Θ	θ	Theta	/th/ as in thistle
I	ι	Iota	/i/ as in ski
K	κ	Kappa	/k/ as in kite
Λ	λ	Lambda	/l/ as in lime
M	μ	Mu	/m/ as in math
N	ν	Nu	/n/ as in nose
Ξ	ξ	Xi	/x/ as in oxen
O	ο	Omicron	/o/ as in offer
Π	π	Pi	/p/ as in pistol
P	ρ	Rho	/r/ as in rat
Σ	σ, ζ*	Sigma	/s/ as in soup
T	τ	Tau	/t/ as in tea
Υ	υ	Upsilon	/u/ as in lute
Φ	φ	Phi	/ph/ as in phone
X	χ	Chi	German /ch/ as in Bach
Ψ	ψ	Psi	/ps/ as in oops
Ω	ω	Omega	/ō/ as in note



*Sigma has two forms, σ and ζ. The latter, called a final form, is only used when it is the final letter in a word. English used to have a similar custom of using *f* for *s* when it was between letters.

SPECIAL SOUNDS AND FORMS

There are a few letter combinations involving γ (gamma) that make their own special sounds. Here they are:


γγ	ΓΓ	/ng/ as in ring
γκ	ΓΚ	/ngk/ as in sink
γχ	ΓΧ	/ngck/ or /ngk/ as in sink

LEARNING THE GREEK ALPHABET

If you have studied the Greek alphabet on the previous page, you can see that you already knew several Greek letters! This is because several of these Greek letters were borrowed by the Romans for the Latin alphabet, and the Latin alphabet was borrowed for the English alphabet.

Let's look at the fourteen letters that have come from the Greek alphabet right into our English alphabet:

	GREEK LETTER			ENGLISH LETTER	
Alpha	A	α	→	A	a
Beta	B	β	→	B	b
Delta	Δ	δ	→	D	d
Epsilon	E	ε	→	E	e
Zeta	Z	ζ	→	Z	z
Iota	I	ι	→	I	i
Kappa	K	κ	→	K	k
Mu	M	μ	→	M	m
Nu	N	ν	→	N	n
Omicron	O	ο	→	O	o
Sigma	Σ	σ, ς	→	S	s
Tau	T	τ	→	T	t
Upsilon	Υ	υ	→	U	u
Chi	X	χ	→	X	x



Those fourteen letters make almost the same sounds in Greek as they do in English. In other words, you already know over half of the Greek alphabet. Now, you may be tempted to call a β a “bee” or an ε an “ee,” but they are in fact a *beta* and an *epsilon*. Be careful not to call a Greek letter by the name of an English letter!

Of course, there are ten additional Greek letters that look strange and fascinating. I love the curvy, flowing lines of Greek letters. These ten new letters will be fun to learn and won’t take you long to master. Once you have mastered your Greek alphabet, then we can move on to form and read words in Greek. In just a few weeks, you will be reading Greek words fairly easily! By the way, Greek makes a great code language.

There are four excellent ways to master your Greek alphabet:

- Listen to the Greek alphabet song and chant, either online (www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com) or on the audio CD that comes with this text. Sing the alphabet song frequently and try to look at the Greek letters while you sing it.
- Listen to the Greek sound-off, either online or on the audio CD. Try to look at the Greek letters while you “sound off.”
- Practice writing your Greek letters frequently. When you write a Greek letter, say its name to help you memorize the sound it makes.
- Get a copy of *Greek Alphabet Code Cracker*. This brief book can be completed in six weeks and will help you master the Greek alphabet while you solve a crime. It is available from Classical Academic Press (www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com).

Remember that you will master your Greek alphabet best if you review it frequently, even if you review it only briefly. These first few weeks, it would be good to review it twice a day, or once during the day and once in the evening before bed (just for five minutes). You may even want to write out the Greek alphabet on a card that you carry with you so that you can review it anywhere!


During the next few weeks, you will complete several written exercises that will help you study, review, and memorize the Greek alphabet. (You should also check the Classical Academic Press website at www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com for fun games that will help you review your Greek.) The next page features your first set of exercises. Enjoy!



Greek Alphabet I: Worksheets

A. Practice writing out the Greek alphabet below. Write carefully and in pairs that include the upper and lower cases for each letter. Try to say the name of each letter aloud as you write it.

A	α	
B	β	
Γ	γ	
Δ	δ	
E	ε	
Z	ζ	
H	η	
Θ	θ	
I	ι	
K	κ	
Λ	λ	
M	μ	
N	ν	
Ξ	ξ	
O	ο	
Π	π	
P	ρ	
Σ	σ, ς	
T	τ	
Υ	υ	
Φ	φ	
X	χ	
Ψ	ψ	
Ω	ω	



B. Alphabet Recognition: Below are several English words spelled with Greek letters. If you sound out the Greek word, you should hear yourself saying an English word! Try it, and see if you can figure them all out. Some are easy and some are hard. **Note:** the English words may not have the same number of letters as the Greek words.

1. βωτ _____

9. στεπ _____

2. σατ _____

10. τρικ _____

3. μωτ _____

11. ταξ _____

4. νατ _____

12. γρυπ _____

5. λιψ _____

13. δεντ _____

6. φιζ _____

14. οβη _____

7. θρυ _____

15. λικ _____

8. πη _____

(Review the sounds that γ can make!)

C. Now, try to spell these English words with Greek letters. Be sure to say the word out loud and spell it from what it sounds like, not what it looks like! Remember, the number of letters may not match.

1. cat _____

8. men _____

2. ball _____

9. Texas _____

3. go _____

10. open _____

4. dark _____

11. rag _____

5. lend _____

12. flips _____

6. zoo _____

13. float _____

7. late _____

14. stinks _____

Greek Alphabet I: Quiz

A. Write out the Greek alphabet from memory.

B. What English words do these Greek letters spell?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. μαψ _____ | 6. γητ _____ |
| 2. στεπ _____ | 7. βρωκεν _____ |
| 3. τυθ _____ | 8. κωρξ _____ |
| 4. λωφ _____ | 9. στιξ _____ |
| 5. λανδ _____ | 10. στιφ _____ |

C. How would you spell these English words with Greek letters?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. forest _____ | 6. truth _____ |
| 2. slips _____ | 7. gift _____ |
| 3. nod _____ | 8. rib _____ |
| 4. tame _____ | 9. cloth _____ |
| 5. moat _____ | 10. pit _____ |

II. The Greek Alphabet: Consonants and Vowels

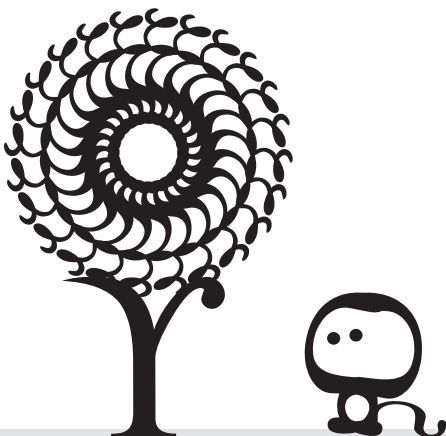
Chant! The Alphabet Chant

CASE		NAME	PRONUNCIATION
A	α	Alpha	/a/ as in father
B	β	Beta	/b/ as in boy
Γ	γ	Gamma	/g/ as in got
Δ	δ	Delta	/d/ as in dog
E	ε	Epsilon	/e/ as in get
Z	ζ	Zeta	/dz/ (or some say /zd/) as in cords
H	η	Eta	/ey/ as in they
Θ	θ	Theta	/th/ as in thistle
I	ι	Iota	/i/ as in ski
K	κ	Kappa	/k/ as in kite
Λ	λ	Lambda	/l/ as in lime
M	μ	Mu	/m/ as in math
N	ν	Nu	/n/ as in nose
Ξ	ξ	Xi	/x/ as in oxen
O	ο	Omicron	/o/ as in offer
Π	π	Pi	/p/ as in pistol
Ρ	ρ	Rho	/r/ as in rat
Σ	σ, ς	Sigma	/s/ as in soup
T	τ	Tau	/t/ as in tea
Υ	υ	Upsilon	/u/ as in lute
Φ	φ	Phi	/ph/ as in phone
X	χ	Chi	German /ch/ as in Bach
Ψ	ψ	Psi	/ps/ as in oops
Ω	ω	Omega	/ō/ as in note

WHAT IS A CONSONANT? WHAT IS A VOWEL?

There are two types of letters in both English and Greek: **consonants** and **vowels**. It takes both kind of letters (consonants and vowels) to build words. Consonants are “hard” letters that tend to close down the air that flows out of your mouth (such **t**, **s**, or **n**) whereas vowels are “soft” letters that make you open your mouth and let air keep coming out (such as **a**, **e**, **i**, **o** and **u**). Try making the “t” sound. Notice that you make a quick “t” sound and then stop? Now try making a long “o” sound. Do you notice how you can say this for as long as you have breath? Well, if you combine the “t” sound with the long “o” sound you can say “toe” for as long as you have breath too. That is how you build words—you combine consonants with vowels.

The chart on the previous page has all the Greek vowels (α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω) shaded. The rest of the letters are all consonants. This is similar to English: in English our vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, and sometimes **y**—the rest are all consonants. You can see that our vowels come right from the Greek vowels—see how similar they look? You will always see at least one vowel in every Greek word, just as in English!





BLENDING CONSONANTS

You may know from your study of English that consonants can be combined together (blended) to make some interesting sounds. In English we have double blends and even triple blends. For example, the *bl* in “blend” is a double consonant blend because it combines two consonants: *b* and *l*. The “str” in “street” and “strike” is a triple blend because it combines three letters: *s*, *t*, and *r*. Well, Greek has some consonants very similar to English. The Greek word βλέπω (which means “I see”) has a βλ blend that is equivalent to our *bl*. The Greek word for “general” is στρατηγός, which has a “στρ” blend like our *str* blend.

γ Note that a γ combines with *three* other letters to make some odd sounds! The rule is that whenever a γ comes before a κ, χ, or another γ, then it makes an *ng* sound, just like the *ng* in “song.” So,

γκ = νγκ (ταγκ = “tangk,” which sounds just like our word “tank”)

γχ = νγχη (φλαγχ = “flangch,” which sounds just like our word “flank”)

γγ = νγ (ταγγ = “tang,” which sounds just like our word “tang”)

These Greek consonant blends need not give you much trouble. Even if you try to sound out these blends (without knowing these rules), you will likely say the letters or word pretty well. Review this section from time to time until these four blends become familiar to you.

The exercises in this chapter will help you work on consonant blends and review what you learned last week. Next week you will study ways that Greek vowels can combine and blend!

Greek Alphabet II: Worksheets

A. Blending Greek Consonants: Sound out these words in English and underline the consonant blends you see in each Greek word.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. δροπ _____ | 6. γλαδ _____ |
| 2. στεπ _____ | 7. τραπ _____ |
| 3. τρυθ _____ | 8. πλαν _____ |
| 4. πλαν _____ | 9. στιξ _____ |
| 5. κρυμ _____ | 10. στραπ _____ |

B. Sound out the following words in English and circle the words that have a consonant blend. Then underline the blend in those circled words.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. παν _____ | 6. φαρμ _____ |
| 2. κλαν _____ | 7. γετ _____ |
| 3. γριτ _____ | 8. σμαρτ _____ |
| 4. οξ _____ | 9. τικ _____ |
| 5. προδ _____ | 10. βρικ _____ |

C. Blending Greek Consonants: Create your own words using Greek letters and make sure each word has at least one consonant blend.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

D. How many vowels are in the Greek alphabet?

E. Write out the Greek vowels in both their upper- and lowercase forms.

F. What is the difference between a vowel and a consonant?

G. Just for Fun:

Now that you are getting to know the Greek alphabet, can you spell your name in Greek? Here are a few samples of English names spelled in Greek. Spell them out in English and then try to spell your own name in Greek.

1. Μαικ _____

2. Συσαν _____

3. Γρεγ _____

4. Ιηνιφερ _____

Your name in Greek: _____



CHAPTER

01

Memory
Grammar
Worksheet
Quiz



Chapter Verse

ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

en ar-CHEY EYN ho LO-gos

(In the beginning was the Word—John 1:1)

Chant!

Present-Tense Conjugation of λύω

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι

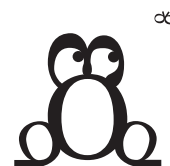


Vocabulary

GREEK	ENGLISH
ἀκούω, ἀκούσω, ἤκουσα	I hear, I will hear, I heard
βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον	I throw, I will throw, I threw
ἐσθίω, φάγομαι, ἔφαγον	I eat, I will eat, I ate
ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχον	I have, I will have, I had
λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα	I loose/destroy, I will loose/destroy, I loosed/destroyed

Pronunciation Guide*

GREEK	ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION
ἀκούω, ἀκούσω, ἤκουσα	a-KOU-ō, a-KOU-sō, EY-kou-sa
βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον	BAL-lō, BA-LŌ, E-ba-lon
ἐσθίω, φάγομαι, ἔφαγον	es-THI-ō, PHA-go-mai, E-pha-gon
ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχον	E-chō, HE-xō, ES-chon
λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα	LU-ō, LU-sō, E-lu-sa



*A pronunciation guide has been included for the first four chapters to help you as you continue to learn how to pronounce Greek. You should also listen to the audio CD that accompanies this book to hear the words being pronounced chapter by chapter.

VERBS: ACTION WORDS

In this first chapter you will learn five verbs. Verbs are words that show action. For example, in the phrase “I throw the ball,” which word is the action word? Well, “throw” of course! The way we say “I throw” or “I am throwing” in Greek is βάλλω—so βάλλω is a verb, a Greek action word. Sometimes verbs can also show a “state of being,” but you will learn that later.

GREEK: FEWER WORDS THAN ENGLISH BUT MANY WORD ENDINGS

We have a lot of words in English, but they rarely have different endings. For example, the verb “loose” stays the same whether we say “I loose,” “we loose,” or “they loose.” Sometimes we do add an ending, as when we say “he looses” or “we loosed.” In Greek, though, the verb for “loose/destroy” (λύω) changes its ending very often! You will learn the various endings that come with Greek verbs (and nouns) so you can know what they mean and how to translate them. To translate a Greek word means to write out (or tell) what a Greek word means in English. Now you know that Greek is a language of many endings but fewer words than English!

Look at the chart for the present-tense conjugation of λύω on page 32. It shows you a common verb in Greek (the verb “loose/destroy”) with all its present-tense endings—six endings in all. When we list a verb with all of its endings, that is called conjugating a verb.

You can also see that a Greek verb such as λύω actually contains two words in English. The word λύω means “I loose/destroy,” so it contains not only the word “loose/destroy” but also the word “I.” The ending of the verb (“ω” in this case) tells you that it is “I” who is doing the loosing. Words such as “I,” “you,” “he,” “she,” “it,” “we,” and “they” are all little words called pronouns* that tell you who is doing the action of the verb. The ending of a Greek word tells you what pronoun to use! You will study these endings next week, so don’t fret too much about them now. The chart below, however, shows you how the verb endings change.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω: <u>I</u> loose/destroy	λύομεν: <u>we</u> loose/destroy
2 nd person	λύεις: <u>you</u> loose/destroy	λύετε: <u>you all</u> loose/destroy
3 rd person	λύει: <u>he/she/it</u> looses/destroys	λύουσι: <u>they</u> loose/destroy

As you can see, each ending replaces a pronoun. Because of this, we don’t need to use pronouns nearly as often in Greek.

*Pronouns are words that fill in for nouns. For example, instead of saying “Titus wins,” we could say “He wins.”

A VERB IN THREE PARTS—THE THREE PRINCIPAL PARTS

If you look at the memory page (p. 33), you will see that each Greek verb has three different forms (λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα). We call each form a principal part. Why do we call each form a principal part? Because each form is important since it shows us how to make other forms of the verb. By calling each form a “principal” part, we are saying that it is an important part to know. No need to worry about the other forms that come from these principal parts—you will learn those later in good time. Learning the principal parts now, however, will be fun and save you a lot of time later!

Here are the names for each of the three principal parts:

PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST-PAST
λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα
“I loose/destroy”	“I will loose/destroy”	“I loosed/destroyed”



A. TRANSLATION

1. ἀκούω _____
2. ἔχω _____
3. ἐσθίω _____
4. βάλλω _____
5. λύω _____
6. ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος _____
7. I throw _____
8. I eat _____
9. I loose/destroy _____
10. I have _____
11. I hear _____

B. CHANT: Conjugate the verb λύω and finish labeling all the boxes.

	SINGULAR	
_____	λύω	_____
_____	_____	_____
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι

C. GRAMMAR

1. In Greek, both _____ and _____ have endings.
2. Greek is a language of fewer _____ but many _____.
3. What kind of word names the action or state of being in a sentence? _____
4. To _____ a verb is to list it with all of its _____.

D. DERIVATIVES

1. Throw the _____ to me! (βάλλω)
2. _____ equipment is equipment for making and shaping sound. (ἀκούω)



A. VOCABULARY

GREEK	ENGLISH
ἀκούω	_____
βάλλω	_____
ἐσθίω	_____
ἔχω	_____
λύω	_____

B. CHANT: Conjugate the verb λύω and finish labeling all the boxes.

_____	λύω	_____
_____	λύεις	_____
_____	_____	_____

C. GRAMMAR: Define the following words.

1. Conjugation

2. Verb



Chapter Verse

ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

en ar-CHEY EYN ho LO-gos

(In the beginning was the Word—John 1:1)

Chant!

Present-Tense Verb Endings

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	-ω	-ομεν
2 nd person	-εις	-ετε
3 rd person	-ει	-ουσι



Vocabulary

GREEK	ENGLISH
βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα	I see, I will see, I saw
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον	I lead, I will lead, I led
γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα	I write, I will write, I wrote
διδάσκω, διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα	I teach, I will teach, I taught
βαπτίζω, βαπτίσω, ἐβάπτισα	I baptize, I will baptize, I baptized
θεραπεύω, θεραπεύσω, ἐθεράπευσα	I heal, I will heal, I healed
λέγω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον	I say/speak, I will say/speak, I said/spoke
μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα	I remain, I will remain, I remained
πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα	I believe, I will believe, I believed
σώζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα	I save, I will save, I saved

Pronunciation Guide

GREEK	ENGLISH
βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα	BLE-pō, BLE-psō, E-ble-psa
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον	A-gō, A-xō, EY-ga-gon
γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα	GRA-phō, GRA-psō, E-gra-psa
διδάσκω, διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα	di-DA-skō, di-DA-xō, e-DI-da-xa
βαπτίζω, βαπτίσω, ἐβάπτισα	bap-TI-dzō, bap-TI-sō, e-BAP-ti-sa
θεραπεύω, θεραπεύσω, ἐθεράπευσα	ther-a-PEU-ō, ther-a-PEU-sō, e-the-RA-peu-sa
λέγω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον	LE-gō, eh-RŌ, EI-pon
μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα	ME-nō, me-NŌ, E-mei-na
πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα	pi-STEU-ō, pi-STEU-sō, e-PI-steu-sa
σώζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα	SŌ-dzō, SŌ-sō, E-sō-sa

PRESENT-TENSE VERB ENDINGS

	SINGULAR ENDINGS	PRONOUNS	PLURAL ENDINGS	PRONOUNS
1 st person	-ω	I	-ομεν	we
2 nd person	-εις	you	-ετε	you (all)
3 rd person	-ει	he/she/it	-ουσι	they

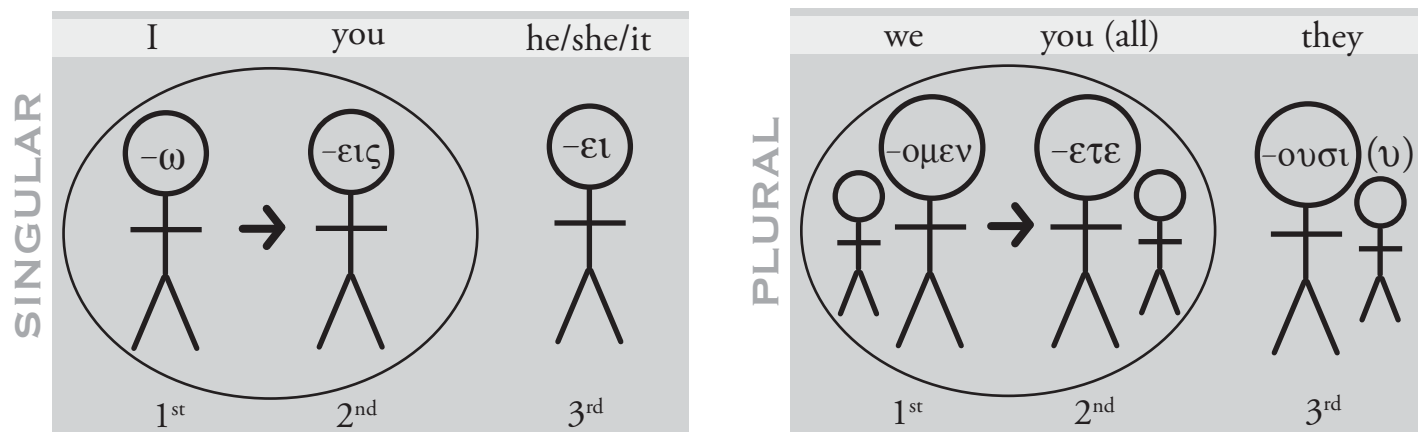
NUMBER

Take a good look at the chart above. You will see a column that is labeled “singular endings” and another labeled “plural endings.” This means that all verb endings in the singular column tell us that just one person (a single person) is doing the action of the verb. If “I” see—well, I am just one person who is seeing. If you see, you are just one person too. If our friend John sees, he is just one person seeing. I, you, and he are “singular.” However, if you and I together see, then *we* are seeing and we aren’t singular anymore, we’re plural! If two of you (“you all”) are seeing, then you are plural. If our friends John and Susan are seeing, then *they* are seeing and they too are plural! When we speak of a Greek verb’s number, we are asking **how many people are doing the verb’s action**, and the answer is always either one person or several people, singular or plural.



PERSON

So now we know what it means for a verb to have numbers. Greek verbs also have another trait, called person. Whereas a verb's number asks, "How many are doing the action?" a verb's person asks, "Who is doing the action of the verb?" We divide the kind of people who can do the action of a verb into three categories: first person, second person, and third person. The first person can be either "I" or "we" (singular and plural versions). The second person can be either "you" or "you all" (singular and plural). The third person can be either "he/she/it" or "they" (singular and plural). The drawing below may help you understand a verb's "person."



Now, by studying the chart at the top of the previous page (called "present-tense verb endings"), try to answer these questions: What is the first person, singular ending? If you answered ω , you are correct. What is the second person, plural ending? Your answer should be $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$. What is the third person, singular ending? The answer is $\epsilon\iota$. In the next section, you will learn how to attach these endings to verbs—and conjugate them!



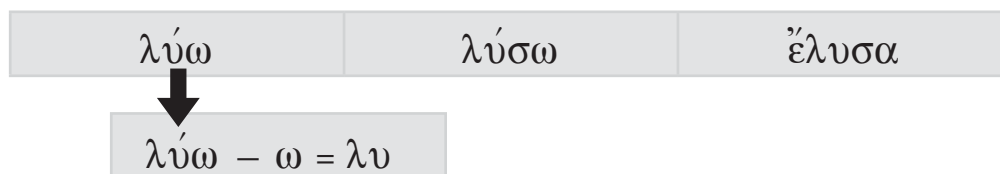
CONJUGATING A VERB

When we put together all the different forms of a verb, we call it conjugating a verb. You have already seen one verb conjugated when you learned λύω, λύεις, λύει, λύομεν, λύετε, λύουσι in chapter 1.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύ <u>ω</u> : I loose/destroy	λύ <u>ομεν</u> : we loose/destroy
2 nd person	λύ <u>εις</u> : you loose/destroy	λύ <u>ετε</u> : you all loose/destroy
3 rd person	λύ <u>ει</u> : he/she/it looses/destroys	λύ <u>ουσι</u> (ν)*: they loose/destroy

Notice that the verb endings are all underlined (ω, εις, ει, ομεν, ετε, ουσι). These endings are simply added to λυ—which is the verb stem. How do we find the verb stem? It's easy. We go to the first principle part (λύω) and remove the ω leaving us with λυ.

Study the diagram below:



Let's try conjugating another verb—βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον. The stem will be βάλλ once we take the ω off βάλλω. So our conjugation should look like this:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	βάλλ <u>ω</u> : I throw	βάλλ <u>ομεν</u> : we throw
2 nd person	βάλλ <u>εις</u> : you throw	βάλλ <u>ετε</u> : you all throw
3 rd person	βάλλ <u>ει</u> : he/she/it throws	βάλλ <u>ουσι</u> : they throw

In this conjugation, βάλλ is our verb stem and the endings once again are ω, εις, ει, ομεν, ετε, ουσι. We have listed the verb βάλλω with all its endings. We have conjugated βάλλω!

*In the third person plural form (ουσι), sometimes there is a ν added (ουσιν). This is called a movable ν and works like the “n” in “an apple.” Usually this ν is added when the word following it begins with a vowel, but not always.

A. TRANSLATION: *New and review vocabulary*

1. θεραπεύω _____
2. βλέπω _____
3. ἄγω _____
4. βάλλω _____
5. γράφω _____
6. διδάσκω _____
7. λέγω _____
8. μένω _____
9. σώζω _____
10. πιστεύω _____
11. ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος _____

B. CHANT: *Give the present-tense verb endings and label all the boxes.*

	SINGULAR	
1 st person	-ω	_____
_____	_____	-ετε
_____	_____	_____

C. GRAMMAR

1. The number of a verb answers the question “_____?”
2. Greek is a language of many _____ and fewer _____.
3. Write the ending that fits the description below:

DESCRIPTION	ENDING
1 st person singular	_____
3 rd person plural	_____
2 nd person singular	_____

4. To conjugate a verb is to list it with all of its _____.

D. DERIVATIVES

1. Something that is therapeutic helps you to _____. (θεραπεύω)
2. _____ is a sacrament in which Christians are sprinkled with or immersed in water. (βαπτίζω)
3. A _____ artist often uses a computer to create art. (γράφω)
4. Speaking with a **didactic** tone means to speak as if you were _____ a class of students. (διδάσκω)

A. NEW VOCABULARY

GREEK	ENGLISH
βλέπω	_____
ἄγω	_____
γράφω	_____
διδάσκω	_____
βαπτίζω	_____
θεραπεύω	_____
λέγω	_____
μένω	_____
πιστεύω	_____
σώζω	_____

B. REVIEW VOCABULARY

GREEK	ENGLISH
ἀκούω	_____
βάλλω	_____
ἐσθίω	_____
ἔχω	_____
λύω	_____

C. CHANT: Give the present-tense verb endings and label the boxes.

	SINGULAR	
1 st person	-ω	
	-ει	

D. GRAMMAR: Define the following terms.

1. Number

2. Person





Chapter Verse

ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωὴ
e-GŌ ei-mi hey ho-dos kai hey a-LEY-thei-a kai hey dzō-EY
(I am the way and the truth and the life—John 14:6)

Chant!

First Declension (eta-pattern)

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Article	Greek	English	Article	Greek	English
Nominative	ἡ	φωνή	the voice	αἱ	φωναί	the voices
Genitive	τῆς	φωνῆς	of the voice	τῶν	φωνῶν	of the voices
Dative	τῇ	φωνῇ	to/for the voice	ταῖς	φωναῖς	to/for the voices
Accusative	τὴν	φωνήν	the voice	τάς	φωνάς	the voices

Vocabulary

GREEK	ENGLISH (PRONUNCIATION)
ἀγάπη, ἡ	love (a-GA-pey, hey)
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ	righteousness, uprightness, justice (di-kai-ō-SU-ney, hey)
εἰρήνη, ἡ	peace (ei-REY-ney, hey)
κεφαλή, ἡ	head (ke-pha-LEY, hey)
φωνή, ἡ	voice, sound (phō-NEY, hey)
ψυχή, ἡ	soul (psu-CHEY, hey)
ζωή, ἡ	life (dzō-EY, hey)
γραφή, ἡ	writing (gra-PHEY, hey)
ἀδελφή, ἡ	sister (a-del-PHEY, hey)
δούλη, ἡ	slave (female) (DOU-ley, hey)
παιδίσκη, ἡ	servant (female) (pai-DI-skey, hey)
φίλη, ἡ	friend (female) (PHI-ley, hey)
ἀρχή, ἡ	beginning (ar-CHEY, hey)



NOUN DECLENSIONS

Do you remember what a noun is from your English grammar class? Just in case you forgot, a **noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or sometimes an idea**. Do you remember how in the previous chapter we found that verbs have all sorts of different endings? Well, nouns have a whole set of endings all their own. As we have learned, when we put together all of the different forms of a verb, we call it “**conjugating**” a verb (resulting in a **conjugation**), but when we do the same thing for a noun, we call it “**declining**” a noun (resulting in a **declension**).

Take a look at the declension of $\phi\omega\nu\eta$ on page 48. Notice how, just as with verbs, the chart has two “columns” going up and down. Just like with verbs, the column on the left is for the singular forms of the noun (which means just one) and on the right are all the plural forms. No problem so far, right? We call the difference between singular and plural in nouns their “number,” just as we do for verbs.

In Greek, number is the only thing that both verbs and nouns have in common. Greek nouns have *gender* and the verbs don’t. If you think about it, English nouns have gender too. In English, “boy” is a **masculine** noun and “girl” is a **feminine** noun, but “sound” is a **neuter** noun, meaning that it’s not really either a “boy” or a “girl.” That’s how English works. Most nouns in English are actually neuter—words such as sound, rock, word, love, etc. You would never say, “She was a beautiful sound,” because a sound isn’t a “she.” You would say, “It was a beautiful sound,” because “sound” is neuter.

This may surprise you, but in Greek all sounds are feminine! In fact, all of the nouns from this week’s vocabulary list are feminine, which means they are “girl-nouns.” (Don’t worry, boys, we’ll give you lots of masculine nouns in the next chapter.) Make sure to note that nouns ending in η (we call them “first declension” nouns) will almost always be feminine.



THE WORD FOR “THE”: THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Last of all, you should notice that each Greek word in the chant on page 48 has another Greek word right in front of it. This is called the **article** and it means “the.” In English we have two kinds of articles: the **definite article** (which is “the”) and the **indefinite article** (which is “a” or “an”). Sometimes these articles are called article adjectives, which we will learn more about later.

In English we use the definite article “the” and it never changes its spelling—it is always “the.” In Greek, the definite article changes its spelling to match the endings of the noun.

CASE	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Nominative	ἡ	φωνή	αἱ	φωναί
Genitive	τῆς	φωνῆς	τῶν	φωνῶν
Dative	τῇ	φωνῇ	ταῖς	φωναῖς
Accusative	τὴν	φωνήν	τάς	φωνάς

Do you see how each article matches the underlined ending of each noun? In the example of ἡ φωνή (“the voice” or “the sound”), the article and the noun ending are both η. In the example of τῆς φωνῆς, the article and the ending are both ῆς, except the article has a τ added to make it τῆς.

We will spend more time studying the noun endings and their mysterious **cases** (**nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative**) next week, so don’t worry about having them memorized now.



A. TRANSLATION

1. ψυχή, ἡ _____

2. γραφή, ἡ _____

3. δούλη, ἡ _____

4. ζωή, ἡ _____

5. κεφαλή, ἡ _____

6. δικαιοσύνη, ἡ _____

7. ἀγάπη, ἡ _____

8. εἰρήνη, ἡ _____

9. φωνή, ἡ _____

10. ἀδελφή, ἡ _____

11. φίλη, ἡ _____

12. παιδίσκη, ἡ _____

13. ἀρχή, ἡ _____

B. CHANT: Fill in all the forms of ἡ φωνή in the chart below.

CASE	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Nominative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____	_____	_____

C. GRAMMAR

1. Singular and _____ are the two options for _____.

2. "Person" answers the question, "_____?"

3. Masculine, _____, and neuter are the three options for _____.

D. DERIVATIVES

1. A phonetic spelling is written exactly the way it _____. (φωνή)

2. The name Irene means _____. (εἰρήνη)

A. NEW VOCABULARY



GREEK	ENGLISH
ἀγάπη, ἡ	_____
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ	_____
εἰρήνη, ἡ	_____
κεφαλή, ἡ	_____
φωνή, ἡ	_____
ψυχή, ἡ	_____
ζωή, ἡ	_____
γραφή, ἡ	_____
ἀδελφή, ἡ	_____
δούλη, ἡ	_____
παιδίσκη, ἡ	_____
φίλη, ἡ	_____
ἀρχή, ἡ	_____

B. REVIEW VOCABULARY

GREEK	ENGLISH
διδάσκω	_____
βαπτίζω	_____
θεραπεύω	_____
λέγω	_____
μένω	_____

C. CHANT: Complete the declension of ἡ φωνή with the English translations.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Article	Greek	English	Article	Greek	English
ἡ	φωνή	_____	αἱ	φωναί	the voices
τῆς	φωνῆς	of the voice	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	to/for the voice	_____	_____	to/for the voices
_____	_____	the voice	τὰς	φωνάς	the voices

D. GRAMMAR: Define the following terms.

- Noun: _____

- Declension: _____

- What question does the “number” of a noun answer? _____
