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introduction

χαίρειν πάλιν, and welcome back to Elementary Greek. You are now entering your third and final year as a student in this program. I hope you have enjoyed your studies thus far and feel that you are growing in your knowledge of Koine Greek. Greek truly is a beautiful language, and it has been a source of great joy to me to write these lessons. It has given me the opportunity to study on a deeper level and to grow in my own understanding. Thank you for your own interest, which has provided me with this opportunity!

This year you will be introduced to some of the more complex aspects of Greek grammar. Your ability to write and comprehend Greek will increase greatly as you are introduced to new noun and verb forms, and you will expand your knowledge of pronouns and prepositions. As you master this new material, you will begin to see translation in a fuller, more complex way. This year, your sentences to translate are a little more complicated, which I hope will give you an appreciation for the complexity involved in translating from one language to another. There is rarely only one right way to translate a thought, as the languages we speak are rich with synonyms and nuances. It is important to use great care to express the thought the original author intended to convey, but we usually have some decisions to make, either in word choice or syntax. Should I use the phrase *He eats* here or *He is eating*? Did the author intend to refer to a *messenger*, or to an *angel*? Does it sound better to say *our mother* or *the mother of us*? I hope you find the process of translating both challenging and exciting.

You will find the lessons in this book follow the same basic outline that the previous lessons followed. There are daily lessons for each week, with vocabulary work on Mondays, grammar in the middle of the week, and translation work at the end. Each day you will read your textbook and then complete assigned review work and practice new concepts in your workbook. As you add to your list of paradigms and vocabulary that need to be remembered, it is more and more important to keep up on the review work. The review exercises that form a part of the daily work should be a starting place for you. You may or may not need to increase the frequency with which you drill yourself. Remember that the more thoroughly you know the paradigms and vocabulary, the more pleasure you will take in translation work and ultimately, in reading primary sources.

By now, if you are serious about your Greek study, you probably own a Greek-English lexicon and a Greek New Testament. Take the time to explore these tools. Once you finish this course, I hope you will continue on in your studies. You have come a long way down the road to true proficiency. Search out a higher-level text. Enjoy the first lessons, which will be easy to you with the background you have, and move on to truly master this beautiful language!



Alphabet and Pronunciation

OBJECTIVE :
To review the Greek phonetic system.

Before we begin adding new material, we must be sure that concepts from the last two years are fully understood. The purpose of these first lessons is to review the grammar you have already learned. Take your time with these lessons and be sure you can do all the required exercises. Hurrying through now will only make later lessons more difficult.

day 1: Review of the alphabet

The Greek phonetic system is based upon a 24-letter alphabet. Most of the letters only have one sound, making the whole alphabet much easier to master than our own. Each letter does have two forms, the uppercase (called uncials in Greek) and the lowercase. The uncials are used at the beginning of proper nouns, but they are not always used to begin sentences.

Practice reciting the alphabet. You should know each letter by sight (lowercase and uncial forms), sound, and name. The uncials are listed second.

α	Α	Alpha	/a/ as in <i>father</i>
β	Β	Beta	/b/
γ	Γ	Gamma	/g/ as in <i>get</i> *
δ	Δ	Delta	/d/
ε	Ε	Epsilon	/e/ as in <i>elephant</i>
ζ	Ζ	Zeta	/dz/
η	Η	Eta	/a/ as in <i>ate</i>
θ	Θ	Theta	/th/ as in <i>thing</i>
ι	Ι	Iota	/i/ as in <i>sit</i> or /e/ as in <i>be</i>
κ	Κ	Kappa	/k/
λ	Λ	Lambda	/l/
μ	Μ	Mu	/m/
ν	Ν	Nu	/n/
ξ	Ξ	Xi	/x/
ο	Ο	Omicron	/ō/ as in <i>obey</i>
π	Π	Pi	/p/
ρ	Ρ	Rho	/r/

σ, ς	Σ	Sigma	/s/**
τ	T	Tau	/t/
υ	Υ	Upsilon	French /ü/ (similar to the English /oo/ sound)
φ	Φ	Phi	/f/
χ	X	Chi	German hard /ch/ as in <i>ach</i> (guttural)
ψ	Ψ	Psi	/ps/
ω	Ω	Omega	/ō/ as in <i>note</i>

* *Two gammas together say /ng/.*

** *The first form of sigma is used in the middle of a word, while the second is used at the end.*

Now turn to Lesson 1.1 in your workbook and complete today's exercises. You will follow this pattern every day: Read your textbook and follow up with written exercises in your workbook.

day 2: Review of diphthongs and breathing marks

In English, there are many sounds beyond those contained in the twenty-six letters of our alphabet. When two vowels combine to make a new sound, such as the vowel sounds in the words *coin*, *loud*, and *pay*, this is called a diphthong. Greek has some diphthongs also, but not many. The Greek diphthongs are listed below.

- αι sounds like /ai/ as in *aisle*
- ει sounds like /ay/ as in *neighbor*
- οι sounds like /oi/ as in *oil*
- ου sounds like /ou/ as in *cow*
- ευ sounds like /yoo/ as in *feud*
- ου sounds like /oo/ as in *soup*
- υι sounds like /we/as in *queen*

As you can see, the Greek diphthongs all have an English equivalent, which should make them easy to remember.

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Prepositions with Multiple Cases

OBJECTIVE :

To learn several prepositions which have different meanings depending on the case of their objects.

Memory Verse:

Καὶ ἔτεκεν τὸν Υἱὸν αὐτῆς τὸν πρωτότοκον

KATA ΛΟΥΚΑΝ 2:7

day 1: Vocabulary and Bible verse review

διὰ (with acc.)	because of, on account of
μετά (with acc.)	after
κατά (with acc.)	according to
παρά (with dat.)	with
περί (with acc.)	around

Some prepositions in Greek can take an object in more than one case. When the case changes, the meaning of the preposition also changes. You have already learned all of these prepositions with different cases and different meanings. Because the meaning changes, it is very important to memorize the case along with the preposition. You need to think of διὰ **with the accusative** (*because of, on account of*) as a completely different word from διὰ **with the genitive** (*through*). Otherwise, your translation exercises will become exceedingly confusing. In your workbook, you will spend some time with these words and their different meanings.

Review vocabulary:

ἡ γῆ	the earth
ἡ συναγωγή	the synagogue
ἡ ἐξουσία	the authority
τὸ σημεῖον	the sign
ἡ σοφία	the wisdom
πιστός	faithful
πρῶτος	first
ἅγιος	holy
πονηρός	evil
μικρός	small, little

day 2: Using prepositions correctly

Now that you know prepositions which use different cases (and have different meanings for those cases), you are going to have to be careful to use the correct case so your preposition has the meaning you intend. Some prepositions even take objects (and have different meanings) in three different cases, though many (like ἐν with the dative and εἰς with the accusative) take only one case. In your workbook, you have several prepositional phrases to translate. Remember to watch the case of the object to determine the meaning of the preposition.

day 3: Translating sentences

Today you have some sentences in your workbook to translate into English. Begin by identifying the verb, subject (in the nominative case), and any prepositional phrases. This will make the sentences much easier to translate.

day 4: Translating sentences

Translate the sentences in your workbook from English into Greek. Remember that the translation is much easier to do if you diagram or classify the sentence first.

day 5: Review

Make sure that you know all of this week's vocabulary words. Do you also remember the other cases these prepositions can take, and what their meanings are with the other cases?