Memorization Sheet for Lessons 1-5

Learn the Alphabet

Mounce Chapter Three¹ - The Alphabet and Pronunciation (Memorize) Greek Alphabet (Sung to "One-Little Two-Little Three-Little Indians")

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ	A B Γ Δ E Z H Θ I K Λ	Alpha Beta Gamma Delta Epsilon Zeta Eta Theta Iota Kappa Lamba Mu Learning Greek is Fun	a as in father b as in Bible g as in gone d as in dog e as in met z as in daze e as in obey th as in thing i as in intrigue k as in kitchen l as in law m as in mother	ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω	N Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Nu Xsi Omicron Pi Rho Sigma Tau Upsilon Phi Chi Psi Omega See how far we've come	n as in new x as in axiom o as in not p as in peach r as in rod s as in study t as in talk oo as in book ph as in phone ch as in loch ps as in lips o as in tone
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Be Careful! Don't confuse η (eta) with English "n", the ν (nu) with the "v", the ρ (rho) with the "p", the χ (chi) with the "x" or the ω (omega) with the "w." There are two sigmas in Greek, ς occurs only at the end of a word and the σ occurs within the word. The vowels in Greek are α , ϵ , η , ι , o, υ , ω .

Gamma (γ) usually has a hard "g" sound, as in "get." However, when it is immediately followed by γ , κ , χ or ξ it is pronounced as a "n." For example, the word $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\circ\varsigma$ is pronounced "angelos." This is called the gamma nasal. Alpha and iota may be either long or short. Epsilon and omicron are always short, while eta and omega are always long.

Breathing Marks (When Used) are placed over all leading vowels (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω)

'o or \dot{o} = rough and adds an "h" sound, and 'o or \dot{o} = smooth and adds nothing (no "h" sound).

All words beginning with a vowel $(\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, o, \upsilon, \omega)$ or a rho (ρ) should have a breathing mark. A rough breathing mark, ', adds a "h" sound to the word. A smooth breathing mark,', is placed over the first vowel and is not pronounced. Thus $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$ is pronounced "huper" and $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$ would be pronounced "uper" if it were a real Greek word. Don't confuse the accent symbol and remember all rho (' ρ) not (' ρ) and upsilons (' υ) not (' υ) have rough breathing marks. (#r) not ('r)

Learn the DIPHTHONGS (Memorize)

αι ει οι αυ ου υι ευ,ηυ	as in aisle as in eight as in oil as in sauerkraut as in soup as in suite as in feud	αιρω εἰ οἰκία αὐτός οὐδέ υἰός εὐθύς
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Note the breathing mark goes over the second letter of the diphthong.

There are improper diphthongs. An improper diphthong is an iota placed beneath an alpha, eta or omega ending. It does not effect pronunciation but is essential for proper translation so watch for them.

There are non-thonged diphthongs. These show up with a double dot over the second vowel. The double dot is called a *diaeresis* (") as in (α i). When the diaeresis shows up the vowels are pronounced separately. For example ' $\eta \sigma \alpha i \alpha \zeta$ has an α i the normally forms the <u>ai</u>sle dipthong, but the diaeresis (") disqualifies it making the pronunciation asa-ias. Diaeresis are frequently used in German, but occasional in English. It would be naïve to ignore it.

¹ William D. Mounce, Basics of Biblical Greek Grammer, 2nd Ed., Zondervan, 1993

Fill in the tables below. Open book open notes.

Greek Letter	Capital Greek	Letter Name	Pronunciation	Keyboard Equivalent
α	A	<u>Alpha</u>	a as in father	A a
				Вb
				G g
				D d
				Ее
				Zz
				Нh
				Qq
				Ιi
				K k
				L1
			m as in mother	M m

Greek Letter	Capital Greek	Letter Name	Pronunciation	Keyboard Equivalent
		Nu	n as in <u>n</u> ew	N n
				Хх
				Оо
				Pр
				Rr
				S s
				T t
				U u
				Ff
				Сс
				Yy
			o as in tone	Ww

Put an accent over the first α in $\gamma \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$

Put a smooth breathing mark over the first ι in ιω τα

Fax/scan/picture this sheet and email to <u>Pastor-Rice@GSBaptistChurch.com</u> On the worksheet below name the letter, and practice writing the letter neatly.

α	<u>-alphaααα</u>
β	
γ	
δ	
3	
ζ	
η	
θ	
1_	
κ	
λ	
۱	rning Greek is fun!
4.	
ξ,	
0	
π	
ρ	
σ΄	
τ	
υ	
φ	
χ	
Ψ	
ω	

See how far we've come!