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Study Guide ANSWER KEY Sight and Sounds of Greek Words (Module A) Phonology (Part 3)

Exercise One: Short Answer. Briefly answer the following questions.

1. What constitutes a consonant letter sound?

Consonants are made with the breath totally or partly blocked. This hindering of sound is done by the tongue, teeth or lips. Seventeen letters in the Greek alphabet are consonants.

2. Which ten Greek consonants are phonetically equivalent to ten English consonants? Fill in the spaces below with the appropriate Greek or English small letter.

Ten Greek consonants equivalent in sound to ten English consonants:										
Greek letters:	β	γ	δ	κ	λ	μ	ν	π	σ/ς	τ
English letters:	b	g	d	k	l	m	n	p	s	t

3. Define what constitutes a vowel letter sound.

A vowel letter is an open and freely breathed sound. There are seven vowels in Greek.

4. List the seven Greek vowels, giving both their small and capital forms together.

A α, E ε, H η, I ι, O ο, Y υ, and Ω ω.

5. Which two Greek vowels are always considered short?

E ε and O ο

6. Which two Greek vowels are always considered long?

H η and Ω ω

7. Which three Greek vowels may be either long or short?

A α, I ι, and Y υ

8. Fill in the chart below with the appropriate long or short vowel. Be sure to include both the capital and small letters.

Always long:	H η, Ω ω
Always short:	E ε, O ο
May be long or short:	A α, I ι, Y υ

9. Circle the short vowel corresponding to H η.

A α, E ε, I ι, O ο, Y υ, Ω ω

10. Circle the short vowel corresponding to Ω ω.

A α, E ε, H η, I ι, O ο, Y υ

11. Which Greek vowels are open and close? What constitutes an open and a close vowel?

Open: A α, E ε, O ο, H η, and Ω ω. Close: I ι and Y υ. An open vowel is pronounced with the mouth open; close vowels with the mouth almost closed.

12. What constitutes a proper Greek diphthong?

A proper diphthong is a combination of an open and close Greek vowel.

13. Circle all the Greek proper diphthongs below.

αε, αι, αο, εα, ει, εο, ιε, οα, οι, οο, υι, αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου

14. What constitutes an improper Greek diphthong?

A long vowel with a small iota subscript.

15. What are the three improper Greek diphthongs?

ΑΙ α̣ ΗΙ η̣ ΩΙ ω̣

16. What is a dieresis and when is it used?

When two vowels that usually form a diphthong, but are pronounced separate, a dieresis is employed. The dieresis is two dots that always appear above the second vowel.

17. Which two Greek diphthongs are pronounced identical to the long vowel Η η?

The proper diphthong εἰ and the improper diphthong η̣.

18. Which Greek diphthong is pronounced identical to the long vowel Α α?

The improper diphthong ΑΙ or α̣

19. Which Greek long vowel sound is identical to the improper diphthong ω̣?

Ω ω

20. What constitutes a Greek compound consonant? What are the three Greek compound consonants? Be sure to include their compound phonetic equivalents.

Compound consonants are those that are a composite of a consonant and sigma.

Ζ ζ = δσ Ξ ξ = κσ Ψ ψ = πσ

21. What constitutes a Greek aspirated consonant? Which four Greek letters are aspirated? What is their common denominator when spelling these letters in English?

An aspirated consonant has air accompanying or following when these letters are pronounced: Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ, and Χ χ. Only these Greek letters are spelled with an “h” in their names.

Exercise Two: True or False Questions. Choose whether the statement is true or false.

1. *Lambda* is equivalent in sound to the English “l”. True
2. *Sigma* is always equivalent in sound to the English “z”. False
3. Every Greek letter’s phonetic value is derived from the opening sound of its alphabetical name. True
4. The two Greek vowels, *epsilon* and *iota* are always pronounced short. False
5. The two Greek vowels, *eta* and *omega* are always pronounced long. True
6. *Omikron* is the long form for *omega*. False
7. *Alpha* is the long form for *eta*. False
8. The three variable vowels are *alpha*, *iota*, and *omikron*. False
9. At least six Greek vowels are classified as “open”. False
10. A proper diphthong is a combination of two “open” vowels. False
11. Ει is considered a proper diphthong. True
12. Ηι is considered a proper diphthong. False
13. The vowel combination, εε, is a proper diphthong. False

14. The vowel combination, oo , is a proper diphthong. False
15. There are three improper diphthongs in Greek. True
16. The reduction of a diphthong to a single vowel is called monophthongization. True
17. The *iōta* subscript may be associated with *omikron*. False
18. The *iōta* adscript is associated with the Greek capitals. True
19. Improper diphthongs may or may not be long in pronunciation. False
20. The *iōta* subscript does not affect the pronunciation of η or ω . True
21. The *iōta* subscript and the *iōta* adscript are useful for distinguishing between the written form, but not pronunciation. True
22. The pronunciations suggested for η and $\epsilon\iota$ are identical. True
23. A compound consonant is one that is a consonant + *sigma*. True
24. A Greek aspirated consonant is pronounced with air accompanying or following the consonant. True
25. Aspiration is usually signaled by the letter “h” in English. True
26. The four aspirated Greek consonants are $\Theta \theta$, $\Phi \phi$, and $\Chi \chi$. True
27. The earliest forms of the Greek letters were the capital letters. True
28. Minuscule letters came before uncial letters. False
29. There are no inscriptions of John’s Gospel written with the uncial script. False
30. Majuscule letters came before the uncial letters. True
31. The uncial style extended over one thousand years. True

Exercise Three: Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer.

1. Which letter below is pronounced identically to ω ?
 - a. η
 - b. \omicron
 - c. ω
 - d. α

2. What sounds are the independent and indispensable sounds in speech?
 - a. consonants
 - b. vowels
 - c. accents marks
 - d. breathing marks

3. Examples of Greek epichorical alphabets are:
 - a. Argos and Corinth
 - b. Koiné and Gothic
 - c. Modern and Ionia
 - d. boustrophedon

4. Which alphabet is the first known phonetic alphabet?
 - a. Phoenician
 - b. Greek
 - c. Cyrillic
 - d. Hebrew

5. Modern Greek contains how many alphabetical letters?
 - a. twenty-four
 - b. twenty-eight
 - c. twenty-seven
 - d. twenty-one

6. Which one of the following Greek letters sounds like the “p” in “party”?
 - a. ϕ
 - b. Π
 - c. P
 - d. θ

7. Which one of the following Greek letters sounds like the “k” in “kin”?
 - a. χ
 - b. Δ
 - c. Θ
 - d. κ

8. Which one of the following letters is an aspirate consonant?

- a. δ
- b. Π
- c. ξ
- d. Ζ

9. Which one of the following letters is a compound consonant?

- a. δ
- b. Π
- c. ξ
- d. β

10. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?

- a. αυ
- b. α̣
- c. αι
- d. α

11. Which example is an illustration of an improper diphthong?

- a. αυ
- b. α̣
- c. αι
- d. α

12. Which example is an illustration of an *iōta* adscript?

- a. τω̣ = ΤΩΙ
- b. τιμ̣α = ΤΙΜΑ
- c. Αχ̣αία
- d. η̣ = ε̣ι

13. Which example is an illustration of a proper diphthong?

- a. οα
- b. αε
- c. υι
- d. οο

14. When α̣, η̣ and ω̣ are written as capitals (Α, Η, Ω) the *iota* subscript is written where in respect to the letter?

- a. on the line
- b. under the capital letter
- c. before the capital letter
- d. none of these

Exercise Four: Write the Greek alphabetical letters from memory. Write both the capital and small Greek letters in their alphabetical order. Write the capital letters on the left side of the column and the small letters on the right side.

	Capital	Small		Capital	Small		Capital	Small
1.	Α	α	9.	Ι	ι	17.	Ρ	ρ
2.	Β	β	10.	Κ	κ	18.	Σ	σ, ς
3.	Γ	γ	11.	Λ	λ	19.	Τ	τ
4.	Δ	δ	12.	Μ	μ	20.	Υ	υ
5.	Ε	ε	13.	Ν	ν	21.	Φ	φ
6.	Ζ	ζ	14.	Ξ	ξ	22.	Χ	χ
7.	Η	η	15.	Ο	ο	23.	Ψ	ψ
8.	Θ	θ	16.	Π	π	24.	Ω	ω

Exercise Five: Transposition of capital letters. Transpose all the following Greek capital letters into their corresponding small letters.

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| 1. ΚΑΛΩΝ | καλων | 8. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ | χριστος |
| 2. ΓΑΜΜΑ | γαμμα | 9. ΝΕΚΡΟΙ | νεκροι |
| 3. ΑΛΦΑ | αλφα | 10. ΓΡΑΦΑΣ | γραφας |
| 4. ΔΕΛΤΑ | δελτα | 11. ΗΙΔΕΙ | ηδει |
| 5. ΩΜΕΓΑ | ωμεγα | 12. ΤΗΙ | τηι |
| 6. ΖΗΤΑ | ζητα | 13. ΔΟΞΑ | δοξα |
| 7. ΠΑΣΙΝ | πασιν | 14. ΔΑΥΙΔ | δαυιδ |

Exercise Six: Transposition of small letters. Transpose all the following Greek small letters into their corresponding capital letters.

1. τη **ΤΗΙ**
2. τω λογω **ΤΩΙ ΛΟΓΩΙ**
3. νυι δε χριστος **ΝΥΝΙ ΔΕ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ**
4. κρινομενοι δε υπο κυριου **ΚΡΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΔΕ ΥΠΟ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ**
5. παλιν ουν επηρωτησεν **ΠΑΛΙΝ ΟΥΝ ΕΠΗΡΩΤΗΣΕΝ**
6. αδης **ΑΙΔΗΣ**
7. λεγει αυτω σιμων Πετρος **ΛΕΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩΙ ΣΙΜΩΝ ΠΕΤΡΟΣ**
8. η τοις πτωχοις **Η ΤΟΙΣ ΠΤΩΧΟΙΣ**
9. ο λογος ην προς τον θεον **Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ**
10. και το φως εν τη σκοτια **ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΦΩΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΣΚΟΤΙΑΙ**
11. εν αυτω ζωη ην **ΕΝ ΑΥΤΩΙ ΖΩΗ ΗΝ**
12. εξ αιματων ουδε εκ θεληματος **ΕΞ ΑΙΜΑΤΩΝ ΟΥΔΕ ΕΚ ΘΕΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ**

A Word to the Wise

After checking your answers to Lesson Three Study Guide, work through the study aids provided for this lesson. It is essential to become completely fluent as quickly as possible in reading the Greek letters, and pronouncing words correctly.

Unlike in English, the Erasmic pronunciation system you have learned in the first three lessons is largely phonemic. Except for a few exceptions, each letter has only one sound, and each sound is represented by only one letter (or diphthong). This means that, in general, if you can pronounce a Greek word correctly, you can spell it.

Whenever you see a Greek word, pronounce it aloud. However, take great care about pronouncing every word correctly. An incorrect pronunciation will easily mislead you into an incorrect spelling and possible confusion about words and forms. On the other hand, if your eye and ear work together so that they operate in conjunction, each will aid and reinforce the other in the learning process. Consequently, you will learn NTGreek more quickly and more effectively.

Some of the study aids will be more difficult than other aids. It may be a temptation to skip these. However, if you do, your learning curve will suffer greatly. Be methodical in your approach to NTGreek. Try to study Greek at the same time each day and in your own space. Interruptions are sometimes unavoidable, but the important thing is to be consistent. Study each lesson carefully and unhurriedly. Work through every study guide. If you do not understand something, go back and restudy it again in the lesson. Follow up with the study aids associated with each lesson. Above all, do not give up!

You will find that you will forget material you have already studied. Do not become discouraged. This is normal. Restudy the material again. It may be that you have overlooked a comment or explanation. After studying the lesson again, you may understand the key to the point that was unclear, or unlock the right approach to meaning. However, never feel obligated that you must master everything before progressing forward. The problem which has temporarily defeated you will invariably solve itself as the range of your exposure to Greek material increases.

If you are using this grammar with others in a class, discuss the problem with other members of the class. Two or three students working together can often help each other out. What one may not understand, the other one will.

NTGreek language study will require great perseverance and much prayer. The greatest enemy of all is the unseen enemy. The powers of darkness would like nothing better than to keep you in the dark. Their schemes have been time tested and have proved successful against ninety-nine percent of all those who started to learn NTGreek and did not finish. Of course, the methods they use to divert you from your NTGreek studies will always seem innocent. However, the result is the same—devastation. Make up your mind today to keep studying NTGreek all the way to the end. Otherwise, you will be the next casualty.