Study Guide Answer Key
Sight and Sounds of Words (Module C)
Phonology (Part 5)

Exercise Two: Syllabification. Divide the following Greek words into their appropriate syllables.

α. πνεῦμα - πνε-μα

Two syllables because there is one diphthong and one single vowel (by the way, the ἀλφα is long); the consonant μ is a single consonant surrounded by vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following ἀλφα.

β. ἀγγελος - ἀγ-γε-λος

Three syllables because there are three single vowels (the ἀλφα is long); the antepenult syllable is divided between the penult because of the double consonant (γγ); the ultima is divided between the penult because a single consonant λάμβδα is surrounded by the vowels ἐψιλόν and ὀμικρόν respectively, and thus the single consonant goes with the following ὀμικρόν.

γ. δια - δι-α

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the ultima is divided between the penult because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

δ. καρδία - καρ-δι-α

Three syllables because there are three single vowels; the antepenult is divided between the penult because the consonants ρω and δέλτα do not form a consonant cluster; the ultima is divided between the penult because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

ε. ἄνθρωπος - ἄν-θρω-πος

Three syllables because there are three single vowels; the antepenult is divided between the penult because the consonant cluster, θρ, begins a new syllable; the ultima is divided between the penult because the consonant πι is surrounded by single vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following vowel.
Lesson 5: Study Guide Answer Key

Consonants, Vowels, and Diphthongs

ζ. ἀμήν - ἀ-μήν

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the single consonant, μῆ, is surrounded by vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following vowel.

η. λυομένων - λυ-ο-μέ-νων

Four syllables because there are four single vowels; the syllable before the antepenult is divided between the antepenult because two consecutive vowels not forming a diphthong are divided; the antepenult and the penult are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels normally begins a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided for the same reason.

θ. ἐκπαλαί - ἐκ-πα-λαί

Three syllables because there are two single vowels and one diphthong; the antepenult and the penult are divided because the consonants, κπτ, do not constitute a consonant cluster, and thus the consonants are divided; the ultima and penult are divided because a single consonant is pronounced with the following vowel or diphthong.

ι. βότρυς - βό-τρυς

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the ultima is divided between the penult because of the consonant cluster, τρ.

κ. γυναικάρια - γυ-ναι-κά-ρι-α

Five syllables because of four single vowels and one diphthong; the syllables γυ and ναι are divided because νυ is surrounded by vowels; the syllables ναι and κά are divided because κάππα is surrounded by vowels; the penult and antepenult are divided because ρῶ is surrounded by vowels; the ultima and penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

λ. καθελόντες - κα-θε-λόν-τες

Four syllables because of four single vowels; the syllables κα and θε are divided because θήτα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the antepenult and penult are divided because λάμβδα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because the two consonants, νῦ
and ταῦ do not constitute a consonant cluster. Thus, the first consonant closes the syllable before and the second consonant begins the syllable following.

\[ \mu. \, \dot{\omega} \omicron \nu \omicron \nu \omicron \nu \, - \, \dot{\omega} \- \psi \omicron \- \nu \- \omicron \nu \]

Four syllables because of four single vowels; the syllables ò and ψω are divided because ψι is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the antepenult and penult are divided because νῦ is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

\[ \nu. \, \pi \alpha \gamma \dot{\iota} \alpha \, - \, \pi \alpha \- \gamma \iota \- \delta \alpha \]

Three syllables because of three single vowels; the antepenult and penult are divided because γάμμα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because δέλτα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable.

\[ \xi. \, \epsilon \tau \iota \, - \, \epsilon \- \tau \iota \]

Two syllables because of two single vowels; the ultima and penult are divided because ταῦ is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable.

\[ \omicron. \, \epsilon \dot{\upsilon} \, - \, \epsilon \dot{\upsilon} \]

One syllable because there is only one diphthong.

\[ \pi. \, \lambda \omega \delta \rho \dot{\epsilon} \omega \, - \, \lambda \omega \- \delta \- \rho \dot{\epsilon} \- \omega \]

Four syllables because there is one diphthong and three separate vowels; the syllables, λω and δο are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels (or a diphthong) begins a new syllable; the penult and antepenult are divided because the single consonant ρω is a single consonant surrounded by vowels; the ultima and the penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

\[ \rho. \, \upiota \pi \omicron \theta \alpha \varsigma \sigma \omega \, - \, \upiota \- \pi \omicron \- \tau \alpha \- \sigma \sigma \omega \]

Four syllables because there are four single vowels; the syllables ῳ and πο are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels begins a new syllable; the penult and antepenult are divided because the single consonant ταῦ is a single consonant surrounded by vowels; the ultima and the penult are divided because syllables are divided between double consonants.
Exercise Three: Variable Vowels and Accent. Circle the variable letters known to be long because of their accent.

α. ἔμμην
β. γεννά
γ. ήμᾶς

d. ὑ ψιλόν
ε. ὑφός
ζ. θλψις

η. νικά
θ. λόγοι
ι. ηδεί

Exercise Four: Transliteration. Transliterate the following English capital letters into Greek capital letters. All of these examples are actual Greek words. If applicable, include the rough breathing mark with the transliteration.

α. KAINĒ  KAINΗ  i. HETEROS ἙΤΕΡΟΣ
β. PSEUDOS ΨΕΥΔΟΣ  κ. ΑΙΔΗΣ ΑΙΔΗΣ
γ. KURIOS ΚΥΡΙΟΣ  λ. ΗΟΡΑΙ ΩΡΑΙ
δ. TAPHEI ΤΑΦΕΙ  μ. HYPO ΥΠΟ
ε. TAXIN ΤΑΞΙΝ  ν. HAUTE ΑΤΗ
ζ. KOINON ΚΟΙΝΟΝ  ξ. HODOS ΌΔΟΣ
η. ŌMEGA ΌΜΕΓΑ  ο. EPSILON ΕΨΙΛΟΝ
θ. ΙΕΣΟUS ΙΗΣΟΥΣ  π. THΗΤΑ ΘΗΤΑ

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Exercise Five: Transliteration. Transliterate the following Greek minuscule letters into Greek capital letters. All of these examples are actual Greek words. If applicable, include the rough breathing mark with the transliteration.

α. κόσμου  ΚΟΣΜΟΥ  η. ἀγίος  ἉΓΙΟΣ
β. ἐξω  ΕΞΩ  θ. δόξα  ΔΟΞΑ
γ. ἀρχὼν  ΑΡΧΩΝ  ι. ἐπτα  ἘΠΤΑ
δ. ἀληθής  ΑΛΗΘΗΣ  κ. λάρυγξ  ΛΑΡΥΓΞ
ε. δή  ΔΗ  λ. χάρις  ΧΑΡΙΣ
ζ. λύτρα  ΛΥΤΡΑ  μ. ζωή  ΖΩΗ

Exercise Six: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

1. The two Greek breathing marks are:
   α. monosyllabic and disyllabic  γ. acute and circumflex
   β. crasis and coronis  δ. smooth and rough

2. The breathing mark which indicates the lack of aspiration is the
   α. smooth  γ. circumflex
   β. rough  δ. acute

3. When υψιλόν (Y u) begins a word, it always has
   α. a smooth breathing mark  γ. a rough accent
   β. a rough breathing mark  δ. a rough breathing and an accent
4. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have
   \(\alpha\). an accent  \(\gamma\). a breathing mark and accent
   \(\beta\). a breathing mark  \(\delta\). a breathing mark if accented

5. What are the three primary Greek accents?
   \(\alpha\). ` ˘ ˘
   \(\gamma\). ` `
   \(\beta\). ` `
   \(\delta\). ` `

6. Which word has the smooth breathing mark and the grave accent?
   \(\alpha\). ἐ ψιλόν
   \(\gamma\). ἔ τι
   \(\beta\). εὐθέως
   \(\delta\). εὐρίσκω

7. Which word has the rough breathing mark and the circumflex accent?
   \(\alpha\). ἡ τα
   \(\gamma\). ἱ ζα
   \(\beta\). ἄ νθρωπος
   \(\delta\). ἰ ερείς

8. How many syllables does ἐ ωράκαμεν have?
   \(\alpha\). 3  \(\gamma\). 5
   \(\beta\). 4  \(\delta\). 6

9. How many syllables does ἀ νεώχθη have?
   \(\alpha\). 3  \(\gamma\). 5
   \(\beta\). 4  \(\delta\). 6
10. How many syllables does Ἰησοῦς have?

   α. 3     γ. 5
   β. 4     δ. 6

11. How many syllables does μιμήσκομαι have?

   α. 3     γ. 5
   β. 4     δ. 6

12. How many syllables does ὀρκωμοσία have?

   α. 3     γ. 5
   β. 4     δ. 6

13. How many syllables does Αἴωνια have?

   α. 3     γ. 5
   β. 4     δ. 6

14. Which example is a polysyllabic word?

   α. ἦτα
   β. λόγοι
   γ. λέοντι
   δ. πρός

15. Which example is a monosyllabic word?

   α. σὺ
   β. λόγοι
   γ. λέοντι
   δ. διαγγέλλω
16. When a vowel begins a word which is also a capital letter, the rough breathing mark is placed where?
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \text{over the vowel} & \gamma & \quad \text{under the vowel} \\
   \beta & \quad \text{before the vowel} & \delta & \quad \text{after the vowel}
   \end{align*} \]

17. A smooth breathing mark specifies that there is
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \text{aspiration} & \gamma & \quad \text{an accent mark over the ultima} \\
   \beta & \quad \text{no aspiration} & \delta & \quad \text{a vowel in the word}
   \end{align*} \]

18. Accents are associated with what kind of letters?
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \text{consonants} & \gamma & \quad \text{semi-vowels} \\
   \beta & \quad \text{vowels, diphthongs, and } \rho \theta & \delta & \quad \text{vowels and diphthongs}
   \end{align*} \]

19. Breathing marks are associated with what kind of letters?
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \text{consonants} & \gamma & \quad \text{semi-vowels} \\
   \beta & \quad \text{vowels and diphthongs} & \delta & \quad \text{vowels, diphthongs, and } \rho \theta
   \end{align*} \]

20. Which letter always has a rough breathing mark when it begins a word?
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \text{upsilon} & \gamma & \quad \text{alpha} \\
   \beta & \quad \text{eta} & \delta & \quad \text{no letter always has a rough breathing}
   \end{align*} \]

21. Which of the following pair of words are correctly transliterated?
   \[ \begin{align*}
   \alpha & \quad \rho \alpha \pi \iota \zeta \omega \quad \text{rhapsizo} & \gamma & \quad \rho \alpha \pi \iota \zeta \omega \quad \text{rhapsizō} \\
   \beta & \quad \rho \alpha \pi \iota \zeta \omega \quad \text{hrapizō} & \delta & \quad \rho \alpha \pi \iota \zeta \omega \quad \text{rapizō}
   \end{align*} \]
22. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate

- α. consonants
- γ. semi-vowels
- β. vowels and diphthongs
- δ. total number of consonants

23. As far as syllabification is concerned, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are

- α. divided into syllables
- γ. pronounced together
- β. marked breathing
- δ. never divided

24. A single consonant surrounded by vowels normally

- α. are omitted
- γ. begins a new syllable
- β. are not pronounced
- δ. never occurs

Exercise Seven: True or False Questions.

1. All consonants may be classified as either a stop or continuant consonant. There are NO exceptions. False Note: Gamma is both.

2. The two liquid voiced continuants are lambda and rhō. True

3. The three labial stop consonants are bēta, pī, and thēta. False

4. Gamma belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the stop consonants delta and bēta. True

5. The palatal consonant stops belong to the same class because they are formed in back of the throat by the closure of the tongue near or touching the hard palate in the oral cavity. True

6. Gamma may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant. True
7. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and/or diphthongs. **True**

8. A word that has two or more syllables is called disyllabic. **False**

9. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if they can begin a word. **True**

10. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic. **False**

11. If a syllable contains a long vowel (Η η, Ο ω) or diphthong, its quantity is undefined. **False**

12. An inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster. **True**

13. Syllables are not usually divided between double consonants. **False**

14. When a syllable is said to be “closed”, it means that the syllable ends with a vowel or diphthong. **False**

15. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow. **True**