

BIBLICAL GREEK

Vol. II

Excerpt

READING AND PRONUNCIATION WORKBOOK



with sound files

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ABOUT THIS WORKBOOK

T HIS WORKBOOK may be used as supplementary material in a college course, homeschool setting, or self-directed study in reading, writing, listening, and pronouncing Biblical Greek. It includes written exercises, tests, answer keys, and audiovisual drills and reading passages in downloadable mp3 sound files.

The exercises and sound files will prove equally helpful for those interested also in reading, writing, and pronouncing Neohellenic (Modern Greek).



Excerpt

GREEK SCRIPT AND THE MANUSCRIPTS

1.1 Origin of the Greek script

From around 1000 BC, the Greeks began to gradually adopt their alphabet from the Phoenicians, a Semitic-speaking maritime people who prospered on the southeastern Mediterranean coast. This is supported not only by tradition, but also by the fact that the form, order, and names of the letters of the Greek and Phoenician alphabets show a striking resemblance. At first, the borrowed Greek alphabet represented consonant sounds only. Later the Greeks ingeniously added vowel symbols to their alphabet to represent the attested five-vowel sound system of Greek: /i, e, a, o, u/.

1.2 Significance of the Greek script

Greek writing became of immeasurable worth to the world in two ways: first, it became the dress of a world language and thus the mediator of a world civilization; and second, all alphabets used in Europe and parts of Asia today are directly or indirectly related to the ancient Greek alphabet. The Greeks improved their alphabet to such a degree that in the past three millennia it has provided the vehicle of expression for the thoughts and ideas of peoples of all races, creeds and tongues, and the foundation of western art, philosophy, science, and religion.

1.3 Script of NT manuscripts

The *monumental script* of Classical Greek, also known as *lapidary script* or *stone majuscule* (uppercase/capital) is still used in Greece today. Over the years, more expeditious forms of those same letters developed. Thus, from the Classical Greek alphabet there sprang a form of large capital letters known as *majuscules* and later, from about the 3rd to the 8th c. AD, a form of roundish “inch-high” capital letters known as *uncials* (*uncial script*)—see p. 2. The earlier manuscripts (MSS) were written in large capital letters running together and without spaces or punctuation in this manner:

ΕΝΑΡΧΗ Η ΝΟΛΟΓΟ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΛΟΓΟ C Η Ν ΠΡΟ C ΤΟ Ν Θ Ε Ο Ν
IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD AND THE WORD WAS WITH G O
English ↗ D

Between the 7th and 9th c. AD a cursive style of writing developed called *minuscule script*, a form of lowercase letters. Punctuation, accent marks, and spaces were used (see 1.5). The great majority of NT MSS, being of a later date, follow this style. The development of the cursive style and lowercase letters was partly due to improved writing materials.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

2.1 Comparing Greek and English letters

Upon examining the Greek alphabet, an English-speaking person not familiar with Greek will readily notice that:

- 14 capital letters look like English capital letters

A B E Z H I K M N O P T Y X

- 10 capital letters do not resemble any English capital letters

Γ Δ Θ Λ Ξ Π Σ Φ Ψ Ω

- and most of the lowercase letters look “un-English”

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

2.2 Phonetic transliteration

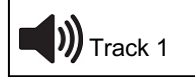
Most Greek letters represent the same or approximately the same sounds in English. You will do well, however, to initially rely partly on transliteration, that is, substituting English letters for their Greek counterparts. Transliteration can be a practical guide until you learn some basic Greek phonics rules; for as you will find, in Greek the correlation between spelling and sound—in stark contrast to English—is consistent.

Like the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), the transliteration employed in this work is a letter-for-sound transcription method that consistently substitutes the same English letter(s) for the same Greek sound. Aided by the consistent correlation between Greek spelling and sound, this method incorporates as well certain euphonic effects so as to enable you to read and pronounce Greek in a manner that is intelligible to native speakers of Greek from the very start.

2.3 Neohellenic and the HGP

The Historical Greek Pronunciation (HGP) consists of the historical Greek sounds preserved in Neohellenic and whose unbroken written record is traced to Hellenistic and pre-Hellenistic times. The phonemic sounds of Neohellenic (“Modern” Greek) therefore are not modern but historical. The present guide will thus enable you to read and pronounce Greek, assured that no “reconstructed,” “restored,” “imperial,” “Erasmian,” or other customized pronunciation can come closer to Biblical Greek than Neohellenic.

2.4 The 24 Greek letters and their sounds



	Capital letter	Lower-case	Pronounced as in bold print	Name in phonetic transliteration
1	A	α	a art	álfa "alpha"
2	B	β	v ve	víta
3	Γ	γ	g "yes"	gáma "gamma"
4	Δ	δ	d "yes"	délta
5	E	ε	e	épsilon
6	Z	ζ	z zebra	zíta
7	H	η	i ski between deed / did	íta
8	Θ	θ	th thin	thíta
9	I	ι	i ski between deed / did	ióta, yóta
10	K	κ	k Kleenex unspirated "dry" k	kápa "kappa"
11	Λ	λ	l lion	lámda "lambda"
12	M	μ	m me	mi
13	N	ν	n no	ni
14	Ξ	ξ	ks thanks	ksi
15	O	ο	o or	ómikron "omicron"
16	Π	π	p press unspirated "dry" p	pi
17	P	ρ	r → trilled r or tapped t as in butter	ro
18	Σ	σ,ς	s so	sígma
19	T	τ	t atlas unspirated "dry" t	taf
20	Υ	υ	i ski between deed / did	ípsilon
21	Φ	φ	f fee	fi
22	X	χ	h he Span. Mexico, ojo "continuous k"	hi
23	Ψ	ψ	ps Pepsi	psi
24	Ω	ω	o or	omega

	Vowel Digraphs	Transliterated	Pronounced as in...
1	αυ	av, af	bravo, pilaf
2	ευ	ev, ef	ever, left
3	ηυ	iv, if	believe, belief
4	αι	e	said
5	ου	ou	you
6	ει οι υι	i	ski (between deed / did)

2.5 Forming the Greek letters

γ handwritten γ, γ has an elongated (closed or open) loop extended below the line

η begins with a downward “hook” with its first stroke resting on the line and the second extended below the line

μ looks like the English “u” but with a stroke extended below the line

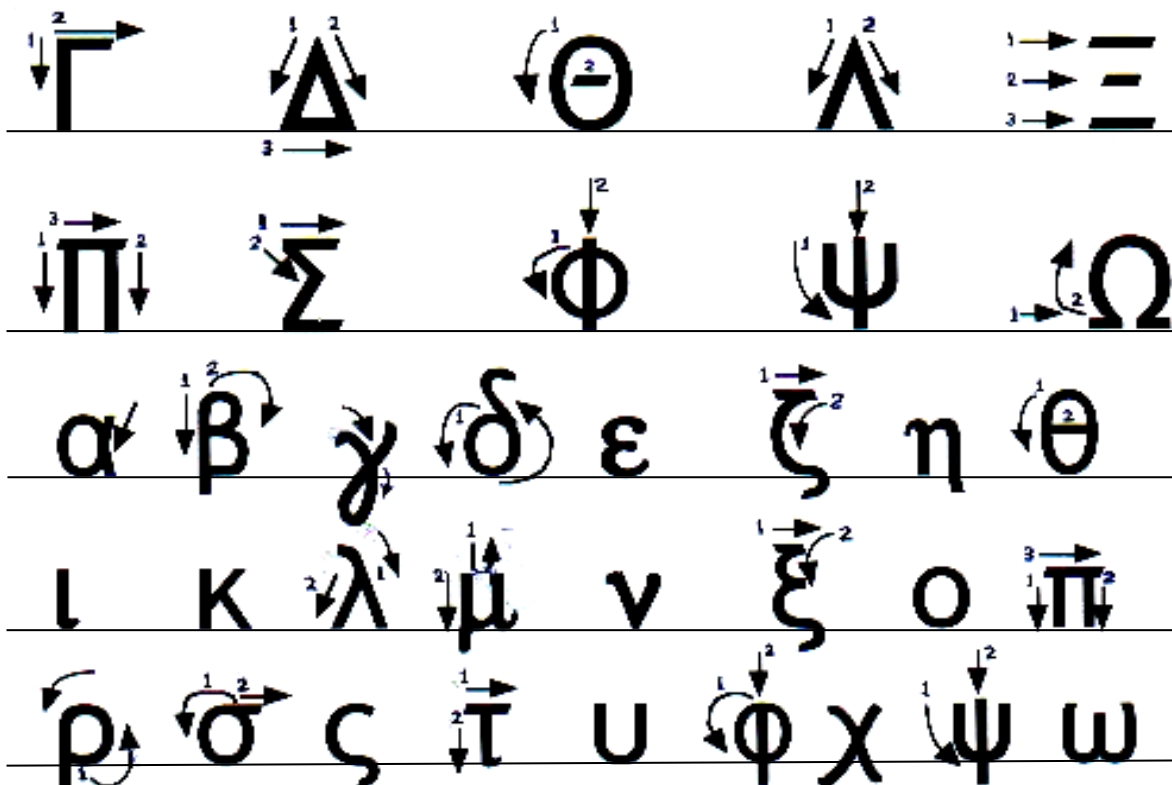
ν is pointed like “v” – do not confuse it with γ

υ is rounded at the bottom—not like “v” or “u”

ω is rounded at the bottom—not like “w”

ζ & ξ look similar, but ξ is taller and more open and with a “hook” on top

All capital letters rest on the line. To form the capital and lowercase letters, follow the direction of the numbered strokes:



Exercise 2.a Use the bottom half of the page to copy these letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ

ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π

ρ σ, ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Γ Δ Θ Λ Χ

Π Σ Φ Υ Ω

Blank handwriting practice lines for copying the letters.

Exercise 2.d Transliterate these words using the following phonetic transliteration key:



α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ,ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω ου
a v g d e z i th i k l m n ks o p r s t i f h ps o ou

Note *strike-thru* g, d (not like English g, d). Transliterate all ι-sounds (η, ι, υ) as **i** in *ski*.

The accent (´) serves as a pronunciation guide. You need not use it in transliteration. It is *extremely* important that you raise (accentuate) the accented syllable to a higher pitch.

διότι
because

κύριος
lord

ιχθύς
fish

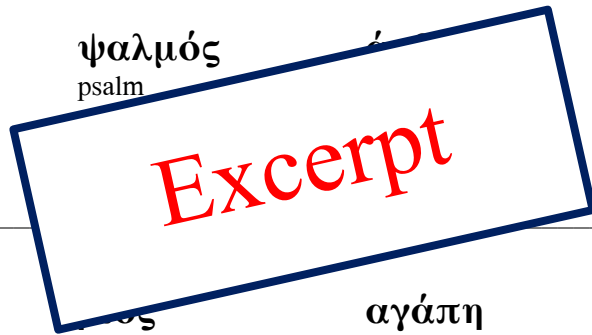
αδελφός
brother

Ιησούς
Jesus

Χριστός
Christ

ψαλμός
psalm

ἀδελφός
brother



ζωή
life

φως
light

ζωή
life

αγάπη
love

θεός
God

θέλημα
will

σαρξ
flesh

ουρανός
heaven, sky

λόγος
word

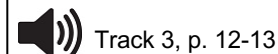
αληθώς
truly

χάρις
grace

θυγάτηρ
daughter

THE GREEK CONSONANTS

3.1 Voiced and voiceless consonants



A *voiced* consonant is one produced with the vocal cords in vibration, and a *voiceless* or *unvoiced* consonant is one produced with the vocal cords at rest.

Voiced: β γ δ ζ λ μ ν ρ

Voiceless: θ κ ξ π σ, ς τ φ χ ψ

Voiced – voiceless pairs: β-φ γ-χ δ-θ ζ-σ, ς

3.2 Euphonic b, d, g

Greek has no letters for the sounds **b**, **d**, **g**, but uses μπ (mp), ντ (nt), γγ/γκ (gg/gk) **euphonicly** thus: μπ = **mb**, ντ = **nd**, γγ/γκ = **ng**, where voiceless π, τ, κ, after nasal μ, ν, become voiced **b**, **d**, **g**.

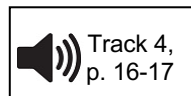
				Euphonic pron.	
1	μπ	mb	ἐμπορος ἄμπελος	emporos ampelos	em boros <i>merchant</i> am belos <i>vineyard, vine</i>
2	ντ	nd	ἐντός πάντοτε	entos pantote	en dos <i>within</i> pan dote <i>always</i>
3	γγ, γκ	ng	ὄγγος ἀγκάλη	oggos agkali	on gos } (3.3) <i>weight</i> an gali } <i>embrace</i>

The same occurs at word juncture when a word ends in ν (n) and the following word begins with π, τ, or κ.

				Euphonic pron.	
4	ν-π	mb	τον πατέρα την πόλιν	ton patera tin polin	tom batera <i>the father (acc.)</i> tim bolin <i>the city (acc.)</i>
5	ν-τ	nd	εν τούτω τον Τίτον	en touto ton Titon	en douto <i>in this (dat.)</i> ton Diton <i>Titus (acc.)</i>
6	ν-κ	ng	την καρδίαν τον καρπόν	tin karēian ton karpon	tin garēian <i>the heart (acc.)</i> ton garpon <i>the fruit (acc.)</i>

3.5 Reading practice

Read these words or parts of words aloud. Raise accented syllables to a higher pitch and make them more audible than the unaccented syllables. There is only one vowel per syllable. Pronounce it distinctly and clearly.



1.	Α,α sound: a	Ε,ε e	Η,η i	Ι,ι i	Υ,υ i	Ο,ο o	Ω,ω o	ΟΥ,ου u
2.	άε a-e	άη a-i	άω a-o	έω e-o	ώου o-ou	ία i-a	ίε i-e	ίου i-ou
3.	βίο vi-o	Βέα ve-a	έβη e-vi	άβω a-vo	βίε vi-e	όβω o-vo	ύβω i-vo	ώβου o-vou
4.	άγω a-go <i>I lead</i>	γή yi <i>earth</i>	αγκάλη an-ga-li <i>embrace</i>	συναγωγή si-na-go-yi <i>synagogue</i>	αγίου a-yi-ou <i>saint's</i>	εγώ e-go <i>I</i>	λόγου lo-gou <i>word (gen.)</i>	εγγύς en-gis <i>near</i>
5.	Διά di-a <i>by</i>	διό di-o <i>therefore</i>	ιδίου i-di-ou <i>one's own</i>	δύο di-o <i>two</i>	δίδω di-do <i>I give</i>	ιδού i-dou <i>behold</i>	Άδης a-dis <i>Hades</i>	οδού o-dou <i>way (gen.)</i>
6.	Ζωή zo-i <i>life</i>	ζυγός zi-gos <i>yoke</i>	ζάω za-o <i>I live</i>	γνωρίζω gno-ri-zo <i>I know</i>	ζυγού zi-gou <i>yoke's</i>	ζώον zo-on <i>animal</i>	ζών zon <i>living</i>	ζώνη zo-ni <i>belt</i>
7.	θεόν the-on <i>god (acc.)</i>	θεώ the-o <i>god (dat.)</i>	Θεού the-ou <i>God's</i>	Θεός the-os <i>God</i>	αθώου a-tho-ou <i>innocent (gen.)</i>	αθώω a-tho-o <i>innocent (dat.)</i>	άθεος a-the-os <i>godless</i>	έθνος eth-nos <i>nation</i>
8.	άλλος a-los <i>other</i>	Λέγω le-go <i>I say</i>	λίθου li-thou <i>stone's</i>	βάλλω va-lo <i>I throw/put</i>	λύω li-o <i>I loose/destroy</i>	Λόγον lo-gon <i>word (acc.)</i>	ολίγον o-li-gon <i>a little</i>	καλή ka-li <i>good (f.)</i>
9.	μαθητής ma-thi-tis <i>disciple</i>	μετά me-ta <i>with/after</i>	υμών i-mon <i>your (pl.)</i>	ημών i-mon <i>our</i>	μέχρι me-hri <i>until</i>	εμού e-mou <i>of me</i>	μέλλω me-lo <i>I intend</i>	ομού o-mou <i>together</i>
10.	ένα e-na <i>one</i>	νέος ne-os <i>new</i>	μνήμη mni-mi <i>mention</i>	έμαθεν e-ma-then <i>s/he learned</i>	Γνώμη gno-mi <i>opinion</i>	νόμος no-mos <i>law</i>	γόνυ go-ni <i>knee</i>	μένω me-no <i>I dwell</i>
11.	Δόξα do-ksa <i>glory</i>	ξηρόν ksi-ron <i>dry</i>	Ξένος kse-nos <i>stranger</i>	έξω e-kso <i>outside</i>	όξος o-ksos <i>vinegar</i>	ξύλον ksi-lon <i>wood</i>	σαρξ sarks <i>flesh</i>	άξιος aksi-os <i>worthy</i>
12.	όπου o-pou <i>where</i>	πόλις po-lis <i>city</i>	λάμπω lam-bo <i>I shine</i>	πύθων pi-thon <i>python</i>	πλήθος pli-thos <i>multitude</i>	Πλούτος plou-tos <i>wealth, riches</i>	πίνω pi-no <i>I drink</i>	πάλιν pa-lin <i>again</i>

4.4 Third group of vowel digraphs (υ = β/φ)



Track 6, p. 21-22

Before vowels and voiced consonants, υ becomes voiced β [v].

Before voiceless consonants and at end of words, υ becomes voiceless φ [f]:

αυ → bravo or pilaf

ευ → ever or effort

ηυ → evil or beef

If in doubt (whether υ = V or F),
pronounce υ as an F.
The difference is usually imperceptible.

4.5 Dieresis

The diacritic symbol (¨) is called **dieresis** (or **diaeresis**) *division*. It is used only with ι and υ (¨ι, ¨υ). Its use is *not* very common. Dieresis indicates that ¨ι or ¨υ is pronounced as a separate vowel from the letter that precedes it.

ο¨ι, ω¨ι, ω¨υ Pronounce each of these digraphs as *two distinct vowels*: ο-ι
χο-¨ικός *earthy* Ἐλω-¨ϊ (Aram.) *my God* Μω-¨υσησ *Moses*

α¨ι, α¨υ Pronounce each of these digraphs as *two distinct vowels*: α-ι
Ῥωμα-¨ιστί *in Roman* πρᾶ-¨υτης *meekness*

4.6 “Long” and “short” vowels and vowel digraphs

Traditionally, some Greek vowels are called “long,” some “short,” and still others are called sometimes long, sometimes short. The long-short distinction is a matter of grammar, not pronunciation—it concerns the eye, not the ear. It is a technical distinction originally applied to metrical verse. Attic versifiers first adopted Ionic Η(η) and Ω(ω) as compensatory symbols to mark syllabic length in metrical foot. These marks eventually found their way into the Greek alphabet, officially in 403 BC. Today *long* and *short* are still applied (at the literary level) according to specific grammatical/spelling rules, though there is no audible long-short distinction in actual speech. Learning to identify the long and short vowels will help you understand the grammatical rules of spelling and accentuation.

1. These vowels are *always* ‘long’: η ω
2. These vowels are *always* ‘short’: ε ο
3. Sometimes long, sometimes short: α ι υ
4. All digraphs are long, but αι and οι become short at the end of words (except in some rare grammatical cases—e.g., in the optative mood final αι and οι are long).

Exercise 4.c Transliterate.

Track 6 (cont'd)

αυ ευ ηυ = av ev iv before vowels or voiced **β γ δ ζ λ μ ν ρ**
af ef if elsewhere

ει, οι = [i] **αι = [e]** **γγ = [ŋg]** (*sing*)

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ,ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω ου
 a v g,y f e z i th i k l m n ks o p r s t i f h ps o ou

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. αύριον
tomorrow | Παύλος
Paul | αυτός
he | ευθύς
straight, at once | δεύτε
come (pl.) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. βασιλεύ
King! | πνεύμα
spirit, breath | έπαυσεν
s/he ceased | ευλογέω
I bless | ταύτης
this one's (f.) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. ελαύνω
I drive | αυξάνω
I increase | ζεύγος
pair | ηυλόγει
s/he was blessing | θαύμα
wonder, miracle |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. πιστεύω
I believe | ηυδόκησα
I was pleased | Ησαύ
Esau | Σαύλος
Saul | ευχή
wish |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. προσευχή
prayer | σεαυτόν
yourself | παρασκευή
preparation | προσηύξατο
s/he prayed | Ταυ
(the letter) T |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. σκεύος
vessel | αυτής
her(s) | παύω
I cease, pause | καυχάομαι
I boast | ευαγγέλιον
evangel, good news |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

READING SELECTIONS



6.1 Introductory

The reading section that follows includes six passages from the Greek New Testament and two from the Septuagint. The passages in Exercises 6.b and 6.c are transliterated and translated in interlinear fashion. The remaining six passages are translated only.

Remember that transliteration is a guiding tool meant to help you get acquainted with reading and pronouncing Greek with confidence. After successfully completing this chapter, you should be able to rely more on the Greek text and less on transliteration.

The following transliteration key is applied:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ,ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω ου
 a v g,y d e z i th i k l m n ks o p r s t i f h ps o ou

ει οι υι = i αι = e (4.2)

ευ αυ ηυ = ev/ef, av/af, iv/if (4.4)

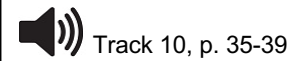
You may transliterate double consonants (except γγ) with a single letter:

ββ = v κκ = k ππ = p
 μμ = m νν = n ττ = t
 ρρ = r λλ = l σσ = s

Consonant letter(s)	Letter-for-sound transliteration	Euphonic pronunciation transliteration	
μπ	mp	mb	} (3.2)
ντ	nt	nd	
γγ	ng ¹	ng	
γκ (νκ)	nk	ng	
γχ	nh		} (3.3)
νξ	nks		
σ	s	Z before voiced consonants β γ δ λ μ ν ρ	(3.4)

¹ Rarely, as in the case of ἐγγράφω “I imprint,” the first γ is pronounced [ŋ] as in **sing** while the second γ remains fricative (“strike-thru g”); similarly, in ἐγκρύπτω “I conceal” κ remains a voiceless stop.

Reading Exercise 6.b John 1:1-34



Phonetic transliteration. An asterisk (*) indicates possible pause at juncture.

1 Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ
 En arhí ín o lógos, ke o lógos ín pros ton theón, ke theós ín o
 In beginning was the word, and the word was with the God, and God was the

λόγος. 2 οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. 3 πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο,
 lógos. oútos ín en arhí pros ton theón. pánda di' aftoú eyéneto,
 word. this was in beginning with the God. all by him became,

καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονεν 4 ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ
 ke horís aftoú eyéneto oude én ó yégonen en aftó zo-í ín, ke i
 and without him became not even one that has become in him life was, and the

ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων· 5 καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ
 zo-í ín to fós ton anthrópon; ke to fós en di skotía féni, ke
 life was the light of the men; and the light in the darkness shines, and

ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν. 6 Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ
 i skotía aftó oú katélaven. Eyéneto ánthropos apestalménos para
 the darkness it not overtook. There was man sent from

θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης· 7 οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν ἵνα
 theoú, ónoma aftó Ioánis; oútos ílthen iz martirían ína
 God, name his John; this man came for witness that

μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσιν δι' αὐτοῦ. 8 οὐκ
 martirísi peri tou fotós, ína pándes pistéfsosin di' aftoú. oúk
 he might witness about the light, that all might believe through him. Not

ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός. 9 Ἦν τὸ φῶς
 ín ekínos to fós, al' ína martirísi peri tou fotós. Ín to fós
 was he [=that man] the light, but that he might witness about the light. Was the light

τὸ ἀληθινὸν ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον, ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον.
 to alithinón, ó fotízi pánda ánthropon, erhómenon is ton gózmon.
 the true, which enlightens every man, coming into the world.

10 ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ ὁ κόσμος
 en do kózmo ín, kai o kózmos di' aftoú eyéneto, kai o kózmos
 in the world was, and the world by him became, and the world

αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. 11 εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἦλθεν, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτὸν οὐ
 aftón oúk égno. is ta ídia ílthen, ke oi ídií aftón oú
 him not knew. to the own came, and the own him not

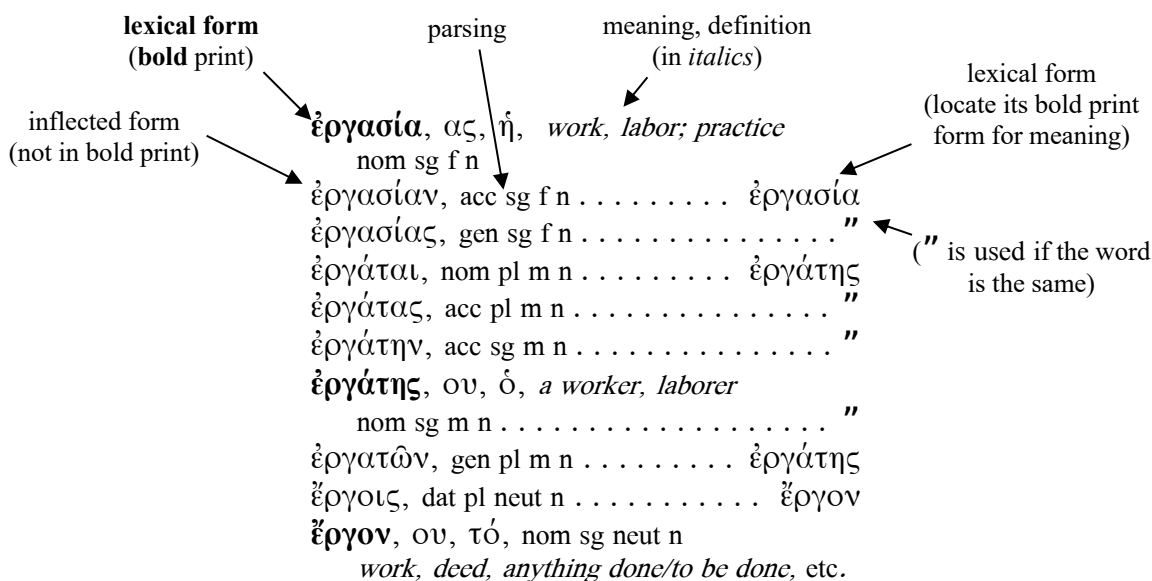
USING AN ANALYTICAL GREEK LEXICON

You have already practiced alphabetizing Greek words. Now you can use that basic skill to access the wealth of information found in an analytical Greek lexicon and other helps, such as commentaries, word studies, etc. The process requires a few simple steps. You will be amazed at the rewards earned through a skill so easily learned.

The following pages of word lists are arranged pretty much the way you will see them in a standard analytical NT Greek lexicon. Because the purpose is straightforward—that is, to help you look up Greek words in all their original text forms—these pages have been simplified, so they do not include references to Scripture verses, and they list only key word meanings.

Except for minor technical differences, various analytical Greek lexicons provide virtually the same lexical, morphological, and grammatical information. Regardless of the analytical (or other) lexicon you use, the following exercises will give you a good headstart. (Note: **Answer Key B**, p. 71, covers Chapter 7.)

Key features



Abbreviations

acc = accusative case, **act** = active voice, **adj** = adjective, **aor** = aorist tense, **dat** = dative case, **dep** = deponent verb, **f** = feminine gender, **fut** = future tense, **gen** = genitive case, **imper** = imperative mood, **imperf** = imperfect tense, **infin** = infinitive, **m** = masculine gender, **mid** = middle voice, **n** = noun, **neut** = neuter gender, **nom** = nominative case, **part** = participle, **pass** = passive voice, **perf** = perfect tense, **pers** = person, **pl** = plural, **pluperf** = pluperfect tense, **sg** = singular, **subj** = subjunctive mood, **voc** = vocative case

EXTRA TEST PACKAGE

This extra test package will help you to further develop your reading, writing, pronunciation, and comprehension skills.

The page number referenced at the top of each test page conveniently takes you to an earlier page in the Workbook where you will find a similar test or exercise (and which you may/should have already completed).

You may use each test page concurrently with its referenced page in the Workbook, or you may use the entire package for evaluation and reinforcement after completing the first five chapters.

Page:	Corresponding Workbook page and content areas:
55	10 listing words alphabetically
56	11 phonetic transliteration
57	14 associating letters with their sounds
58	15 recognizing English words transliterated in Greek
59	19 associating vowel and vowel digraphs with their sounds
60	20 transliterating vowel digraphs
61	22 transliterating digraphs with -v
62	23 transliteration, various items
63	27 using diacritics
64	30 using diacritics
65	31 matching Greek words with their Anglicized form
73	Answer key C , p. 73, covers Chapter 8